

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, April 5, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A New Brunswick missing.
The Porte willing to carry out reforms.
Packard still stubborn and will maintain his position, but the republicans are defeated and hopeless.
Oakley Hall believed to be insane.
Fire at Augusta, Del., \$100,000.
Another Bender family arrested in Arkansas.
Corbin will not contest the seat.
Patterson will work for peace and harmony.
Chamberlain's letter against the President.
Changes of army paymasters.
Increased application for patents.
Packard will fight it out on that line.
Jennings sees Oakley Hall, and finds him a broken down man.
Pacific Coast Indians arrested for murder, and the village shelled and burned.
Friedlander's failure.
Appointments.
Foreign officers recently in the Serbian service.
Mitchell, the American, still a prisoner in Africa.
Bismarck and his resignation.
Military preparations in Turkey.
No peace between Abyssinia and Egypt.
A bombshell exploded in New York—three persons killed.
Bradlaugh arrested for issuing immoral publications.
Sherman's orders to Hancock.
The Secretary of the Navy has no money to pay the officers for April, May and June.
Daring attempt to abduct a rich young woman from a railroad train.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now it is contended that it is not the color of the glass so much as the contents.
It is stated that Equinox Joe has a situation at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.
A writer in a religious monthly, speaking of the religious situation in Colorado, says, "The preachers generally, are not paid up to this time, whether they ever will be God only knows. The people seem to think it perfectly fair to receive their labors for nothing."

The New York Herald says, "Union saving is a noble occupation pursued by properly qualified persons, but when it prevents the payment of just debts it savors somewhat of humbug. The inability of some of the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to get the pay due them is disgraceful to a nation which has plenty of money and hires men at large salaries to procure and disburse the same."

The Omaha Herald says of gambling, "New York is trying to pass a law making it a penal offense to bet on men or horses. Laws which attempt to subdue one of the most ungovernable passions of human nature will prove to be dead laws. The appetite for gambling is as strong in men as the appetite for food, and is about as uncontrollable—gambling, we mean, in the broader sense. Horse races, yacht, and boat races will cease whenever men are not allowed to bet on them."

Some startling stories are told of atrocities practiced in the Massachusetts Reform School at Westboro. Unlimited flogging on the bare flesh, sometimes till the boys faint, confinement in the sweat-box without food, playing cold water from a hose upon the nude person, and all sorts of methods for causing human suffering appear to have been employed on the boys, without respect to age. One boy was so cruelly tortured that he hung himself.

The Stockton Independent says "Negotiations are in progress looking to the purchase of the machinery of the Sacramento beet sugar factory and its removal to this county. The machinery is of the latest and most approved pattern, having been imported from Germany at a cost of \$100,000. It can be purchased for \$45,000, and we learn that the negotiations for its purchase have nearly been consummated. Whether it will be set up in Stockton or on the upper end of Roberts Island has not yet been determined."

An exchange says, "C. W. Coultick, the well known actor, has had a translation made of a French military drama, written for the great French comedian, Frederic Lemaire, and played by him for two seasons with great success. Mr. Coultick calls his English version 'The Sacred Trust; or, the Orphan of the Battle Field.' He assumes Lemaire's part of Corporal Antoine, a faithful old soldier, whose fortunes and misfortunes the piece represents in a very thrilling and melodramatic manner. The play was produced for the first time the other week at the Museum, in Philadelphia, and has been very well received."

John Hay, of Astoria, Long Island, presented Mr. Henry, a stylishly dressed young man, with a bill for \$100, which Henry refused to pay, and Hay caught him by the collar and struck him in the face. Result—a charge of assault and battery. Hay told the Judge he was an unfortunate and poor and his wife was dying of consumption. Said he of Henry, "I told him that my children were hungry, and I implored him to give me even \$1, but he coolly put his salary in his pocket and buttoned up his coat, and told me he couldn't help me. I thought of his living in a brown stone house, and I grew frantic and lost control of myself." Said the Judge, "Hay, you are found guilty on the evidence, and the court sentences you to pay a fine of one cent, which fine," added the Judge hastily, "the court cheerfully remits."

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

The School Book Question is one that causes a great deal of comment and discussion in various parts of the Union, being liable to much abuse. It has been proposed in some of the States to print books for schools in the State that used them. The Ohio Legislature has this subject before it, and the interest in it increases rather than diminishes. There are several bills before the Legislature of that State pertaining to the subject. Among some of the provisions are that the school boards, not the teachers or superintendents, after adopting a series of books, shall not change them for six years. Another provision is to authorize and require boards of education to purchase books directly from the publishers, and sell them to the pupils at cost, and furnish them free to indigent persons at discretion, proposals for contracts to furnish such books to be issued every two years. Another provision seeks to prohibit members of boards of education from showing any favoritism to publishing houses, and from being interested in contracts for books. The following is from the Cincinnati Times of March 31—

"It will be remembered that some weeks ago the representative of one of the largest publishing houses in the country, in the course of an elaborate argument against the publication of books by the State, declared that school-books were now furnished at as low a figure as it was possible to manufacture them, and yet, at the same time, the leading publishing houses in America have sent their price lists showing that their school books have been reduced from ten to twenty per cent recently, and one well known Ohio house has sent in its price list showing what they are willing to do if the Assembly will pass a law authorizing school boards to purchase books directly from the publishers."

"This house proposes to furnish books at the following rates:

Spelling Book	Present price	Contract price
First Reader	20 cts	10 cts
Second Reader	40 cts	20 cts
Third Reader	40 cts	20 cts
Fourth Reader	40 cts	20 cts
Fifth Reader	40 cts	20 cts
First Arithmetic	40 cts	20 cts
Second Arithmetic	40 cts	20 cts
Third Arithmetic	40 cts	20 cts
Primary Grammar	40 cts	20 cts
Intermediate Grammar	40 cts	20 cts
Copy Books	10 cts	5 cts

"Another well-known house proposes to do even better than this, which conclusively proves that the school-books now furnished are not in the business for mere amusement, or because they love the young and rising generation. School-books have been and are being sold at a profit, and it is the business of the publisher to sell at its present session to do something which will have a tendency to reduce them below what they were when gold was two hundred and sixty. With rents, labor and materials reduced in price, why should not school-books come down in price also?"

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Packard Will Maintain His Position—The Republicans Defeated and Hopeless.

NEW YORK, 5.—The World's New Orleans special says the republicans had a caucus, to-day, in the St. Louis Hotel, at which Packard made a speech, giving his views of the situation. He declared in an emphatic tone that he had been the regularly elected governor, and that he had been installed in accordance with the constitution, and that he intended to maintain his position; that his title to his office was identical with Hayes' title to the Presidency, that no one had made any proposition in the nature of a compromise or proposed to him to abdicate; that the nearest approach to such a proposition was the letter of Stanley Matthews, his loyalty to which was the public. He wanted it understood that under no circumstance would he yield his position, except any federal office, consent to any compromise, or any arrangement by which he would be compelled to abandon his title and his claim to the office of governor. He declares that there was no room or chance for any surrender on his part, and that it was utterly useless to appeal to him to settle a question which already had been settled. His tone was bold and arrogant in the extreme, and he evidently counts on continuing his active sympathy in his behalf of the republican machine. His followers do not show his spirit. It is very plain that they are detected and hopeless. Every leading republican of intelligence admits the end is near, and that there is absolutely no hope for the Packard government. The temper of the New York legislature is strongly against any compromise.

Oakley Hall Supposed to be Insane.

—His Family Well Educated.

None of Oakley Hall's friends identify the woman with him who is so clearly described by the Associated Press London agent. It is evident that his friends are firmly believe him to be insane. Douglas Taylor, long intimate with him, thinks his insanity has been a long time impending, and consequent upon his morbid sensitiveness growing out of his suspected connection with the Tweed ring, the consequent stigma and cuts from men of mark, and the action of the Union club against him, and his failure as an actor. Among the incidents indicating insanity was his recent declaration in open court, where his client had been convicted on the clearest evidence, that he would never appear again in a homicide case. Taylor said if Hall's departure was the self of a sane man, it was brutal, and that who knew Hall are well aware that it is not in his nature to take such a step. He lived in the eye of the public and liked the good opinion of his fellow-men. Despite the rumors of unpopularity, he and his wife were devoted to each other, and he gave great attention to the maintenance and education of his children. His life is insured for \$50,000 in favor of his family. Mrs. Hall has some property of her own; one daughter has learned the trade of milliner, another is an accomplished music teacher, a third is an educated drawing mistress and one of the leading scholars of the Cooper Union Art School. The son, a bright youth of about fifteen years, is learning printing and phonography, and was being trained by his father in the general duties of editor and journalist. In addition to these special branches the children of Hall are finely educated.

Explosion of a Bombshell and Room of Life.

This morning a fearful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs. Jewett, while lead manufacturers, where a bombshell exploded, instantly killing George W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, the head of the firm, and the son of John Jewett, of Orange, N. J., had his knee pan fractured and suffered internal injuries. Both Mr. Dean and O. D. Jewett refuse to make any statement of the particulars of the terrible affair. Pieces of the bombshell are in the room. The body of Jewett lies in his private office fronting on Burlington Slip. The corpse and carpet are both in the room. The coroner is investigating the case.

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Appointments—Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, 5.—John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, has been appointed governor of the Territory of Arizona, and John H. Hammond, of Illinois, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Central Superintendency.

The Cabinet, in session to-day, considered the contemplated appointment.

Gen. Sherman's Orders to General Hancock.

The following letter was sent to Major-General Hancock by General Sherman:

"Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, April 5th, 1877.

"To Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding military division of the Atlantic, New York.

"General—I now have the honor to enclose you certified copies of the letters of the Hon. Secretary of War of April 3d, and of the President of the United States of the same date, ordering the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the South Carolina House at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 12th inst. Please cause this order to be executed precisely at the time and in the manner described in said letters, and report the fact promptly to the head quarters. I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."

No Money to Pay Naval Officers.

The Secretary of the Navy, prior to his departure for Terre Haute, last evening, issued the following circular:

"Navy Department, Washington, April 3d, 1877.

"The Secretary of the Navy regrets that it has become his duty to announce to the officers of the naval service that the amount of money available for the payment of the officers of the United States Navy for the month of April, May and June, is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May and June. The Secretary proposes to retain as much as necessary of what there is in the Treasury under the pay of the navy for the purpose of paying the allowances to the wives of officers and sailors while their husbands are abroad in the service of their country, and unable otherwise to provide for them, and in this purpose the Secretary feels that he will be sustained by every high-minded, honorable officer in the navy of the United States.

(Signed) "R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of Navy."

The deficiency required is about three-quarters of a million dollars. The temporary clerks of the Navy Department will be discharged at the end of the present month.

Redemption of Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, called for redemption \$10,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease on the 3th of July.

Loss by the Paper Mill Fire.

WILMINGTON, Del., 5.—The loss by the fire at Joseph & Son's paper mills is estimated at \$250,000; insurance \$125,000, distributed among fifteen companies.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

The Postal and Reforms.

LONDON, 5.—The Post says we understand that the Porte will display its readiness to carry out the reforms which are demanded, promising only that they shall flow from the Sultan's authority, and be applied to the whole empire.

Immoral Publications.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant have been arrested on a charge of issuing immoral publications. Bradlaugh's office is publishing a pamphlet by the late Dr. Charles Knowlton, dealing with the mathematical theory. The case is adjourned to allow time to prepare a defence, and the accused are released on bail.

GERMANY.

The Weekly statement.

BERLIN, 5.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 582,000 marks.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Something Wrong.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., 5.—A. D. Goodwin, United States vice consul and member of the firm of Quill and Goodwin, ship brokers, left for Providence, R. I., on the 30th of March to wind up the affairs of Warner, Goodwin & Co. On the 27th of March he telegraphed to General Warner, the American consul at St. John, that he would be home in a few days with \$5,000. Nothing has since been heard of Goodwin or the money.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, April 4—

Warren C. Child, Esq., wishes us to say that if any other persons wish to take contracts to get out ties there is still a chance for them to do so. We say to all whom it may concern, don't let this opportunity slip, for you may not have another such chance soon.

We had a pleasant call to-day from Mr. W. L. Webster, of Franklin, Idaho. He reports the people in that part of the country to be enjoying good health, in fact they are seldom troubled with sickness. The farmers are planting forward their spring work with vigor, considerable plowing has been done, and a large breadth of land has been sown with spring wheat. They have a good co-operative store in Franklin, which pays dividends, out of debt, and has a snug little balance of cash in the treasury. Last Friday night some incendiary set fire and burned down a churchy looking in that place.

Provo Enquirer, April 4—

A petition is in course of circulation, looking to the pardon of young Franklin, of Ephraim, Idaho, who killed Larson, to be presented to Governor Emery. It is being numerously signed, on account of the previous good character of the young man.

On Monday evening last, a meeting of the faculty of the Central School district was held in the Court House, and a vote was cast.

to assess a tax of one per cent. for the year 1877, to build a new school-house in another part of the city district.

Provo Mortuary quarterly report from January 1st, 1877, to March 31, 1877. Causes of death as follows: Inflammation of the lungs; diphtheria; scarlet fever; convulsions; old age; died at birth; hemorrhage; small-pox; nervous debility; suicide; total 12. Of which were 5 male children, 2 male youths, 2 male adults, 1 female child, 2 female adults. Charles D. Miller, Sexton.

The Deseret Telegraph Company have concluded to put up a line to the central part of Provo city, which will be convenience of the inhabitants generally, whose business leads them to patronize the lighting. The office will be in the Tilling Office, we understand, where an operator will be on hand in business hours to meet the wishes of its patrons. The railroad company will also have an operator at the depot during certain hours. The work has already begun, and the line will be ready soon.

Superintendent James Dunn has just returned from a wool gathering tour for the Provo Woolen Factory. He has visited Salt Lake and Tooele Counties, Rush Valley and Cedar Valley, on his business mission, and saw in his rounds over 100,000 head of sheep, in good condition, the fleece of which he longed for. He thinks they will shear some 400,000 pounds of wool, of excellent quality generally. The prospects of wool this season are good, and he has already engaged a large amount. He found a willingness to sell on the part of sheep owners, but guaranteed to pay the highest market prices in cash or woolen goods, as the sellers may demand.

On Friday last, a man named Wm. J. Wilson, took some lumber to a piece of land that had been claimed and occupied by Oron H. Mower, of Provo, and "jumped" the said land, intending to build a shanty on the premises. Mr. Mower once ejected him from the premises by the force necessary to put the land thief away. Wilson made complaint against Mower, before Justice J. E. Booth, Esq., for assault and battery, but upon examination it was clearly shown that Mower had occupied the land, had a dwelling house on it, and made other improvements for about a year and a half. On hearing the evidence in the case defendant Mower was discharged, he having only acted in self-protection in his rights. It also appears that Mr. Mower had been very kind to Wilson by giving him food, shelter and employment when he was in destitute circumstances, and the latter attempted to take some supposed advantage of a legal technicality, and purposed grabbing his benefactor's land.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, April 5, 1877, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Angel A	Huff M	Swain R H
Amos M	Harvey M	Swain R H
Burton M	Jerrold A	Summers R
Burton M	Johnson E	Sorenson M
Brown J S	Johnson E	Stratton M
Brown J S	Kendall D V	Sturges M
Brown J S	Kendall D V	Sturges M
Brown J S	Kendall D V	Sturges M
Brown J S	Kendall D V	Sturges M
Brown J S	Kendall D V	Sturges M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson G W	Oswald J	Owens J
Ashley J	Spencer P	Patterson J S
Baird J	Spencer P	Patterson J S
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EAGLE EMPORIUM COLUMN.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS

GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

CLOTHING, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

EAGLE EMPORIUM.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. JENNINGS & SONS

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NEW GOODS! STYLISH GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

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