

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY. SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday, October 22, 1875.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,

GEO. Q. CANNON.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Chicago must look to its laurels. San Francisco stands up head. The city by the Bay boasts of a fair lady who was married, divorced and died on the same day. Fast times and fast死。

The admirers of Talmage, the clerical harlequin of Brooklyn, have raised his salary to \$12,000 per annum, for the purpose of rendering unnecessary his lectures elsewhere. This news will be joyfully received throughout the country.

Kwang Chang Ling, an educated subject of the Celestial Empire, says the population of his native land has been grossly exaggerated. Instead of 450,000,000, as generally believed, it only amounts to 120,000,000. Oh what a falling off there!

American ornithologists are denouncing the English sparrow. They claim that it has done far more damage than good since its introduction. They claim that it destroys more grain than the insects it was expected to devour; that it drives away birds that will subsist on an insect diet, and is a foe to native songsters of the grove. They proclaim it a worse nuisance than the caterpillar.

The benefits of small allotments of land, in contradistinction to the large farm policy, are clearly illustrated in the village of Werder, near Potsdam, in Germany. The area of this parish, which has a population of 3,000, is 3,200 acres, of which 975 acres are devoted to fruit culture. These 975 acres are distributed among no less than 550 owners, so that each cultivator holds on an average one and three quarter acres of land. The natural soil of the district is for the most part exceedingly poor, but by the skill of the occupiers the land under cultivation is now remarkable for its fertility; and very heavy crops of the finest quality are annually produced. The crops, as a matter of course, vary according to the season, but in 1875 no less than 2,500,000 gallons of fruit were sent to Berlin alone.

The live newspapers of the country seem to be waking up to the truth of the facts always maintained by the *Deseret News*. That the Indians have been more sinned against than sinning, and that all the outrages perpetrated by the red men have been attributable in the first place to the villainy of white men. The position taken by the *News* was once an object of ridicule; now it is being assumed by those who deride or denounce it. Keep faith with the Indians; treat them as human beings; fulfil all contracts and treaty obligations; in relation to their mere wants for supplies furnish them thoroughly and promptly when they are the aggressors; and deal out justice to those who wrong them. Then Indian wars will no longer affright the land, and Indian commissioners now so essential, will be unnecessary and unknown.

The leader in the Magazine of American History for November, (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago), is an article of race interest, by Henry Cabot Lodge, one of the leading authors of New England, and entitled "The Last of the Puritans." The text upon which this admirable portraiture of the near descendants of the old fashioned Puritans—who were driven from England by persecution and founded the commonwealth of Massachusetts—hangs, in the diary of Chief Justice Sewall, who died in 1715, and whose life, as daily recited by himself, was an excellent type of that of his class. Many have been the glimpses of this famous document, which is now given to the world, after much weighty deliberation and careful consideration, by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The biography is a sketch of the first American Baronet, Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg. This is accompanied by a view of the old Baronial mansions at Kittery Point, on the coast of Maine. The most curious paper in the number is in the French letter from Beaumarchais to Louis XVII, proposing an impious plan, by which the Americans might be assisted, without compromise of his apparent neutrality, accompanied by a fine oil-painting portrait. The original document is a diary of Sergeant Ephraim Spofford: The case and qualities and character of the man are this valuable number.

FIRST ACQUITTED, THEN IMPLICATED.

On the 1st inst. we gave particulars of the Standard trial, and the examination and acquittal of the Rev. Herbert Hayden, who was charged with the crime. Since the proceedings were reported, the grand jury at New Haven have found "true bill" of indictment against the preacher, on the strength of new evidence produced by the District Attorney. Mr. Hayden is now in jail, bail having been refused.

The new points introduced by the prosecution are these: The preacher purchased an ounce of arsenic, the morning of the killing of the victim of the murder. The druggist who sold it did not know

Mr. Hayden, but remembered seeing him talking to a Dr. Bailey on the street corner, after the purchase. Dr. Bailey says he did converse with Mr. Hayden, and answered some questions on the subject of pregnancy. The body of the girl Standard was disinterred, and a large quantity of arsenic discovered therein.

The theory of the prosecution is, that Hayden, believing Mary Standard's confession to her sister Susan, that she was with child by him, was true, purchased the arsenic as the "quick medicine," which the girl told her sister Mrs. Hayden was going to procure for her; that he met her in the woods, according to agreement, having told his wife he was going to the swamp to throw out fowlwood, the woods and the swamp being contiguous, gave the girl the arsenic, which, causing her great agony, caused her to suspect he was poisoning her; that, stung by her reproaches, he struck her on the head with the rock that was found covered with blood, then opened her jugular vein with his penknife. An old man was engaged to throw out of the swamp the same quantity of wood, the handling of which Hayden claimed to have occupied the two hours he was absent from home at the time of the murder, and the work was done in a very few minutes.

Hayden claimed that he bought the arsenic for rats, and that he left it in a barn. The arsenic has been found where he said he placed it, and it is stated, only lacks four grains of the ounce. This is thought to be strong evidence in his favor, as so large a quantity was found in the girl's body. The preacher still maintains the cool and unimpassioned manner which he has assumed throughout his difficulties, but visibly blanched and shuddered when he was informed of the action of the grand jury.

The trial will be watched with intense interest. In the east, as the case has attracted general attention, and the public is agitated as well as divided on the question of his guilt. Present appearances are made darker for the preacher than at the examination before Justice Wilcox, and if the testimony of the murdered girl's sister and that of others to whom she made statements of her relations with the defendant, and which were ruled out at the examination, should be admitted at the trial, it is probable that the case will go very hard with the Rev. Herbert Hayden, Methodist minister at Madison, Connecticut.

FATAL FANFAS.

Terrible consequences attending a panic in a crowded building should be thoroughly impressed on the public mind. This has been illustrated by several recent occurrences, notably among which are the dreadful affair at the Coliseum Theatre in Liverpool, and the fatal shooting of the Colonized Baptist Church, in Lyneburg, which have both been recorded in our telephone telegrams.

Most persons who have creased the plains have witnessed the extraordinary castle-fight called a stampede. It is often inexplicable, always uncontrollable. The scared animals rush forward pell-mell, if madened to fury, and sweep onward in a raging mass like a whirlwind. A human panic seems to be of a similar nature. The most fatal stampedes always happen for a cause. At the Lynchburg catastrophe, a small piece of plaster fell from the ceiling while a marriage ceremony was in progress, and in an instant all was confusion and insanity. People in the galleries threw themselves out of the windows, and the crowds which were rendered insane at the doorways were rendered senseless by men and women who jumped upon them from the stair-tops. There was not the least real cause for alarm, and yet thirty persons were seriously injured and ten women were crushed to death.

People should endeavor to cultivate calmness and presence of mind; to accustom themselves to the contemplation of danger, and the proper course to take in case of a sudden alarm, which is liable to arise at any time in a public assembly. The fatalities which have attended the breaking out of fire in crowded buildings, have always been more in consequence of the headlong rush of the panic-stricken than from the original cause of the trouble. Danger in such cases is always increased by a rush and a clamor, and safety will generally be secured by calmness and the exercise of quiet common sense. If people would not yield to the first impulses of terror which is occasioned by a sudden alarm, these fatal panics with attendant sufferings and frightful consequences might be entirely avoided.

THE JUNCTION.

We notice in last evening's *Ogden Journal* the prospectus of the "Junction Printing Association." This newly incorporated company having purchased the material and business of the newspaper which has been sustained in Ogden since Jan. 1, 1870, propose to enlarge and improve, and change the daily from an evening to a morning paper, publishing the dispatches and general news, and making it a scandal and non-partisan journal.

The members of the new association are all men of practical experience, and evidently qualified to make the enterprise fully successful. Ogden needs a paper of the description promised, and the business men will find such a journal one of the very best means of building up the city and their own material interests.

We wish the new company a large subscription list, full column of paying ads, and the hearty support, not only of the citizens of Ogden and Weber County, but of the people of Northern Utah generally, whose welfare has ever been sought and sustained by the lively little Junction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence
Tuesday Oct. 22, 1875.
Editor's Despatch.

In reading the daily news of the semi-monthly account of our Jubilee on Saturday the 19th, given by "Ogden," I beg leave to correct him in a few points.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WISCONSIN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Secretary Sherman and the Silver Bullion Purchase.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Times Washington special says: Bids will be received, to-morrow, for the purchase of silver bullion under Sherman's recent order. In accordance with the Secretary's regulations, bids will be made by telegraph, and bidding, when once made, may be accepted, either for the whole amount or any part thereof, will receive a notification by telegraph. The new regulations require these telegraphic bids to be simply addressed to the director of the mint at Washington. This seems to be a careless and unsafe manner to transmit business of this kind, for the reason that the person giving the bid may be precluded from distinguishing the bids for bullion from any other business that may be addressed by telegraph to the director of the mint. The bids thus addressed are liable to be opened at different times through the day, making it possible to give tardy bidders the figures already received and the advantage of any favorable change which may take place in the market. Under the Secretary's regulations, it is possible, in various ways for the more alert operators to become possessed of the figures of competitors, and while possession of such knowledge would be likely to inure to the advantage of the government in purchasing, early bidders would be prejudiced and placed at an unfair disadvantage.

It is evident that the action of the Secretary is called for in this matter, that methods will be adopted to prevent the possibility of bids being opened until all that are to be considered shall be received.

The amount of silver bullion to be purchased, to-morrow, is 400,000 ounces. Therefore the regular purchases will be 400,000 ounces, over and above the amount being about equal to the weekly yield of our mints. The order limiting the purchase to 400,000 ounces weekly, will probably result in renewing the agitation in favor of free coinage at the next session of Congress. Unless this limitation is removed, the holders of the surplus product of our mines, as well as the owners of foreign governments in Europe, will be greatly injured.

He was too big to kick, and the commandant put the empty box in his pocket, and refused to laugh with the crowd. —Detroit Free Press.

Saturday, with the children of this school but as the car did not run on Sunday, Brothers Goddard and Willis stayed with us over Sunday and met with the Sunday school in the morning and also was present at our regular meeting, which was a comfort both to the children and to the older portion of our community. Brothers Goddard and Willis sang and played some. The singing and chanting was done by the Tooele City Sunday school choir led by Prof. L. Bowen, and the cornet solo and glee were rendered by Prof. Thos. Croft.

Respectfully, B. S.

A Convincing Argument.

We are squatting tobacco juice over the floor of the saloon, and telling how the oppressed labor of the world can be bought a bargain at this time. Apply to

Real Estate Agents. Under D. M. COOPER, bank.

LOST.

A pair Cashmere goats broken to harness, one gelding, one mare, and wagon.

Apply to Cashmere buck kids. For particulars apply at this office.

100 HEAD for sale cheap or cash. All American stock from estate of O.

For information call at office of Armstrong & Baker, opposite 14th Ward school house.

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