THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, - - - Dec. 10, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A MAN and his wife and child burned to death at New Britain, Ct.

Homicide at St. Louis.

Democratic mayor and lady school officers elected at Boston, Mass.

Another "respectable" thief, this time in New York, amount stolen $45,000.

Extract from a Havana letter in telegraphic columns.

Testimonial to officers of the *Tornad*, the captor of the *Virginius*.

Democratic senator from Senator Thurman for president pro tem, of the Senate.

Colored convention at Washington, the negroes want Congress to pass a civil rights bill.

The signature of the Governor of Arkansas is repeated.

Thirty inches of snow in the Kanab country.

United States judge Delahay, of Kansas, resigns his position.

Secretary Belknap is to be married to-morrow.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

A Conservative elected to Parliament, at Exeter, England.

Letters from Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, not at the Bazaar quite equal to Dr. Cummings.

Irving, the burglar, and self-accused murderer of Nathan, sentenced to Sing Sing.

British sailors die of yellow fever on the voyage from the Gold Coast to Liverpool.

Numerous accidents including three killed on the Thames in London yesterday, on account of the fog. Another heavy fog to-day.

The *Virginius* to be delivered to the U. S. next Tuesday.

Conway indicted for assaulting ex-Senator Pomeroy.

A man frozen to death, near Fort Bridger, last night.

Thirty people killed in a railroad accident near Birmingham, this morning.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

BY very common consent certain crimes are considered of so vile a character that the injured punisher thereof is practically justified and in most instances applauded in inflicting summary and extreme chastisement therefor, as set forth in the following from a letter from a Macon correspondent to the Atlantic *Herald*—

It is impossible to convict a man before an American jury who slays the insulter of his wife. When a man offers such insults, especially in the South, he almost commits premeditated suicide. The greatest coward among us would kill him for it.

In the notorious cases of Sickles and Key and Macfarland and Richardson the Northern people sanctioned the verdict of the jury of not guilty.

Then, later, in the shooting of Parish by Biggs in an Augusta hotel, Judge Lumpkin completely justified the act.

FRELINGHUYSEN AT IT AGAIN.

MR. Frelinghuysen was the man who introduced the new anti-Mormon bill to the Senate of the United States, Dec. 3. This new bill, it appears, has all the emendations, additions, etc., senatorially agreed to last session. The Washington *Star* thus reports the introduction of the new but not true bill, and other papers make substantially the same report—

AFTER THE MORMONS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in the territory of Utah and for other purposes.

He said that it would be remembered that the President had sent in a special message on this subject, and the Senate had passed a whole day in discussing a bill reported from Judiciary Committee. He had incorporated in the bill now introduced all the amendments agreed to by the Senate. He would ask for its early consideration.

It is to be apprehended that Senator Frelinghuysen has but a very remote idea of the character of the clique whose tool he has thus become.

ENTIRELY REASONABLE ACTION.

THE House of Representatives, in the matter of the Utah Delegateship, acted in the only way that they could do in reason. There was absolutely no justifiable ground for refusing a seat to Mr. Cannon. He was regularly elected by an overwhelming majority of the legal constituency. Of that there is not the shadow of a doubt, and he had a regular certificate to that effect from the Governor of Utah.

The opposing candidate boasts of only about a tenth of the votes given to Mr. Cannon, many of that tenth in all probability fraudulent. Mr. C. is an intelligent, high minded gentleman, while we consider the opposing candidate to be a person of depraved tastes, dissolute habits, low associations, frowsy, unkempt, uncouth, and otherwise repulsive appearance, vulgar, coarse, and brutal manners, ill-spoken, rude, vile and profane in language, and intemperate in everything, more fit to be a boon companion of brawling pot-house sots than a member of a decent deliberative assembly. We have heard him represented as, with all his faults, the best of his set, which is an exceedingly poor argument for the set.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R. R.

IT seems that before many moons shall have passed, there will be two trans-continental railroads north of the U. P. and C. Pacific. There can be little doubt that the Northern Pacific Railroad will be a fact yet, the north-westerns, including the Montanians, the Washingtonians, and the Oregonians will not rest until they have it an accomplished fact. Nor do we blame them. The Canadian Pacific railroad also, there is reason to believe, will be persistently pushed on to completion. Mr. James W. Taylor, United States consul at Winnipeg, having recently visited Ottawa, informs the St. Paul, Minn., *Press*, that the present Canadian government and the opposition are committed to the project of building a railway from Pembina to Fort Garry, and thence westward to the Rocky mountains. The laying of the iron of sixty miles of the graded line of the St. Paul and Pacific south of St. Vincent, is all that is necessary to complete railroad connection between St. Paul and Pembina, if the Canadians build the road above mentioned, with Fort Garry and the British settlements in Manitoba.

We may say success to the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, and the Southern Pacific. All are needed, and each will have a powerful influence in developing the district of country through which it respectively runs. But to the promoters of all these roads now in course of construction we may say, remember the crisis and don't build faster than you are able.

DELIVERY OF THE "VIRGINIUS."

EVERYBODY, by this time, one would think, must have heard and read all they care about respecting the *Virginius* and the threatened rupture between the U. S. and Spain, and be gratified to learn that there is at last a prospect that the breeze will soon blow over, and be forgotten by all except those whose friends and relatives lost their lives through their connection with the affair.

The telegraphic dispatches received here this afternoon state that the time and manner of the delivery of the vessel and her surviving crew and passengers—points left undecided by the terms of the protocol—have been settled, and the agreement signed by the representatives of the respective governments of the U. S. and Spain, namely, Secretary Fish, and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister at Washington.

The terms of this agreement state that the prisoners are to be turned over to the U. S., through her representatives, at Santiago de Cuba, and the *Virginius* to a U.S. vessel at some port other than Havana. The transfers are to be made in daylight, and Tuesday next is the day on which they are to be made. If the Spanish authorities in Havana manage to control themselves and the people, so far as to carry out the orders of the home government in this matter, and there seems to be great probability that they will be able to do so, we may soon hope to hear the last of the *Virginius* and the Cuban imbroglio—a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

PLACIDLY CONTENT.

A WASHINGTON lady correspondent of the New York *Graphic* writes this way of matters in Congress—

Among the Representatives from Territories appears the Mormon Bishop Cannon, from Utah, presenting himself to be sworn in. Objections are raised on account of his polygamistic record. Now, although we may strongly dissent from the views and practices, the question arises, Is the immorality increased by its publicity or its being practiced in the name of religion? However the objections are overruled, and he is sworn in, looking as placidly content as though he were not the only polygamist Representative on the floor.

The lady begs the question when she assumes that plural marriage is immoral. It is no more so than single marriage, nor can any amount of assertion or argument make it otherwise. Marriage is one of the most moral of all acts. In itself it can never be made immoral. When there is any question about marrying or not marrying, that question is one of discretion, not of morality. The morality part of the business is entirely beyond question.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND UTAH.

THE New York *Tribune*, commenting upon the reference by President Grant to Utah affairs in his message to Congress, says, "The early and special attention of Congress is invited to the condition of affairs in Utah; and though the reference to the Mormon business is brief, it leaves no doubt of the President's desire for prompt and energetic interference against the peculiar institution."

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Insurance Co. in Trouble—Lawsuit—Sentenced.

NEW YORK, 10.—The Commonwealth Life Insurance Co. has decided to stop issuing policies; policy holders are informed that the Company has sufficient assets to protect its present policy holders, and has made arrangements to transfer its business, as far as practicable.

A suit has just been begun in the Supreme Court by Morris Cullivet, plaintiff, against Drake Bros., brokers, to test the legality of the heavy interest charged by brokers on customers' balances.

A. T. Irving, the self-accused Nathan murderer, has been sentenced to seven years and six months in Sing Sing, on a charge of burglary.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, 10.—A fire at Springfield, O., last night, destroyed the depot flour mills with the grain sheds, &c.; loss not ascertained.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Yellow Fever.

LONDON, 10.—The steamer *Amerique* has arrived at Liverpool from Cape Coast; thirteen of the crew died of yellow fever.

Another Fog—Numerous Accidents.

London is again enveloped in a dense fog. There were numerous accidents yesterday in the streets and on the Thames, and the hospitals are filled. On the river three persons were killed.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, 10.—Lachaud, counsel for Pouyer, Kuhlmann, has done the Mundy, the surrender to the open Mundy, the last gentleman is violating with his of army order.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden *Standard*, Dec. 8:—

A painful rumor prevailed here yesterday that Gen. De Trobriand, commander of the department of the Platte, was among the passengers lost on the ill-fated steamer Ville du Havre. What fate of the passengers who embarked on the vessel with Gen. De Trobriand not certain his name, and we suppose the report is unfounded.

The difference of the police of this city in their efforts to arrest and the perpetrators of the robbery that was committed at the Commercial last Saturday night was rewarded by the arrest of Joseph Miller, an employee of the Central Pacific road. Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Gray being satisfied with the correctness of his suspicions, took Miller into his custody, and on examining his person, found $400, supposed to be the remainder of the amount stolen. The prisoner was taken to the County jail, and will there await the action of the Grand Jury.

Some time since a conductor of one of the Eastern roads arrived in this city on a visit to California. He received all the courtesies to which a long established custom of passing officers of railroads free of charge, when traveling on other roads, entitled him. This custom has, by common consent, been recognized as a right which justly belonged to them. The managers of the Central Pacific, it appears, however, do not consider that custom as either practicable or desirable. When it was ascertained by the directors of that company that the aforesaid conductor had been passed free on their road by their employees, they determined at once to punish them. Three of the conductors on the Central Pacific road, who had been guilty of proffering the usual attentions to one who was engaged in the same following as themselves, were discharged from service, and the others suspended from duty for a period of two months, and during that time are to be deprived of their salaries. Should a similar occurrence be repeated decapitation will follow. A narrow minded policy is never wise, and in time the company may have occasion to realize the fact that its course in this instance will not redound to its benefit.

Last evening Charles Clark, who for some months has been in this city, engaged in the business of buying and selling railroad tickets, was arrested upon a requisition of the Governor of Nevada, on the charge of having escaped from the penitentiary in that State. He had been sentenced to serve a term of five years for burglary, and at the time of his conviction an indictment was found against him for an attempt to break jail. Only one year of the term had lapsed, when, less than two years ago, he with some of his fellow convicts succeeded in effecting their escape from prison. A liberal reward was offered by the State authorities for the apprehension of the escaped felons, and several were returned. Clark's real name is Christopher Blair, and he was registered in the books of the prison as a native of Pennsylvania, aged thirty-five years.

About a month ago a man who was an accomplice of Clark's in the State prison from which they escaped together, was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage express some time ago. Knowing that Clark was in Ogden, he wrote to the latter, asking him to advance to him the sum of one hundred dollars, to assist him in engaging the services of a lawyer. Clark answered the letter, but declined the request of his former companion, who thereupon communicated to the officers of Wells, Fargo & Co., the information which led to the arrest of Clark. Yesterday afternoon Clark returned from a trip to Elko, and having reason to suspect that he was watched, secluded himself from public view. He made his appearance in the dining room of the Delmonico restaurant at the supper hour, when officers Parry and Abbott placed him under arrest under instructions given by the officer holding the Governor's requisition. Clark's history was known to several persons living in this city, but thinking that they had no business to interfere, they kept their secret to themselves. The prisoner was put in jail immediately after his arrest, and will be taken back this evening to the State prison of Nevada.

Is Marriage Becoming Obsolete?

Not the least curious and noteworthy of the results of the panic in the east, is reported a very perceptible falling off in weddings. The general average was kept up through the earlier portion of that miserable time, but of late has decreased to such an extent that there are serious fears of a total failure of the crop in this important part of the ministerial harvest, during the Spring and Summer coming. The reason assigned for their not doing so sooner is that those made up to the present time have been as one might say, clearing off the old contracts. Men sacrificed now agreed to it months ago. Of course they would be willing to pay a handsome margin for release now, but cannot get it. Women are shrewd hands at compelling bargains in matters of this sort. But new contracts are scarce. Husbands are rated "scarce and at great demand" in the matrimonial market; wives, "a surplus, and few offers at any price, except for exceedingly choice lots."

Notwithstanding our escape from the disaster of a panic and its consequent demoralization of social affairs, we may observe here a tendency similar to that noted in the east—a dimming of the glare of Hymen's torch. Why are our maidens threatened with spinsterhood, and why do our youths grow up and on into the bald and wrinkled stages of bachelordom? Simply because the impression is constantly growing more and more prevalent that marriage is an institution which "doesn't pay." Its luxuries fail to repay the risk and cost of investment. As a general proposition it may be affirmed that as a people we have the most vague conceptions possible on the score of economy; but as a particular fact it may be further demonstrated that our women as a rule possess not even those.

An American, whatever his means, deems nothing too good for him. Theoretically, "the earth and the fullness thereof" belong to him. Practically, if he does not come into possession of that estate it is not for want of endeavor, and if unsuccessful he is no much ashamed of it that he will desperately struggle to preserve the semblance of the attainment of what he considers his just deserts. False pride is the parent of our countless shams. We want champagne; but if our bank purse bid us "nay," we will insist upon at least having a poisonous and vilely flavored beverage which will come with a flux out of a bottle meretriciously labeled "champagne." We want fine raiment; but if our financial resources prescribe that which is both fine and good, we will assign the latter characteristic to secure an imitation of the former. We want gold and diamonds; but the yearnings of our impecunious souls may be stayed with pride and paste. Why, in some places, Pittsburgh for instance, plank monuments, painted and grained to imitate Italian marble and granite, are to be seen. From the cradle to the tomb these is among Americans an increasing combat with fate, by those who have $1,000; by those who have $5,000 per annum, to rival in expenditure and display those who have $6,000 to maintain a superficial equality with those who have $10,000, and so on *ad infinitum*. Very really rich men strive to outdo kings, while those in medium circumstances, and even the poor, try to ape the style of the rich. It may all be considered a sort of affirmation of thorough democracy, but, as used to be said in the army, "it is no good way." The main consequence of this false, artificial and injurious state of society are women. Men undoubtedly lay the foundations for their ruinous taste for competition in extravagance, but they go to far greater lengths than men would ever dare in its pursuit, for the reason that they generally have little or nothing on to think of within the somewhat limited scope of their intellection, and that no material conditions of life from necessity serve to restrain them.

The American girl of to-day is taught to cultivate an appearance as of a image of her mother, so long as she can have it by any means, during her parent's life-time. Rivalry with others of her sex. As Mrs. Burnham wittily says for women, "Man's pleasures would never fall us, and if he pays we have. We allow him enough to dress respectably, and to take him to lectures and other intellectual circuses, but the bulk of his income we appropriate."

Too vexacious quite, have American husbands found the Biblical statement that "a man's foes are those of his own household." American youth of the present day are generally reflective and not easily taken in, either by sentiment or speculation. They admire Arcadian and Cymbeline models, but of the charming baits to lure them from the untrammeled independent joys of bachelorhood, but year by year it seems as if the number enamored from "the single state" into the frying pan of marriage grows smaller and smaller.

The plain truth is that so long as woman continues to be a synonym for reckless extravagance, no young man with a moderate income, and measurable proficiency can venture upon the risk of taking a wife—that is, a wife of his own. Not only must he see that he marries financial disaster, but he invokes the actual presence of ugly, malevolent phantoms of mental inquietude and shame, the legitimate brood of unthrift and baseless ostentation, when he assumes the weighty responsibilities of a husband. He hears on every side the conundrum, so frequently put as to constitute a perpetual buzzing in the air, "How can Mrs. ——dress so upon her husband's income?" He sees the cloud of care, anxiety and regret which darkens the brow of married men. He feels how expensive is the burden of the ordinary social pleasures to which he is condemned if he would cultivate the society of ladies and still avoid the reputation of "meanness"—a term women are quick in applying to rational economy. Is it any wonder that he says to himself, "No! I kick the hopless traditional for a fresh one of such martyrdom?"

Of course, there will still be weddings, for there will always be men rich enough to enable them to dispense with brains, and it is to be hoped that while time endures it will be practicable in some cases to "go home and live with the old folks;" but if women wish to popularize marriage, they must make gigantic reforms in their habits.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of Dec. 6—

Several sleighing parties were out yesterday, and dashed through the streets and out upon the broad valley most merrily.

At present writing we are utterly unable to form any opinion of the probable state of the weather two hours ahead.

The snow was not sent merely to accommodate sleighing parties and to afford the sport of snow-balling, but by a little trouble may be the means of saving much expense. The way to do the thing is to gather up the snow, melt it and convert it into water (a be used for hoisting works.

SPECIAL TO DESERET NEWS.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

PER DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE.

Snow at Kanab.

KANAB, Dec. 10.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had about thirty inches of snow fall, it is still snowing and thawing; the depth of the snow now is thirteen inches.

LEVI STEWART.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Frozen to Death.

FORT BRIDGER, 10.

A party of ladies and gentlemen left Piedmont yesterday p.m. to attend a dance here last night. Their team got exhausted and they stopped. One of the party, H. M. Mitchell, an agent and operator at Piedmont, started alone to find the Post and get aid, got lost and was frozen to death. The rest of the party, among them the wife of the deceased, arrived here safely this morning.

Correspondence.

PROVO CITY,
December 8, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The 35,000 school children of Utah show that this Territory is not behind in attending to the great command, "Be fruitful and multiply," and upon visiting the day, evening and Sabbath schools of this city, it will be seen that Provo is not behind in furnishing her quota of the 35,000. But these blessings, like all others, call forth an exertion on the part of the possessors, in order that they may prove blessings in very deed. This county appears to realize the necessity of exertion in this line by the liberality shown in the encouragement of education, in the Sabbath school interest especially, which is rapidly advancing, as I learn, through Mr. D. John, the county superintendent of Sabbath schools, that in many of the Sabbath schools of this county the presiding bishops are taking an active part as teachers, thus preaching in loud tones (as actions speak louder than words) to their several flocks the need of following Solomon's advice to train up a child in the way, &c. The children themselves seem to be inspired with a love and delight to attend the Sabbath schools.

I find published in Saturday's issue of the Provo *Times* the following card—

"SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

"There will be a Sunday School Convention for Utah County, held in the Meeting House, Provo City, on Monday and Tuesday, December 29th and 30th, to commence at 10.30 a.m. Bishops, Superintendents, Teachers and all interested are kindly invited to attend.

"D. JOHN, Supt."

This is a move in the right direction, and an earnest endeavor to profit by the combined wisdom of the county in convening together for suggesting and adopting the best means for the further prosperity and success of the Sabbath School interest. A. J.

PROGRESS IN JUAB.

NEPHI, Dec. 5, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The Saints of this county were much delighted to have President Young and company there the Sabbath with them, while on his annual trip to Southern Utah. Bro. S. Pitchforth had the honor of entertaining President Young, and Bro. J. G. Bigler of President Smith.

President Smith attended our Sabbath school at 9 a.m. last Sunday, and gave the children a brief account of his travels in Palestine, which were listened to with marked attention. At 11 a.m. Presidents Young and Smith attended our public meeting, and addressed the Saints in their kind and paternal manner, giving us valuable instruction on the principles of life and salvation.

At our usual evening meeting, the Saints were addressed by Pres. Smith and Elders A. Hoagland, J. M. Musser and — Dougherty, who spoke to the edification of the subjects. Taken it altogether, we have had a treat, and a good reception is shaping for the visit of our beloved President.

Our town is growing fast. The many good and substantial buildings have been erected this season. The commodious store of Jos. Nay, Court House is finished and contains three good and spacious rooms, also a main room. The building is thirty-five by twenty-five, with an two stories, with a south in front. Quarry, Blacksmith, Carpenter and Wheelwright shops are also in full blast. Nephi has several good, and a good well stocked store, with a good stock, and a good well stocked store, with a good stock, and a good well stocked store, with a good stock