

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, April 2, 1872.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The 24th Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble on Saturday next, April 6, at 10 a. m., in the New Tabernacle in this city.

UNTIL within the last year or two, Salt Lake City was really and acknowledged a model city as regards peace, order, morality, and general good order. Even now in these particulars this city is in advance of any other in these Western regions, so far as we have learned. At the same time during the last two years or so, under the rule of the "Judge with a mission" and his various aids and adjutants, what a change has come over the spirit of the scene! Now the open defiance of local and municipal law is a matter of daily and notorious and established and boasted occurrence? Why? Simply and wholly because of presumed judicial sanction, a presumption by no means baseless for it has manifest foundation. Now, houses of ill-repute exist, the professional harlot boldly flaunts her fiery and exhibits her brazen and shame-befitting face on the public streets, an exhibition entirely due to the encouragement given by Federal officers, for if they respected the laws and the municipal ordinances no such exhibition, no such institution would be known in this city. If we had a judiciary worth a snap for justice or the public welfare, all nuisances of these kinds would be glad to make themselves scarce in double quick time, and their patrons would be left lamenting.

There is another thing to which we ought, in the performance of our duty as public journalists, to refer, and that is the increasingly prevalent offering of insults to ladies on the streets. Those ladies, particularly the younger ones, who wish to avoid open insults from creatures who appear in the form though lacking the attributes of manhood, should remember that immunity can not be assured now in this city, especially after the sun has gone down, unless masculine protection is near at hand. It will be well, too, for all such lady-insulters, even if they do presume upon judicial protection, to remember that although some persons may pass over such insults in a rather easy manner, there are others, and their number is not few, who most assuredly will not, but who will promptly and effectually resist insolence to ladies, no matter what the consequences, extra-judicial or other, may be.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL died at his residence in Louisville, March 25, aged 60 years. He was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, January 13, 1812, graduated at West Point, resigned, studied law, and became a successful and conspicuous practitioner in the courts of his native State. During the Mexican war he did good service as colonel of cavalry. He was elected to Congress in 1849, and served two terms. He was appointed minister to China, and afterward elected representative to the thirty-fourth Congress. In 1861 he joined the Southern Confederacy and became a general of volunteers in the Confederate service, operating with little military credit in Kentucky and Tennessee. After the close of the war, says the *Indianapolis Journal*, he lived quietly in Louisville, engaged in the active duties of his profession, eschewing politics and otherwise conducting himself to the admiration of his friends and the indulgence of his enemies.

THAT old sore, the Alabama claims, appears to be a long way from settlement yet, and there is no reason to suppose that England will submit to the payment of consequential damages. The *San Francisco Golden Era* has some sensible remarks upon that consequential part of the difficulty, to the effect that it is by no means certain that the right of the United States to the question is with the United States; that the principle of indirect damages is too sweeping and indefinable to be embodied in a law or to be worked into a precedent on which to base international law or usage; that the attempt to embody such a principle in law would involve law in a labyrinth of difficulties; that there has probably never been an instance of absolute neutrality observed by one nation to two belligerents with which it possessed intimate commercial relations; that the Alabama case neither justifies nor requires a new principle of international law; that the United States has not always been an impartial spectator of wars in either hemisphere; that such a principle may operate injuriously on the United States in the future as, though now plaintiff, in another instance she may be defendant; that the argument that England could not afford to go to war is the argument of a bully and unworthy of consideration; that the United States could not afford to sanction much less to urge the incorporation of an unscrupulous principle into international law; that the nearest practical approach to justice is the result that should be desired by all parties; that the United States cannot make a law to which she will not be herself bound; that the smartness which secures a triumph in a mere squabble over little law points often becomes a dangerous quality when great principles are under consideration; that the only desirable national triumph is the recognition of principles and establishment of precedents in harmony with the spirit of our institutions; and that it will be of little avail to humiliate England and bring a few millions from her plethoric treasury if we depart in the least from the line of true justice in so doing.

The following excellent legal doctrine was enunciated by Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and spoken of as a candidate for the coming Presidential election, in delivering the opinion of the court in *ex parte Milligan*, in December, 1860—

The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and without the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances, are left to the arbitrary power of the tyrant and the oppressor. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government within the Constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF DESERT.

To all whom it may concern: By virtue of the authority in me vested as President of the Convention, which framed and adopted the Constitution of the proposed State of Desert, and in pursuance of Sec. 10, Article 17, of said Constitution, requiring me, in case of the ratification thereof by the people, "to convene the Legislature at the City Hall, in Salt Lake City, on the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock m."

Dated this 30th day of March, A. D. 1872, at Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. M. BARNUM,
President of the Convention.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, 2.—Among the indictments yesterday was Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, who held the collectorship of internal revenue in 1867 and '8, but Judge Davis, the district attorney, thinks the indictment against him was found under a total misapprehension of the facts. In conversation with a reporter yesterday, De Kay, the clerk of the District Attorney's office, whose appointment is due to General Butler, and who is instructed to prosecute in this branch of the District Attorney's office, said, replying to an interrogatory whether the grand jury had investigated the recent custom house frauds, that it was a question whether any custom house frauds had recently been exposed by the investigating committee, that no instructions had been sent from Washington, to investigate the customs bribery cases. About eighty indictments were found yesterday, a number of prominent persons being mentioned in the list, the names of most of the parties being subordinate ex-revenue officers and dealers in whiskey. The indictments are principally against men made in 1867-8. On this account, and also by reason of the lapse of time it is thought many of them will be quashed at the outset. It is proposed on the part of the government to make a test case of the one in which the evidence is strongest, and to govern in the others by the results therein as to the continuance of the prosecution, and at any rate the indictments can not be reached for a long time inasmuch as there are at present four thousand untried cases in the courts of this city.

The Connecticut election created but little excitement in the city. Last night special dispatches from that State reported that probably Jewell has a majority.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The residence of Mrs. Horace Hawes in this city, was burned this morning; it was insured. The cause of the fire is not reported. The burning of the residence occurred here this morning, the hall was from one to two inches in diameter. It is thought that great damage will be done to the crops along the track of the storm.

YOUNG MEN SHRINKING FROM MARRIAGE.

Housekeeping cares and expenses are under discussion in the *New York Times*. The discrepancy in the estimates of different writers illustrates the artificial standard of taste and comfort. One correspondent complains that he can save nothing out of an income of \$10,000 a year, another who signs himself "A Sufferer," bitterly bewails the misery of his fate, that even with an annual income of \$10,000, with a house of his own to boot, and no children, and while living very inexpensively, too, he can save nothing. Another, more economical, who is specialized at such a service, and says, "I, sir, am glad to be able to spend upon a family of seven besides myself, suddenly thrown upon me for support, at the age of sixty-five, the sum of \$1,000 annually without the background of a house of my own, even to live in, or any surety of permanent income withal to cheer or sustain me. Why not call for a law to limit the percentage of rent to 10 per cent upon the valuation of the property in lieu of lamentations that are ludicrously exaggerated. A gentleman who pays a salary of \$1,000, says he "cannot afford the luxury of a wife," and an assistant, a clerk, signing himself "Veteran," indorses that sentiment, and refuses to "assume the risk of marriage," on the ground that our laws, giving women unusual special privileges and rights, require that a man should be able to support a family on his own money, and so useless for household work, that they have become spendthrifts of helplessness. Whereupon "A Married Yankee" puts an extinguisher upon them both, as follows:

"It seems to be a common mistake with young men to regard wives as luxuries, which they hope to purchase when in a position to do so. In that case they naturally regard them as expensive. No doubt there are women who look upon marriage as merely a means of being well provided for, and who are in the minority. The greater portion of American girls are willing to be helpmates to the men they love. If Germany will get a wife of the right kind he will find this to be the case." The editor of the *Times* sums up the controversy by saying that a family embracing, say, four children and two servants, keeping as good a table as American families are accustomed to keep, and giving their children a good education, showing the hospitality which all "middle class" Americans do, and without the luxury of a carriage, a carriage, can literally save nothing out of an income of \$5,000 per annum. All of which reminds us of a "little story" by Abraham Lincoln read in the *Star*, the great railroad magazine of the day. With tears in her eyes Mrs. Schuyler deplored the inevitable cost of living. "Here are 17 children," she exclaimed, "and I am obliged to pay for every one of them every day, and yet my expenses for the past year have exceeded \$40,000!" The fact is that the necessities of life are few and very cheap; its luxuries infinitely numerous and expensive. But brave and earnest young men and women can almost afford not to marry. "Two heads are better than one," we have a good deal of sympathy for poor Paddy, who refused to be dissuaded from matrimony by a disbeliever in matrimony, exclaiming, "Sure, I can almost support myself, and it's hard if the woman can't do a little!" We commend the story to "Germania." Truth lies between the two extremes.—*Woman's Journal*.

THE GENERAL IRRIGATION BILL.

There have been during the last two or three years, several bills before Congress,

making grants of public lands in aid in the construction of canals for the sinking of the Colorado River, and other similar projects. Some of these bills have been introduced in various parts of the mountain Territories and the Pacific States, but have all failed to pass. Among others there was a bill to incorporate and grant a company proposing to take a canal from the Jefferson River into Helena and the Prickly Pear Valley.

It has been thought best by the Western Members to incorporate all these different requests into one, or rather to frame a general law which would meet all such cases, and grant to all companies who would undertake such works, a certain percentage of the lands reclaimed. We have not seen this bill, which we believe was taken up by the Senate and the House, but we are sure that it will be a landmark in the history of the Territory. It seems to us that Congress must take a favorable view of the proposition. The Members from the States named and all the Territorial Delegates have a general understanding in regard to it and will heartily and unanimously support its general principles. The other Members of Congress must see that without irrigation, the lands are valueless, and that large companies can take water on them; and that unless water is taken on them, they never would be settled by individual enterprise.

In Utah, where large numbers of men have been engaged in the irrigation of the land, and their united labor made available for a common purpose, the Mormon authorities have been very successful in securing the lands in a manner that never could have been done by voluntary combinations of free individuals, such as are expected to settle up the lands of other Territories similarly situated and with similar necessities for irrigation.

If properly framed and guarded, so that neither the lands nor the water can be monopolized by the companies formed under it, a large amount of productive land could be brought into cultivation under the provisions of such an act as we may suppose this to be. While we cannot counsel Congress to endorse the endorsement of a bill, the provisions of which we have not seen, we do not hesitate to express our hearty endorsement of the principles on which it is framed, and our hearty wish that they may be embodied in a proper law.—*Helena Gazette*.

Hair and Bald Pates.

In the biographical literature of two or three generations back we find no personal description of a man without some notice of the state of his hair on the brow and temples. Look at the portraits of the time; they have all hair on their heads. Men who had achieved some distinction enough to be regarded as a feature. Walter Scott's portraits show a shaggy abundance of hair, Campbell, a fine British head, De Quincey, among his points of likeness between Wordsworth and Milton, finds one in the way which the hair lay upon the forehead. The hair of the latter was a black hair curled crisply about an expanded forehead, and so remaining for the twenty years he knew him and of Coleridge's hair silvered all over. Haydon surveys Bentham, the white-haired philosopher, from his forehead "his hair the finest and most venerable ever placed on human shoulders." He maliciously records that the glass arranging his hair, that different from the rest, whether he shall show his forehead more or less. What temptations had poor philosopher to make show of himself by asking such a question now-a-days? It has long ago ceased with him to be a possible alternative whether to cover his forehead or reveal its magnificent developments. Time and Nature have taken the matter in their own hands. In those days, to be sure, men had nothing but their hair to exercise fancy upon. The beard was an impossible aristocrat. Even the whiter, taking the form of the British mutton chop for its model, exorcised the foppery of the dandy—the lady's man—of the present day. The hair, whose intellectual credit with the multitude was best sustained by hair on the brow alone—hair suggestive of laurels, at once shaggy and abundant in its proper place, but strictly confining its abundance to the seat of the intellect.

Have heard added to the number of bald pates on the principle that you cannot have it all. The hair of the head, if it have, is an argument against them. Or are they a natural resource under a private peculiar in accordance to this generation?—*Saturday Review*.

The Avenger—The Way That Leads to Death.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday there entered this town from an easterly direction a male and female rider. They rode leisurely upon the public square, exciting no particular curiosity in the minds of those who saw them. After making some purchases at the grocery in this place, and inquiring the nearest and best route to Horse Cave, the riders disappeared from town, taking the Glasgow road. Subsequently these persons proved to be Galen E. Taylor of Casey county, and the wife of George Lannum of the same county. They were fugitives from justice from that in a matrimonial sense, Taylor having unlawfully possessed himself of Lannum's wife, and the two endeavoring to escape together. A short time after they had ridden from town, perhaps half an hour, a single horseman rode in their wake, passing hurriedly through the town, taking the direction of the horsemen mentioned parties. This was George Lannum, the husband of the woman, who, a couple of hours later, was brought in by a companion, he having overtaken and killed Taylor. The tragedy occurred at the residence of Mr. Joseph Doherty, a worthy citizen of this county, residing two miles out on the Glasgow road. Taylor and the woman, when the husband appeared upon the scene, were seated at Mr. Doherty's fire, resting and awaiting refreshment. The riders' horses had been stabled and the saddles left at the front of the house, and it was by these that Lannum knew that he had come up with the couple. Dismounting, he advanced towards the house, and in passing up the yard was followed by Taylor, who threw a pistol down who had risen to his feet and was standing upright when Lannum entered. His entrance was the instant signal of hostilities, and without an interchange of words each drew a revolver, and the deadly firing began. Two of Lannum's shots took effect in Taylor's breast, in the region of the heart, producing death in less than thirty minutes. Lannum escaped with two bullets through the lapels of his coat and vest, and a slight wound on the back of his left hand. Lannum surrendered and was brought to jail, his wife accompanying. Taylor leaves a wife and seven children.—*Columbia (Ky.) Spectator*.

A Sweet Subject.

The trouble with Indianapolis at present, and for some weeks past, is a matter of wife snatching in various parts of the city—"Offenses rank which smell to heaven"—at which we have suddenly become interested, as though after waiting for our noses a long time they had just come. Their snatches are divided into three classes—laughter houses, starch factories, and skunk skin laundries—the names being situated within the city limits. Of the slaughter house has been decided a nuisance per se, and ordered to abate. The skunk-skin laundry was decided a nuisance per se, but not per se, and continued. The starch factory question is still in abeyance.

If I remember rightly, Cincinnati has experienced several eminent stinks in its time, and my own nose knows something of St. Keck's Fertilizing Company's big smell, but I undertake to say you never had a skunk-skin laundry located in the bowels of your city. Although a jury of able-bodied citizens here has declared in favor of the odor of the *nephitis Americana*, I still harbor a prejudice against skunks, and even a suggestion of the laundry, or any gorge into which it were a

Woodhull lecture. But paradoxical as it may appear, small is more a matter of taste than of any other of our six senses. Some noses riot in smells which would confound other noses. The subtle aroma of the onion is an offense to many of our noses, while the inviolable spirit of assafetida is rather agreeable than otherwise. Witnesses in the starch factory nuisance case have sworn clear around the question of starch, and others finding no terms in which to express their deep, illimitable, unchanging disgust. But the witness who swore the strongest in favor of the factory maintained that it did not smell at all—good, bad or indifferent—and the lawyers were for once accomplished until one of the rest asked the witness whether his nose was in good working order, and it then appeared that the man had not smelled anything for twenty-five years!—*Cincinnati Times*.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSHIP HOUSE—April 1.
Toilet, Fairfield; Williams, W. Pascoe, Emma Miles; L. B. Church, Helena, Md.; W. W. Fowler, Mich.; H. Jacobs, M. Frommy, New York; Capt. E. H. Shaw, Camp Floyd; J. R. Horne, Minn.
April 2nd.
P. Talbot, Liverpool; Capt. Markham, Royal Navy; W. Willis, Sydney, N. S. W.; S. W. Knapp, Sacramento; James M. Allison, Virginia City, Nevada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$150,000.

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DIVIDEND IN 1871, 50 PER CT.

Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES & WOOL.

By J. G. COLLIER & CO., at W. J. Hooper & Co's, 37 Commercial St., and Fogarty's Tannery, 18th Ward, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A GENERAL COLLECTION of Choice Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, Australian Mine Gum Shade Trees, &c. All healthy and suitable for this climate. Sale Room, East Temple St. Auction Sale on Wednesday, April 3rd. THOS. G. BRIDGES, Rosedale Nursery, Sacramento, Cal. d11 l w s w

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH!

50,000 POUNDS

For which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

We have also on hand the following GOODS for sale and to trade for Wool at the lowest market prices:

Kersey, Bookings, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Double and Single Yarn.

Wool growers will do well to encourage Horse Industry and bring along their wool to the SALT LAKE CITY WOOLLEN FACTORY, 18th Ward, half block East of the School House, WILKINSON & MAY Proprietors.

N. B.—We keep the black and white wool separate. d11 2 a

GEO. GODDARD

Flour Grain and Provision Merchant.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES

Choice Quality, 5 cts. per lb., \$2.50 per bushel.

Grass Seeds,

Garden Needs,

Lucerne,

Onion Sets, Wholesale & Retail.

States Corn,

Oats,

Barley,

Shorits,

Bran, &c.

GODDARD'S

Celebrated Cider!

Five cents a Glass, or 50 cents per Gallon.

CASH FOR WOOL!

The highest Market Price paid in

SANDWICH

SURPRISE OATS.

THESE SUPERIOR WHITE OATS

Are warranted genuine. They weigh 45 lbs. per bushel and have yielded over 120 bushels per acre. They are the best of the kind and are not liable to lodge in the sheaf. They are ripe two weeks earlier than Norway Oats.

PRICE 32 1/2 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. For Sale at Salt Lake City, & Co. S. L. City, and by the per cent. Four miles south of city.

LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH WANTED AT THIS OFFICE

UTAH CATTLE ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
PHILIP FUGLEY, President.
Charles K. Taylor, Directors.
C. J. Fennell, Thomas Taylor, Levi Garrett, John Paul, George Chandler, George Taylor.
JOHN C. CUTLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
WE WILL BUY AND SELL BEEF CATTLE By the Drove or in quantity to suit the purchaser or seller.
Fat Hogs and Sheep also Wanted. City of H. J. FAUST, Sup.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

RICH OR POOR.

Desirous of preparing a PERFECT FIT in

BOOTS or SHOES,

will find at

99 Main Street,

a large and choice assortment to select from. If we cannot suit you from our ready-made stock,

WE WILL MAKE TO ORDER any style and quality desired, and insure satisfaction. Our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed in this city.

Repairing Done Neatly, Promptly and Cheaply.

Leather & Findings,

Consisting, in part, of the best brands of French and American Calf Skins, Morocco, Kid, Linings, Topplings, Upper Leather, Santa Cruz and Eastern Sole Leather, Boot Trees, Lasts, Pegs, Nails, and everything else necessary to a full outfit for manufacturing by hand or machinery.

Our Goods having been carefully selected for the Trade by Mr. Crompton, they can be relied on, and orders are as low as any goods of like quality can be sold here.

Orders by Mail receive careful and prompt attention.

Observe the address—99 Main Street.

SADDLERS

will find it to their interest to examine the quality and prices of our stock at

EASTERN & WESTERN HARNESS,

Tug, Bridle, Dash, Collar, Winker, Fair and Lace Leathers, Saddle Trees and Hangers.

We make a specialty of HORSE COLLARS, in which we cannot fail to give satisfaction. Select a large variety of manufactured California Collars, our assortment includes Hayward's celebrated copper-riveted Horse Collars.

Notice—99 Main Street.

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Z. C. M. I. Boot & Shoe Department,

At the Sign of BIG BOOT,

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M. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

MONITOR BUILDING MATERIAL!

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GREENE'S BUILDING,

14TH WARD CO-OPERATIVE STORE

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DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

By observing the Motion of the House

Let. By studying the interest of our

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able goods.

We hope to be successful in the future as we have been in the past.

Goods delivered free and promptly in any part of the city.

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