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ruption.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

SARATOGA, 29.—In the testimony be-

fore the impeachment court Bushnell

stated that the practical effect of Bar-

ber's orders and injunctions upon the

stock of the Union Pacific was the loss

of several millions; stock declining from

102 to 95, and the loss on the sale of

land grant bonds was also very heavy.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Vienna in-

dustrial exposition for all nations will

commence May 1st, 1873, and close Oct.

31st. Our Government has as yet made

no appropriation to defray the expense

of commissioners.

BOSTON, 29.—Wm. H. Wadsworth, late

discount clerk of the Merchants' Na-

tional bank, will offer no objection to

the indictment against him for

defalcation. It is intimated he will

plead guilty.

CHICAGO, 29.—The Liberal Republi-

cans held their first mass meeting of the

campaign at this city this evening.

Speeches were made by Senator Tru-

bull, ex-governor Koerner, the liberal

candidate for governor of Illinois, and

by ex-governor Blair, of Michigan,

and a stand erected in the open air on

Market St.

A Washington special says acting

secretary Richardson estimates that

the saving to the government in the

matter of paying for captured and de-

stroyed cotton alone, during the rebel-

lion, by the purchase of the confeder-

ate archives, will not be less than two

or three million dollars. Several claim-

ants, before the Southern Claims Com-

mission, for large sums of money, and

whose loyalty seemed fully established,

are now found to have been in the em-

ploy of the rebels, government, which

of course ends their claim.

Telegrams from North Carolina this

morning represent that the campaign

draws to a close the certainty of a Re-

publican success is becoming more cer-

tain. Democrats are alarmed and are try-

ing to create the impression that large

numbers of negroes have been imported

from Virginia to vote the Republican

ticket.

SAVANNAH, GA., 29.—An attempt

of negroes to ride in the street cars

terminated in a difficulty to-night. Two

whites and several negroes were

wounded.

COLUMBUS, O., 29.—W. S. Groesbeck,

suspended work at Patrons for the mo-

They are about laying founda-

tions for a large building on Fourth

and Townsend streets, which is said to

be intended for the general headquar-

ters.

Stocks are very quiet to-day, only

8,865 shares changed hands at the

morning board, and generally at lower

prices.

Wm. King, a San Francisco boy, fell

from the Oakland wharf while fishing

to-day, and was drowned.

Wm. Stenwood, a California pioneer,

a native of Boston, who for the last 15

years has been a constant employ-

ed clerk, died to-day after a very brief

illness.

The Placer Gold Mining and Canal

Co., to-day, filed a certificate of increase

of capital stock from \$40,000 to \$120,000.

EUROPEAN.

FRANKFORT, Germany, 29.—An om-

nibus filled with passengers, while

crossing a railroad track in Kusturin,

was run into by a mail train and dashed

to pieces. Eight persons were kil-

led, of the others in the omni-

buses none escaped injury. No one on

the train was hurt.

LONDON, 30, 5 a.m.—It is reported the

Geneva board have adopted the follow-

ing: No fine or amount of damages to be

before it. The case of each ship to be

examined separately; the arbitrators

next decide what principle is applica-

ble to the case, by which it stands or

falls; no fine or amount of damages to be

then fixed upon, but when the examina-

tion of all the cases is completed the

tribunal will review its separate con-

clusions and agree upon the total sum

of damages.

WHAT LONDON CALLS "HOT."

ENGLISHMEN SWEATING UNDER 75

DEGREES OF FAHREHNEIT.

We have had our share of tropical

weather here in London, but it has

been nothing to what we hear you have

had to endure in New York. At its

worst yesterday and yesterday was

one of our worst days—it was 75 de-

grees in shade and it was a very hot

day, which in New York, at this mo-

ment of writing, you would probably

consider a refreshing chill. The tele-

grams from New York and New Orleans

kind of Lucretian consolation; we were

soothed our sweltering misery by

thinking how much worse we might

have been in your place. At the

same time, the thermometer, which

by the thermometer, has been nothing

to your heat, it has been bad enough,

coming upon us so suddenly in the

best time of the year, and when we

little preparation had been made for it.

It is impossible to doubt, I think, that

a change has gradually been taking

place of late years in the climate of

London. The enormous aggregation of

human beings, the vast area covered

with brick houses, the number of fires

always alight, may have partially some-

thing to do with it. However that may

be, it is certain that the climate of

London is not what it was some years

ago. There has not been more than one,

or at most two or three days' snow in

the whole winter—a mere sprinkling

of snow one day, and is more dirty

slosh the next. On the other hand, the

warmth of the summer is increasing.

There have been more people killed by

lightning this year than has ever been

known before. English habits of life

are all based on the assumption that

the climate is cold and ungenial; but it

is amazing that after a succession of

boiling summers they should still wear

the black coat and the top hat, and

breakfast at 11 o'clock, but in

July and August. Here and there

you may perhaps observe some coura-

geous creature who has ventured to

appear in public in a light-colored coat

and hat; but as a rule, the Spartan

heroism of the period requires that

people who expect to be recognized in

society must subject themselves to the

tyranny of the usual morning cos-

tume. Then again, the greater part of

Englishmen's work is compressed into

the hot hours of the day. The Parli-

ament here usually get well through the

day's business before they adjourn to

breakfast at 11 o'clock, but in

London, business is then only begin-

ning in earnest, and it is at its height

between two and four o'clock. As yet,

there are no reports of cholera, which

is reported to be in a light stage, and

has not yet been reported to have

many therein prescribed. In the case

in question, the brother, though a mar-

ried man, had formally gone through

the ceremony of refusal to marry his

brother's widow, and as important was

this deemed by her that she had, it was

alleged, in consideration of it, could

certain pecuniary rights, which brought

the matter into court. There it was

finally established that, by the ex-

isting custom of the Jewish Church, a

childless widow cannot reputably mar-

ry a stranger till her husband's brother

has formally declined to marry

her.—Philadelphia Age.

Santa Barbara.

Of all the beautiful places in our

beautified State Santa Barbara is cer-

tainly one of the most attractive.

The climate is absolutely glorious—soft

as Southern Italy, with an ocean beau-

tiful as the Mediterranean. The town,

old-fashioned and antique, a mixture of

Spanish and English, and the style of

architecture is a compromise between

the stately edifices of old Castile and

the adobe huts of the primitive In-

dians. It looks as ancient as Burgos or

Valladolid, and it looks as new as the

newest of American towns. Its church

would not disgrace Avila or San Seba-

stian. Its crooked houses might have

been imported from medieval Spain.

In the time when in equal parts they

were composed of copper and silver

from the ruins of Mexico. The farms,

and houses, and gardens of Santa Bar-

bara are spots for poets to lounge.

Only think of it! Olive and orange gro-

ves! stately walnut trees! vines clustering

on the hillside! fruits of every variety

tropical, semi-tropical and temperate

orchards equaling those of Torroto,

and an air from the ocean as soft and

refreshing as from the Mediterranean.

Beach drives unimpeded; mountain

views unrivalled; romantic and beau-

tiful groves. The Santa Barbara Fair

celebration, with its ode and oration

A Fourth of July in the country has

the matter of patriotism and sentiment;

in the town it is a question of shop-

keepers and business. If the people

Santa Barbara design an invasion of

outside barbarians, let them secure a

railroad communication, and from the

north there will descend upon them

hordes of wine-drinking and over-

overwrought business men and inva-

sion, who will bathe in their atmos-

phere and their ocean, try the grape

and not among the most good things.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

Criminal Jurisprudence.

There is a growing impression in the

public mind the criminal law of the

United States provide too many fa-

cilities for the escape of malefactors.

It will not do to attribute the frequent

acquittal of cold-blooded murderers in

our courts to the lax administration of

the laws and the ignorance and weak-

ness of citizens called to serve as jurors.

The criminal codes of nearly all the

States, as made and altered by leg-

islatures and judges, seem to be framed

in the interest of law-breaking classes,

and it is difficult to read the provisions

of our national and State constitutions,

our humane legislation, and the man-

ifests the criminal law, without giv-

ing the impression that the law is

designed to protect the innocent, and

against the law-breaking classes. The

law is a worthy class of people, in great

danger of persecution, and that it has

become necessary to frame strong laws

to protect them from outrage at the hands

of law-abiding citizens. This impres