

# THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Monday - December 17, 1877.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Marriages between Chinamen and American women are said to be common in New York.

A tramp in New Hampshire shot a woman because she would not give him money as well as a dinner.

Two or three table-spoonfuls of pulverized charcoal taken in a glass of water at night, weekly, is the best remedy for offensive breath, says a correspondent of the Dental Cosmos.

John Bright seems to have his opinion of lawyers, part of which he recently expressed in this way, "You might almost as well ask a pig to give up weaving his web, or to destroy that he had woven, as to ask the great body of lawyers to consent to a simplification and purification of the law."

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard asks, "Will the time ever come when 'Christian charity,' of which so many beautiful things are said and sung, will be a living reality, ready and willing to succor all the needy?" Not until "that which is perfect" shall come and society, like all things else, is "made new."

In St. Louis many petty offences are committed for the purpose of obtaining free board in prison, and the grand jury recommends the use of the whipping post again in consequence. The lash is not the proper cure for poverty, even if the incorrect saying be admitted that "poverty is a crime."

Recently George Francis Train fasted for six days, and for months previously his usual bill of fare is said to have been this—"For breakfast, five penny rolls, five cents; and a cup of coffee five cents; for dinner ten cents worth of potatoes and bread, and five cents worth of baked beans; for supper a cup of coffee, five cents. The total cost per day was thirty cents." G. F. T. is economical if he is not crazy.

The New York Sun says, foreigners coming to this country are, with very few exceptions, poor and mean, and only come to make a fortune and return home to spend it. It is bad enough to be either poor or mean, but to be both is terrible. The foreigners may acknowledge that they are not quite perfect, but they will hardly allow that they monopolize the meanness in this country.

Public instruction without amusement does not seem to prove a financial success. The London Builder claims it as a melancholy fact that exhibitions of popular science alone will not pay a dividend. "The Panopticon, where all sorts of manufactures were displayed in course of making, becomes the Alhambra, the educational courts of the Crystal Palace are insufficient without farces and fireworks, and an aquarium, whether at Brighton or elsewhere, to succeed financially must provide music with the mollusks and songs with the sea lions."

Mr. Farjeon, the English novelist, who married the daughter of Mr. Joe Jefferson (Rip Van Winkle), is a Jew, and his mother was one of twenty-three children. He says, "The Jews are a hardworking, domestic people, but I have never heard such sentiments from their lips as those uttered by Daniel Deronda or Mordecai. The Jews are not miserly, but thrifty; they save money, but when they want to enjoy themselves they are ready to spend it, not foolishly, however. A Jew never throws away his money. When he spends it he gets its worth. There are no more domestic people in the world than the Jews. They enjoy their families and never come home drunk. There is another reason for their success. A Jew may drink, but he never gets drunk. In London they have their clubs for reading and debate, and they drink a little beer, but never touch spirits."

## WHOSE BUSINESS?

The People of Weber County, particularly those residing in the western part, are anxious to obtain the erection of a substantial bridge over the Weber, and have therefore petitioned the County Court to build a bridge across that river, west of Ogden City, for the accommodation of pedestrians and travel by vehicles. There is a foot bridge connected with the railroad bridge, but this, of course, is entirely insufficient for public requirements. A bridge is really needed at the point designated. At present the people of Hooper, West Weber, and those residing in what is called Wilson's Lane, as well as the settlers on the vast extent of newly occupied land "over the river," have either to ford the Weber, which is very dangerous at some seasons of the year, or to go round by Riverdale and cross by the county bridge, which is now out of repair and is always liable to be so.

But the question arises who is to build the bridge? We notice that the Ogden Junction, of Saturday, takes the ground that the city and not the county should build the bridge required and pay all the expenses incurred in its erection, and not only the bridge in question, but all other bridges within the limits of the corporation. In support of this proposition, that paper quotes from the City Charter. Among other powers granted by that instrument are the following:

"To exclusively control, regulate, repair, amend and clear the streets, alleys, bridges, sidewalks, or crosswalks, and open, widen, straighten or vacate streets and alleys, and put drains or ditches and sewers therein, and prevent the incumbrance of the streets in any manner and protect the same from encroachment and injury."

The Junction further states that "the city receives every benefit arising from an incorporated existence," and argues, therefore, that it "must be responsible for everything derogatory to the welfare of private citizens and remove the same whenever practicable." And after some further efforts to show that cities are required to keep their streets and thoroughfares in good repair, which no one denies, it closes by saying:

"If the western boundary of Ogden City takes in the western bank of Weber river—which, according to the charter, it certainly does—it is not the duty of the county court to entertain the petition referred to."

As this is a matter of considerable general importance, affecting other cities as well as Ogden, and other counties as well as Weber, we offer some remarks upon the subject. We do not wish to dispute the point in relation to the city boundaries. But we do dispute the conclusion arrived at. A careful examination of the clause quoted from the city charter will show, that while the corporation is required to "control, regulate, repair, amend and clear the streets, bridges," etc., there is no provision requiring it to build bridges over rivers that may touch the city or pass through it. The corporation has the right to regulate a great many things, but this does not imply manufacturing them; it is authorized to regulate the "fixing of chimneys and flues," but is not required to build them.

There are two large rivers—the Ogden and the Weber, within the limits of Ogden City. To build substantial bridges over those rivers would exhaust all the revenues of the city for years, leaving nothing for current expenses and other improvements. The erection of bridges over such large streams is a matter that concerns the counties as much as the cities. It is not true that the city receives "every benefit arising from an incorporated existence." The limit of municipal taxation is one half of one percent. The counties are allowed three fourths of one percent. Whatever benefit cities derive from taxation is obtained in a greater degree by the counties. Every improvement a city makes increasing the value of property is so much more revenue to the county. And bridges over large rivers are certainly as much, at least, for the benefit of county people coming into a city as for city people going out of it.

And in the one fourth of one percent, taxation allowed the counties above the amount allowed the cities, arises a question whereby hangs a tale. The Territory used to receive one half of one percent, tax and the counties one half. At that time the Territory made appropriations for the building of roads and the erection of bridges. But on relinquishing one fourth of one percent of its revenue and giving it to the counties the duty in relation to roads and bridges was devolved upon the latter. But the question may be asked did the Territory make appropriations for the building of bridges within the limits of incorporated cities. Certainly. We could cite a number of instances of this kind. But one, belaguered to this case, will suffice. In the Territorial appropriation bill, approved January 19, 1863, occurs the following:

"To assist in building a bridge across Ogden River, on the Territorial road in Weber County, three thousand dollars."

This is the bridge which has recently been removed, a new one being erected at the joint expense of the city and county, the latter doing its portion instead of the Territory for the reason above named. By the same rule, if a bridge is to be built over the Weber River, the expense should be as the two bodies, mutually interested, may mutually agree. This is the course pursued by other cities and counties, and is fair, equitable, according to law, and in no wise discordant with the powers and requirements of the city charter.

The conclusion, therefore, arrived at by the Junction, that the County Court should not "primarily entertain" the petition presented, is in fact correct. The County Court of Weber County has hitherto manifested a praiseworthy desire for the benefit of the people under its supervision. It has performed excellent service in many directions. Its Court House is a model of convenience and is a handsome and substantial public building of which any county might feel proud. The Court met the city promptly half way in the construction of the new bridge across the Ogden, and we have no doubt that when in a financial condition to warrant further expenditures, that body will cheerfully join with the City Corporation in erecting the much needed bridge across the Weber river on the west side of the Junction City, one of the most flourishing towns in the Rocky Mountains, with prospects equal to the best and a great future as the commercial, manufacturing and railroad metropolis of Northern Utah.

Editors amount to something in Germany. For instance, the Editor of the general Postoffice Journal is called a Reflektationsamtungs-schreiber.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says the medical students while dissecting a female subject recently in the Cleveland college, found what is called in surgeon's parlance, a "corset liver." This is one of the effects of tight lacing. A permanent dent or hollow is formed in the liver, and this occurs so frequently in women that the physicians have given it the name of corset liver. Young ladies, take warning! If you must wear corsets, don't lace them tightly, or the consequence will be that you will not live long, but will run the chance of having your livers described in the papers.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### EASTERN.

**The Excise Law Violation.**  
NEW YORK, 17.—The Times says 131 arrests were made on Sunday for violation of the excise law.

**Reported Death of Osman Pasha.**  
The Herald's London special dispatches have just been received at the London office, from Constantinople and Vienna, which announce that reports are current in both capitals of the sudden death of Ghazi Osman Pasha. It is further stated from Vienna that the late commander of the Turkish troops at Plevna died while proceeding toward Bucharest. It must be remembered that there is very little probability of a dispatch reaching Constantinople from Bucharest, so that Osman's intention to take his own life must have been communicated to his friends in some private correspondence.

**The Texas Border Disturbance.**  
The Herald's Washington special says the Secretary of War states that the disturbance on the Texas border has not the semblance of national trouble. He looks upon it as purely a local question, incident to the locality and imperfect civilization of the people living on the border. The troops ordered to the scene of the disturbance will probably reach there to-night or tomorrow morning, and will restore peace without trespassing upon Mexican territory.

### Commissioner-General to Paris Exposition.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mr. McCormick, who has been confirmed by the Senate Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, will open an office in New York in about a week, when copies of the regulations, for the government of exhibitors, will be distributed, and the work of preparing for the exhibition earnestly begun. In the meantime, he will have a consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and provide, if possible, for the transportation of goods, intended for the exhibition, in United States vessels. He also intends to see the French Minister, to-morrow, to arrange for the extension of time within which articles for the exhibition will be received. It will be impossible for American exhibitors to have their goods in Paris by the first of March.

### A Delegate for the Indian Territory.

The House committee on Indian affairs has substantially agreed to report a bill, on the re-organization of Congress, allowing the five Indian tribes, in the Indian Territory, to be represented by a delegate in the House. The business before Congress relating to the Interior, in the Indian Territory, in the opinion of the sub-committee to whom the subject was referred, is such as to make it advisable that the Indian tribes should have an official representation. As it is, they can only be heard by attorneys, and the custom has grown of calling every effort of their friends a stool or job. The committee, therefore, concluded that justice to the Territory, as well as the credit of Congress demands the admission of an Indian delegate.

### Recovery of Mrs. Gilman.

Mrs. Gilman, who, when her husband was convicted on his own confession of forgery, went crazy, has now entirely recovered, and resumed her duties, and gathered her children about her in a modest home in this city.

### Police Commissioners.

The Tribune says Mayor Ely is considering the advisability of making charges against the Police Commissioners, upon the suggestion of the Tammany leaders, in order to secure their removal. Commissioner Wheeler claims that if his colleagues and himself are removed, it can only be because they have done their duty, and because their course with regard to the excise law injured Tammany Hall.

### A Mob Takes Possession of a Town.

St. Louis, 17.—A dispatch from Osceola, Mo., says, a mob of armed and masked men took possession of that town on Friday night, arrested everybody on the street, and made a search for arms and shotguns, then went to the court house, seized all the tax books, for this and past years, in the country clerk and treasurer's offices, and carried them away. The trouble grew out of a railroad tax which had been levied to pay certain judgments against the county for past due interest on railroad bonds. Several of the mob were recognized by the officers of the law, and arrests will probably be made, in which event more trouble will doubtless occur.

### A Desperado Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 17.—The Courier-Journal's Stanford, Ky., correspondent, telegraphs the arrest of Sam Holmes, who murdered Sheriff Nathan in 1868. Eight hundred dollars reward has been offered for his arrest, but so great has been the terror inspired by his name, and a desperate gang of associates, that no one would heretofore attempt his capture.

### WESTERN.

**American Filibusters—Mail Driver Killed by Indians.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch states, that Hermodillo papers, received here to-day, say that General Huerta, former Governor of Sonora, is reported in Mexico with 2,000 American Filibusters, stationed near the Sonora line, preparing for an invasion. The Expedition, a Mexican man-of-war, has arrived at Guaymas to look into matters, and several thousand troops are concentrated at Mazatlan.

The Indians killed the mail driver from New Mexico, in Sentinel Valley. The troops are in pursuit.

### Courage of a Lady.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the Hotel, Madame S. H. H. was presiding, a large number of remarkable cases of saving life in various parts of the world were investigated by the committee, and reported of different descriptions offered. The silver medal was unanimously voted to Miss Grace Vernon Russell, a young lady only sixteen years of age, and the bronze medal to a Mexican man-of-war, her black steward, for saving life under the following circumstances: On December 1st last the screw steamer Corgette sprang a leak at sea in a gale off Cape Lavin during a voyage from Fremantle to Port Adelaide, and was stranded at a place called Kaldagup, about eight miles south of Walleiffe House, the residence of Mr. A. P. Russell, a very full speed to the scene of the disaster, and found the boat capsized in two and a half fathoms of water, and the passengers clinging to her. Miss Russell lost no time in riding her horse into the sea, and after the greatest difficulty, at length succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by Isaac, and with as many women and children clinging to her as she could possibly accommodate, she made for the shore as possible, she returned to the boat afterwards, and saving a man who had been left there. There was great danger of the horses being overturned by the fierce surf. Had this been the case, both the animals and their riders must have been lost, as the backwash is something fearful on the steep coast where the accident occurred. — Reynolds's (London) Newspaper, Nov. 25.

# MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 17, 11 a. m.

Alta, 10 1/2	S. N. 10 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	Alpha, 10 1/2
Con Va, 10 1/2	Max, 10 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	Justice, 10 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	Calcedonia, 4 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	S. Hill, 5 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	Savage, 10 1/2
Cal, 10 1/2	Bullion, 7 1/2

## MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1877.

480 Ophir, 55 1/2	54 1/2
1070 Mex, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1080 S. & C. 10 1/2	10 1/2
440 B. & H. 25 1/2	25 1/2
470 Cal, 10 1/2	10 1/2
480 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
230 Con Va, 25 1/2	25 1/2
75 Chollar, 45 1/2	45 1/2
675 H. & N. 11 1/2	11 1/2
285 Point, 10 1/2	10 1/2
770 Jacket, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1200 Imperial, 10 1/2	10 1/2
225 Alpha, 10 1/2	10 1/2
115 Belcher, 7 1/2	7 1/2
10 S. N. 10 1/2	10 1/2
280 Utah, 17 1/2	17 1/2
360 Bullion, 7 1/2	7 1/2
300 Rochester, 6 1/2	6 1/2
400 Occo, 3 1/2	3 1/2
100 Utah, 17 1/2	17 1/2
100 Union, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Justice, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Alta, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 S. Hill, 5 1/2	5 1/2
1000 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Bullion, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Ward, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
1000 Lovelock, 1	1
1000 S. N. 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Union, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Justice, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Alta, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 S. Hill, 5 1/2	5 1/2
1000 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Bullion, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Ward, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
1000 Lovelock, 1	1
1000 S. N. 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Union, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Justice, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Alta, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 S. Hill, 5 1/2	5 1/2
1000 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Bullion, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Ward, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
1000 Lovelock, 1	1
1000 S. N. 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Union, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Justice, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Alta, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 S. Hill, 5 1/2	5 1/2
1000 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Bullion, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Ward, 7 1/2	7 1/2
1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
1000 Lovelock, 1	1
1000 S. N. 10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Union, 7 1/2	7 1/2
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1000 Savage, 10 1/2	10 1/2
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1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
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1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
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1000 South Justice, 1	1
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1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
1000 Lovelock, 1	1
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1000 Wells Fargo, 40	40
1000 South Justice, 1	1
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1000 South Justice, 1	1
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