

# THE EVENING NEWS.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, "The Deseret News, organ of Brigham Young, is at least vigorous in denouncing the reports which attribute warlike intentions to the Mormons."

There seems to be growing opposition in the States to the indiscriminate use of fireworks on the fourth of July and other holidays. The Boston *Post* says, "Let our motto be, 'Hundreds for music and good drinks, but not one cent for fireworks.'"

The Sacramento *Record-Union* says, "We have never believed the sensational reports about the pugnacious attitude of the people of Utah." Nor has any man blessed with a modicum of common sense. It is only the idiots that believe all that idiotic gibberish.

The Corinne *Record* of June 12 says, "We hear so little now-a-days of Stillson, the New York *Herald's* commissioner of investigation, that we fear all is not well with him. Is it possible that the wound inflicted upon his manly breast by that suspicious bullet has deceased him? Or has he gone down into his boots to hunt the reptiles that therein lie?"

The New York *Herald*, referring to the Mormon question said recently: "The problem, then, is to get rid of polygamy without getting rid of the Mormons, and that problem, neglected too long, should at once receive the careful and intelligent attention it deserves." Well, how is this to be managed? The only proper way to attempt it is to convince the "Mormons" if you can that polygamy is wrong. Do this and you can abolish it and save them. But the *Herald* will not accomplish anything "in the direction sought" by sensational fabrications and bogus outrage stories.

## TARRING THE 'HOPPERS.

The Minnesotans appear to be fighting the grasshoppers determinedly and successfully this season. First, the people of that State met the myriad insect invaders with fasting and prayer, now they are dozing them in tar baths. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that the prospect of saving the crops of Minnesota by the use of the sheet iron and coal tar "hopper dozer" is so promising that the Governor of the State has shouldered the responsibility of promptly furnishing the sheet iron and other needed materials, the State to pay for them afterwards, and the railroads carry the same at nominal rates. The demand for tar has been so great and brisk that the supply of barrels is said to have run short.

But with this good news comes in a report that goes to show the inherent perversity of human nature and the desperate wickedness of the human heart. The press states that some of the farmers are so anxious to make "an honest dollar" that they carefully nurse the 'hoppers, so as to obtain the prescribed bounty for catching them, in the supposition that it is more profitable to grow grasshoppers than grain. Who would have thought an "honest grange" would have dreamed of adopting such a means of swelling his income?

## RICHES OF THE ROMANOFFS.

The Muscovite rulers have feathered their nests pretty warmly, according to accounts from the Russian capital. The successors of Peter the Great have had an eye to the main chance, as sharp as any of the merchant princes who wield the sceptre in the sphere of commerce.

The Crown domains are said to consist of more than a million square miles of cultivated land and forests, and the Czar owns very rich mines in the Siberian interior. His annual revenue amounts to the neat little sum of \$18,000,000 in gold. This is a larger income than that of any other living potentate, and leads a common mind to wonder what on earth the Russian ruler does with it all.

Altho' engrossed in an expensive conflict, you will not see him spending much private cash on the enterprise, but the country will have to furnish the sinews of war, and his troops will go unpaid and unpaid unless taxes furnish the revenue.

If the Romanoffs should happen to be crowded out of the Czar business they could retire into private life without the fear of much privation. \$18,000,000 per annum—we believe we could manage, by strict economy, to live on those figures, minus three of the cyphers.

## VEGETABLE DIET AND WATER DRINK.

The following comes in an exchange:

"Speaking at a vegetable banquet, at Leeds, in England, the other day the Rev. G. H. Collyns said he was descended from a long line of gouty ancestors. He had been a sufferer from gout, but, having, more than ten years ago, become a total abstainer, and having, not long afterward, become a vegetarian, he had gradually driven the gout out, and could give no other reason for it except pure and wholesome living—total abstinence from alcoholic liquors and from flesh meat. The teeth of man showed that he was not a carnivorous, but a frugivorous animal, and the stomach, he contended, also showed that it was intended to digest vegetable flesh, but the fruits of the earth. He would not go back to his former mode of life for anything that could be given to him. Vegetable diet agreed with the delicate as well as the robust. It was a wholesome and enjoyable diet, and to it he owed a new class of life."

There can be no doubt that man kind can live healthy lives upon

vegetable diet, with pure water for drink, for many of the human race do so live. There can be no doubt that if all alcoholic drinks were abolished there would be more health, peace, and happiness among mankind than there are at the present time, when the majority of men and women in some countries use intoxicants to a greater or less degree. At the same time, we have seen no reason to suppose that if all men were vegetarians and total abstainers from intoxication there would be no sickness or disease in the world. Yet, with those and other judicious reforms, sickness and disease and suffering might be reduced to a minimum, to a very much smaller percentage than that which now prevails. There are people, such as the Esquimaux, who live almost wholly upon animal food, and yet enjoy a large amount of health, hardihood, and endurance. Then there are the herbivorous animals, which subsist wholly upon vegetables, and yet are afflicted with various diseases, yet not so often when living in a state of natural freedom as when living under some of the improved systems of civilization.

The truth appears to be that of the two vegetable and pure water system of dieting is more conducive to health and long life, especially to hot climates and seasons, than is a meat-and-intoxicating-drink system of living. Animals themselves may be diseased, and their flesh can hardly be healthy meat, to begin with.

The Word of Wisdom, given for the benefit of the Saints, many years ago, says that strong drinks are not for the belly, but for the washing of the body; that tobacco is not good for man; that whole-some herbs, and fruits in their seasons, and grains are ordained for the use of man; that the beasts and fowls are ordained for the use of man, but should only be used sparingly, and in times of cold or scarcity.

## A BIG EGG.

The latest scientific theory concerning the earth is that it is an egg dropped from the sun. There is a core in the centre forming the yolk, the molten matter is the white, and the crust, the shell. Sol, then, is a female after all. Perhaps that is why it "gets up a shine" so easily. The term "King of day" and the pronoun "he," will henceforth be inapplicable to the great egg-layer of the universe, and Sol should be substituted for Sol.

The idea seems funny, but who knows but what there may be some truth in it? Should this prove to be correct, what will become of us all at hatching time, and what kind of a bird will earth be when full fledged?

## THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

The Omaha *Herald* of June 10 reviews briefly the last annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Stockholders and Government Directors, the work of Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa. The *Herald* says—

"The close of the Mexican war was followed by wide-spread agitation about railway connection with the Pacific coast. That part of the Union was not considered secure enough without it. The Thirtieth Congress undertook the investigation of the subject through a select committee, of which the Hon. John A. Rockwell was chairman, who submitted an elaborate report February 20th, 1848, nearly thirty years ago. Several projects were considered by the committee, and special attention was given to that of Mr. A. Whitney, of New York, who proposed to build a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean if he could get the necessary government aid. Mr. Rockwell reported against it, although Mr. Whitney's scheme had received the sanction of eighteen State legislatures. The report records on this enterprise, and Mr. Wilson ranks it among the curiosities of legislative literature. We quote: 'The aid asked for was too great; the route (by the South pass) was impracticable; the line was, in considerable part, too high above the level of the sea; the expense of construction would be too great; the country was not only new, but for hundreds of miles on the proposed line a "perfect waste"; there was no need for a road; the distances would be very small, and of way traffic there would be scarcely any; the claim of Whitney, that travel and freight between China, Japan, India, and Europe could be induced to pass over the line, was wholly rejected as unfounded and entirely preposterous; his expectation that the business interests between China and the Atlantic cities of this country would be over this railroad was fallacious.' The committee were "satisfied that the cost and inconvenience would be far too much greater by this railroad line, if ever finished, and in full operation, than from the present mode of conveyance, that not a chest of tea would, in the ordinary course of business, ever be sent from Canton via this railroad to New York, nor any of the ordinary articles of trade between the two countries; if the road were constructed, the annual expense attending the repairs and operation of the road would be enormous."

"Mr. Rockwell went on to show wherein the expenses of operating would ruin the road, in detail, and the committee were perfectly satisfied that they would far exceed the receipts that would be derived from its business.

"Mr. Wilson tells us how experience has played havoc with this report of the learned committee, and who we dwell in Omaha, and who have seen the wonderful work of the great railroad, can bear testimony to the slaughter that has been made of Mr. Rockwell's ideas by action. We find that Contra Costa said that the business of such a road could not be made to pay operating expenses from its receipts. He was discussing a road from Chicago to San Francisco. His estimates included the vast business of the three Iowa roads and the \$12,000,000 gross earnings of the Central Pacific. Eliminating all this from consideration, Mr. Wilson produces the following statement of the surplus earnings and their increase for the several years ending June 1880 to 1876—

"\$1,868, \$577,407.39; 1870, \$2,829,700; 1871, \$4,793,186; 1872, \$5,065,065; 1873, \$4,985,065; 1874, \$5,165,970; 1875, \$6,145,905; 1876, \$6,065,174."

"The per cent of expenses has been reduced from 50-60-100 in 1869, to 44-57-10 in 1876."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

#### F A N T E M .

Howard Starts for Utah.

New York, 12.—The *World's* Washington special says, Howard, of Utah, left for Salt Lake after a full understanding with the President and the Attorney General, and with assurance that he will be supported in the prosecution of Brigham Young in any competent evidence implicating him in the Mountain Meadows massacre. He will be allowed to prosecute to the best advantage, provided he is not an Indian agent, provided the alleged crime is not barred. The papers on file in the Comptroller's office, covering his disbursements, were supplied to the Attorney General to-day, and certified copies will be forwarded to Utah.

More Extritutions.

It is reported that application will be made to the British Government for the extradition of Richard B. Connolly, the ring comptriller,

on the charge of forgery.

Failure.

The failure of M. J. Steinberger & Sons, dealers in millinery goods, is announced. Their liabilities are \$150,000.<sup>00</sup>. The stock and outstanding claims are estimated to be worth \$100,000. The creditors will probably realize seventy per cent.

Another Skirmish with the Indians.

CHICAGO, 13.—Captain Lee, of the Tenth Cavalry, has forced his way to Gen. Sheridan, from Fort Gilmer, to account of his engagement with a band of Comanche Indians, near Lake Quemado. The skirmish occurred on the 4th of May. Four Indians were killed and six squaws and fifty-six head of mules and horses, and fifteen lodges, with a large supply of powder and provisions, etc., were captured. Sergeant Charles Butler was killed.

The Turks Jubilant.

The Tribune's Constantinople special says, the Sultan has ordered special praise services at St. Sophia, on account of the news of the Turkish recapture of Otrti and the defeat of Penate of the Russians. Foreigners discredit the news.

The Case and Remnants.

The Tribune's Bucharest correspondent has seen a private letter from a high Russian official at St. Petersburg, to one of the Grand Duke's staff, protesting earnestly and with great bitterness against the idea that the Czar will make peace and evacuate Roumania. He considers it a great ignominy which the Roumanian people would not tolerate.

It is added that the Czar before he left the capitol, personally informed the writer that a Russian new era of conquest had begun.

Peace or War.

The Tribune's London special says, the speeches of Derby and Salisbury, last night, have caused much interest. Derby's views can hardly be gathered from his speech, but his feelings are distinctly outlined when he says that war is not the party's sole and constant argument. The party's sole and constant argument is that England cannot remain quiet now that her commercial interests are threatened. A division of the country into two new parties on the war issue is not improbable. The radicals present a determined front and are outspoken and vehement, but cannot prevail in Parliament at present.

The International Shooting Match.

The Secretary of the National Rifle Association, of London, writes that at a meeting of the council of the latter body, it was resolved that as no separate teams from Scotland or Ireland had this year been able to enter for the international shooting match, or championship of the world, at Creedmoor, the National Rifle Association had accepted the invitation and would send a team representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to compete in the match at Creedmoor.

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