

THE EVENING NEWS.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, January 24, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

For details of the proposed
reductions in U. S. army expendi-
tures, see Chicago dispatches of to-
day's date.

A case of cremation took
place publicly at Milan, Italy, yes-
terday.

Germany demands indemnity
from China, for plundering the
German schooner *Arctur*, and she
will enforce it if refused.

Thirteen persons were killed
by a railway collision in England,
on Saturday, among them the son
of Boucicault, the playwright.

The ministerialists have been
generally successful in the elections
for the Spanish Cortes.

Awards have been made in
France to some of the prize plays
composed on the American revolu-
tion.

The Serbian Legislature has
adopted war estimates.

Ex-Governor Thomas, of Md.,
killed on the Baltimore and Ohio
railroad.

Frank Sanford is a notorious
defaulter of debt and adulterer of
Boston.

The revolution in Sonora is
progressing.

Cardinal Antonelli, the
Pope's prime minister, is seriously
ill.

Forty thousand dollars dam-
age by fire at Oakbank.

For details of a case of ad-
ultery and murder, and the lynching
of one of the criminals, see dispatches
under Cincinnati.

Synopsis of the trial of Mc-
Kee, one of the principal whiskey
thieves at St. Louis, in to-day's
telegraphic column.

The residence of Ingersoll,
one of the members of the Free-
ring was burned this morning.

The steamer *Carondelet* sank
this morning, eighteen miles from
St. Louis.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

The ring organ spits its policy
straight out in this way—

"We have heard enough about the
Constitution; let the laws be en-
forced. It will be time enough to
stop when the Supreme Court or-
ders a halt."

There is no doubt whatever that
the ring has heard enough of the
Constitution. It has heard too
much of the Constitution, a great
deal more than it likes. But it has
not heard the last of the Constitu-
tion yet. The Constitution is the
grand charter of American liberty,
that stands right in the way of the
grinding illiberality and ferocious
tyranny of the ring, and that's
what's the matter. That's where
the shoe pinches. Hence the in-
tense hatred of the Constitution
and the desperate desire to get it
out of consideration by any sort of
means.

The ring proposes to ignore the
Constitution, until obliged by the
Supreme Court to recognize it.
This is no new policy. McKee
tried it for a year and a half, until
the Supreme Court nullified his
proceedings and compelled him to re-
spect the Constitution. The ring
organ wants the same course re-
peated. Make any sort of laws, so
that they are only bad enough,
they can't be too stringent, and
rigidly, and then four or five years
after the mischief is done, let the
Supreme Court declare such laws
unconstitutional if it pleases.

That is the standing policy of the
ring, the policy of tyrants, the real
border ruffian policy. But it will
prove a losing game. The country
is not ready yet for a d—n the
Constitution platform.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELE. LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Diplomatic Reception.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Spanish
minister and wife gave a brilliant
reception last night; the guests in-
cluded the diplomatic corps, chief
justice and associate justices of the
Supreme Court, Secretary Fish and
other members of the cabinet and
senators and representatives in Con-
gress.

Post Office Established.

WASHINGTON, 23.—A post office
has been established at Highland
Salt Lake Co., Utah, Geo. Mullett
postmaster.

Various.

Representative Washburn will
shortly introduce a bill appropriat-
ing two hundred thousand dollars
to enlarge the Carson mint, and he
expects to pass it on the recom-
mendations of Dr. Linderman and
Professor Rogers, fortified by the
evident necessity of increased coin-
age facilities to prepare for specie
redemption at the date now fixed
by last year's act of Congress. His
bill to remove the federal courts to
Virginia city hangs fire in the ju-
diciary committee, because Gov-
ernor Bradley protests against it. It
will probably pass, as the change is
recommended by U. S. Judges Hill-
ier and Sawyer, Justice Field, and
all the prominent lawyers residing
in the Nevada federal courts. Ste-
wart's bill, with the same pro-
visions, passed the Senate last win-
ter, but it was then unopposed.

850,000 FIRE.

Worcester, Mass., 23.—The ex-
tensive picture frame manufac-
turing works of Eusey, Eddy & Co.,
was badly damaged by fire this morn-
ing, losing \$50,000, insuring \$12,000.

Opening of the Fair.

New York, 23.—A cable special
says that at the opening of the fair
an answer to the royal speech
will be moved in the Lords by the
Earl of Aberdeen, and will be re-
sponded by the Earl of Ellmore.
The people of Dublin have formed
a committee to induce the Queen
or the Prince of Wales to visit Ire-
land next summer. The Mother Bos-
art, of whiskey war renown in Ohio,
made her appearance in the hall of
the National Temperance League
at London. The Russian Imperial
Academy of Sciences has elected,
as corresponding members, Pro-
fessor Newcomb, of the Naval Obser-
vatory, at Washington, D. C., and
General, of the Argentine Republic,
and Professor Whitney, of New
Haven. The International Society
is now in Belgium, and is demand-
ing bread without payment.
Nelson's husband, M. Bousard, is
dangerously ill. Rubinstein, the
pianist, is threatened with total

blindness. Armed intimidation
was used at Aroos and Uala, to pre-
vent ex-Minister Rodriguez con-
tinuing his candidacy for the Span-
ish Cortes; the mayor, sword in
hand, threatened Rodriguez's life if
he remained. The liberal papers of
Madrid denounce the outrage in
face of the government decree regu-
lating the press. A German squad-
ron of three ironclads and one ten-
der will visit America in July.

Sugar and Tobacco Crop in Havana.

Havana journals assert that the
sugar crop will certainly be thirty
per cent less than last year; they
also consider that the coming to-
bacco crop of Yucata Abojo will be
almost totally destroyed by drought.

Broken Again.

The officers of the direct United
States cable company announce
that their cable broke again to-day,
about 140 miles west of Torbay,
N. S.

Will Publish a Reply.

PORTLAND, Me., 23.—Dr. E. F.
Sanger, of Bangor, in charge of the
hospital at Elmira during the late
war, will publish a letter in the
Press to-day, in reply to the re-
cent strictures upon the treat-
ment of prisoners there.

Lynched.

CINCINNATI, 23.—The *Gazette*
special says that Edward Williams,
who, with Mrs. McKee, was arrest-
ed for the murder of the latter's
husband, was taken from jail last
night at Barboursville, W. Va., and
hanged by a mob of excited
people, but both denied complicity
in the act, although the minister
continued prayer with them and
asking for a confession. The mob
forced the keys from the jailor and
took Williams out and placed him
under a tree in the courtyard with
a rope around his neck, and stand-
ing on a barrel, he made a confes-
sion and expressed a hope that the
crowd might obtain God's forgive-
ness for their crime as he had for
his. He declared that he was hope-
lessly started on his journey home
from heaven. He died after fifteen
minutes of terrible agony. Mrs.
McKee was then brought out and
placed her in front of the dead
murderer the crowd called for her
resurrection, and she was taken
back to her room. Williams had
been her paramour for three
years; she had been trying for the
past three months to poison her
husband without success, that Wil-
liams struck McKee on the head
with an axe while he was asleep on
Wednesday night, afterwards cut-
ting his throat, he assisted in de-
stroying the evidence of the murder
and in burying McKee. She ac-
cused herself of being the cause of
the murder, but begged pitifully
for life, though the feeling was very
strong against her; the crowd voted
unanimously for her execution, but
no man could be found who would
put the rope around a woman's
neck, and she was returned to the
jail. Williams's body was left until
it was taken down by the authorities
this morning.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MANCHESTER, 22.—Wm. Ro-
maine Callender, one of the mem-
bers of the House of Commons for
this city, died to-day; he was fifty
years old.

The Coming Rifle Match.

LONDON, 23.—The National Rifle
Association, at a meeting to-day,
further received that Sir Henry
Hallford, having been appointed
representative of the association for
the conduct of the proposed match,
be requested to communicate the
resolution adopted by the associa-
tion to the N. Y. Association, and
to make all necessary arrange-
ments.

Speech by Bright.

John Bright and his colleagues
in Parliament, Dixon and Muniz,
addressed their constituents at
Birmingham last night. Bright,
in his speech, passed over the ques-
tion of the slave circular issued by
the Home Office, but was not as
easy as some supposed. He ques-
tioned, however, whether it was
necessary for the government to
meddle with it, and he hoped they
would explain that affair and the
Suez Canal purchase satisfactorily.
Bright confirmed himself, almost
entirely to republishing Lord Der-
by's speech at Leamington. He at-
tacked the law of primogeniture
and the monopolization of land by a
few great land holders, and argued
that the possessors of land should
be empowered to bequeath it as
they pleased. Referring to the
future policy of the liberal govern-
ment, he said: "The liberal govern-
ment will not be content with the
present position of the country, but
will endeavor to bring about a
change in the law of inheritance,
and to give to the people a share
in the land which they have culti-
vated."

Flash's Note Reviewed.

The *Times*, to-day, reviews Sec-
retary Fish's note on Cuba, and his
reply to the European powers, and
says that the grounds of com-
plaint exclusively refer to the U. S.
and Spain, and that third parties
cannot participate in the negotia-
tions with any prospect of inter-
national advantage; Spain and
America must settle their differ-
ences for themselves. The risk of
loss if either side is to force the
issue is to be rashly incurred; it is
possible, however, that the Euro-
pean powers might help to pro-
mote a compromise which would
save the honor of Spain, and
would end the Cuban difficulty.
The article, after quoting from the
note of Secretary Fish, says that
the war would be ended and Cuba
allowed to develop her resources.

Likely to Terminate Fatally—En-
signed, &c.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Stand-
ard* says that the illness of Deak,

the Hungarian statesman, threat-
ens to terminate fatally; the sacra-
ment and extreme unction have
already been administered by the
priest.

The *Standard's* Vienna special
says that the report that Hubmeyer,
the leader of the insurgents in
Northwest Bosnia, has been assas-
sinated, is contradicted by the
Hubmeyer has resigned his com-
mand.

The *Pester Lloyd* newspaper as-
serts that not only England but all
the powers have retained entire
freedom of action in regard to
events arising after the presenta-
tion of Count Andrassy's note to the
Porte.

Antonelli has had a Relapse—Aus-
trian Corps of Observation.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*
from Rome states that the greatest
anxiety is felt with regard to Car-
dinal Antonelli, who has had a re-
lapse, which has been very marked
within the last forty-eight hours.
Immediately before he was taken
sick he instructed the Nuncio at
Madrid to keep the Spanish govern-
ment loyal to the church in view of
the tendencies revealed by the elec-
tions.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily
News* reports that the Austrian corps
of observation, numbering 50,000, is
about to be concentrated on the
Dalmatian borders, ready for emer-
gency.

Bodaky, the merchant of Odessa,
arrested by the Russian police, has
been released.

The Number Killed—Dead.

The total number killed in the
railroad accident near Lexington
was thirteen; among the dead is
the son of Dion Boucicault.

George Harvey, the Scotch print-
er, is dead.

Aquarium Opened—Bismarck has
the Neuritis.

The Duke of Edinburgh, to-day,
opened the Royal Aquarium at
Westminster.

A Berlin special says that Bis-
marck is confined to his room with
neuritis.

SPAIN.

The New Cortes.

MADRID, 23.—The ministerialists
have secured a considerable ma-
jority in the new Cortes; the mi-
nority will consist of about seventy
constitutionalists, radicals, modera-
tes, historicos and others.

CHINA.

At Tientsin.

HONG KONG, 23.—The Grosvenor
mission has arrived at Ching Kiang,
in the province of Yunnan.

TURKEY.

Concentrating.

RAGUSA, 23.—The Turkish troops
in Herzegovina are concentrating
for the purpose of attempting to re-
victual Scutari.

FRANCE.

The Prize-Plays.

PARIS, 23.—The jury in the Mi-
chels competition for plays on the
subject of the American revolution
awarded no first prize, fearing that
the public would not ratify their
decision. The two pieces to which
the second prize was awarded were
the jury agree in pronouncing re-
markable works, possessing great merit.
That named "A Great Citizen" is
the work of the American, who
awards the prize, the latter being
the pseudonym of the well-known
poet Francis Coppee. The play,
"The New Willows" is by Villiers
Le Liege Adam, and "Free America"
by Adolphe Michael. A fourth
production, entitled "The Patriots,"
is written by an American, who
takes the name of Fernand Ar-
mand. It is described as full of
movement and life, but deviates
from the programme laid down; it
is believed that it will have great
success.

TO-DAYS DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Report and Petitions Presented.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Chair
laid before the Senate the annual
report of the commissioner of pa-
tents for 1875; laid on table and or-
dered printed.

Sherman presented ten petitions
of citizens of Ohio, asking govern-
ment aid in the construction of the
Texas Pacific railway. Similar peti-
tions were presented by Cameron,
of Pa., and Wallace, of Ark. were re-
ferred.

Morton introduced a bill to es-
tablish a mint for the coinage of
gold and silver at Indianapolis, and
appropriating certain government
grounds and buildings to the use of
the same, and also money for the
purpose of purchasing the necessary
machinery; referred.

Morton said that certain papers
purporting to be the credentials of
Eusey, the Senator of the U. S. from
Louisiana, were presented the other
day, and laid on the table; he moved
that they now be referred to the
committee on privileges and elec-
tions; agreed to.

Eaton gave notice that on Wed-
nesday of next week he would sub-
mit resolutions of respect to the
memory of his late colleague Ferry.

Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The Speaker
called the States for bills, under
which call the following bills were
introduced and referred—

By Hale, amendatory of the
bankrupt law.

By Wood, of New York, to pro-
vide for a suspension of the sinking
fund till 1880; also to amend the
act authorizing the funding of the
national debt.

By Chittenden, to fund the legal
tender notes of the U. S.

By Whitehouse, for funding the
legal tender notes into forty year
four per cent gold bonds, to the
amount of four hundred millions,
at a rate not to exceed three mil-
lions a month.

By Lapham, fixing the first Mon-
day in January as the time for
meeting of Congress; also a consti-
tutional amendment to change the
commencement of the presidential
inauguration from March 4th to May 1st.

By Ward, to protect life on steam
ships, boats and sailing vessels, and
to provide means of cheap trans-
portation on inland waters.

By Holton, to abolish the tax on
spirits distilled from fruit.

By Vance, for the transfer of the
eastern bank of Cherokee to the
jurisdiction of North Carolina.

By Waddell, to classify and
equalize the rates of postage on
manuscript intended for publica-
tion, also for the purchase of the
Morse's picture of the House of
Representatives.

EASTERN.

Army Reduction, &c.

CHICAGO, 24.—The *Times* Wash-
ington special says that the neces-
sary legislation for carrying into
effect the reciprocity treaty with
the Hawaiian Islands is now under
consideration in the ways and
means committee, and meets with
favor from several members of the
committee, though the latter has
not yet taken any formal action in
regard to it. This proposed law,
which will provide for an inter-
change of commodities which, in
some degree, result in a reduction
of the revenue by a loss of the du-
ties paid on imports from those
islands.

reduction. As soon as the project
for cutting down the army was
made known, every channel by
which the military committee could
to bear was filled with protests and
hints to stay Congress from action.
Every paper in the city and
throughout the country in sym-
pathy with army officers, or friends of
army officers, began a howl about
the indecency of a confederate con-
gress cutting down the ranks of an
army that had beaten them; in
spite of all this, however, the plans
for reduction have gone on steadily,
and if the military committee hesi-
tates Congress itself will put its
shoulder to the wheel. General
Banning, the liberal republican
leader of the military committee,
has completed the steps towards
a reduction of the army estimates,
which are embodied in a bill to cut
off extra allowances and comman-
dation to officers not on active duty in
the field. This will confine these
officials to their monthly salaries, and
pay proper, and the law pre-
scribes that allowances may be
drawn by officers on active duty,
but they will not be paid, as now,
a commutation. This will strike
a great abuse, and will save a very
handsome sum to the Treasury.

The *Tribune's* Washington spe-
cial says that General Banning's
bill for the reduction of the army
expenses will probably be complet-
ed and introduced to-day, it is es-
timated of about \$500,000 in the
matter of pay, quarters and forage.
These reductions, however, do not
apply to officers serving with troops
in the field. In case of general
officers all commutations of quar-
ters, rations, and fuel are cut off,
and each officer is left with his pay
proper alone. This will leave the
General of the army \$18,500, the
Lieutenant General \$15,000, major
generals \$12,500 and brigadier gen-
erals \$10,000. The present law does
not give a general and lieutenant gen-
eral horses, and the number al-
lowed a major general is, by the
present bill, reduced from five to
three, and a brigadier general is al-
lowed two. All field officers are
allowed two, and all mounted
officers below the rank of major
are allowed one horse. The pay of
colonel, lieutenant colonel, major,
captain, first lieutenant and second
lieutenant is unchanged, and for the reason that
in no case can any one of these
officers, even after twenty years
service, receive more than \$15,000.
The reason for the reduction, how-
ever, is reduced to \$13,000 for a
mounted officer, and \$12,000 for one
on foot. The reason for the re-
duction upon second lieutenants
is that with very few exceptions
they are young officers, unmarried,
and fresh from the academy, and
the sums indicated are deemed
sufficient for the short period dur-
ing which they serve in that rank,
as, at the end of their service, they
not extend beyond five years. The
savings on second lieutenants' pay
amount to \$90,000 a year.

In the matter of the commuta-
tion of quarters, all officers are
reduced one-half. The item of fuel
is not changed. On the item of
forage, the reduction is one-half
the number of horses allowed the of-
ficers also applies to the marine corps,
and to all the other reductions in the
way of commutation.

In the matter of details of officers
for staff duty, a very important
change and a considerable saving
is effected. At present it is pos-
sible for a lieutenant and even a
second lieutenant to be detailed up
on the staff of a general officer, and
to receive the pay and allowances
of a colonel, and such instances ac-
tually exist.

By the terms of this bill the of-
ficers on the staff are to receive only
one-half of the pay and allowances
of their rank. The saving in this item
alone on the staff of general officers
is \$25,000.

In the matter of reducing the
army the committee as yet does not
see its way clear to any great cut-
ting down of the force. It is pos-
sible that the number of regiments
may be reduced by two, but a care-
ful study of the subject by the
members of the committee of both
parties does not seem to indicate
that even this will be thought ad-
visable.

Filed a Case of Cremation—Ger-
many will Compel Indemnity.

NEW YORK, 24.—Phillips, White
& Company, fur and cap, have
failed; they owe \$239,419 and pay
twenty per cent.

The cremation of the corpse of
the late Chevalier Rossi was con-
ducted publicly in the monumental
cemetery at Milan, yesterday.

A Berlin dispatch says that
should China fail in rendering an
indemnity and inflicting punish-
ment for plundering the German
schooner *Arctur*, the German Gov-
ernment intimates that its demands will be exacted by
force, and that a squadron will be
held in readiness to proceed to
China waters should such an
emergency arise.

\$100,000 FIRE.

The magnificent residence of
James Ingersoll, the chairman of
the Free ring, near South West-
walk, Conn., was burned this morn-
ing \$100,000, insuring for \$80,000.

Becher to be Tried Again.

The *Sunday Mercury* announces
that a council composed of the
most eminent Congregationalist
divines has been organized to in-
quire into the fitness of Becher to
remain in the denomination; about
forty churches have been invited
to send clerical and lay delegates
each. The movers are said to be
Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Bartlett,
of Chicago, and Dr. Dexter, of Bos-
ton. A letter from Dr. Bartlett
states that all investigation shall
be open and testimony ample. Ply-
mouth church is invited to send
two to represent its pastor. The
witnesses are likely to be Bed-
ford, Mr. Bradshaw, Florence Tilton,
Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Stanton.

Examining Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The select
committee on the Texas border
trouble, to-day, were examining
two citizens of that State, who gave
detailed accounts of the cattle thiev-
ing by the Mexicans, and the equality
of the Rio Grande, and referred to
the excitement caused among the
people in consequence of the in-
vasion and depredations.

Special Messenger Arrived.

Major Joseph F. Johnson has ar-
rived here, as a special messenger
from Montgomery, Ala., bringing
with him the memorial of the
legislature and other papers alleg-
ing for the illegality of the election
of Spencer to the U. S. Senate.

Railroad Report, &c.

The Senate committee on rail-
roads, to-day, agreed to recommend
the passage of the bill to extend the
time for completing the Northern
Pacific Railway, with the amend-
ments limiting the extension of the
time to the main line to a
period of eight years instead of ten.
The section proposing to re-
quire the company to pay the
costs of surveying and convey-
ance will be omitted.

The removal of Indian af-
fairs was before the House commit-
tee on appropriations, to-day, ask-
ing for the \$200,000 required for the
treatment of the Black Hills.

The McKee Trial.

St. LOUIS, 24.—Although it was
generally understood that the
greater part of the day would be
given up to legal argument, the at-
tendance upon the trial of Wm. Mc-

Kee, for alleged complicity with
the whiskey ring, far surpassed the
accommodation of the court room.
The jurors remaining in their hotel
under guard of a deputy marshal.
Upon the opening of the court
Judge Krum continued his argu-
ment for the defense, citing a
number of authorities to show the
incompetency of the evidence of
accomplices when uncorroborated,
special reference being made to the
case of the U. S. versus Wm. Full-
erton, tried in New York in 1870,
where the evidence was merely
that of accomplices, and where the
Court intervened after the testi-
mony was in and ordered the ac-
cused of the defendant. Judge
Krum charged that the Court could
not be satisfied from the evidence
before it that McKee's connection
with the ring had been shown, and
asked that the case be allowed to go
no further.

Steamer Sunk.

The iron steamer *Carondelet*,
bound from New Orleans to this
port, when passing Carroll Island,
about eighteen miles below here, at three
o'clock this morning, sank in nine
feet of water. She will be raised.

DIED.

In the 12th Ward, Jan. 23, at 4 a. m., after
an illness which she bore with patience and
fortitude, NANCY HAYES ROCKWOOD, re-
sident wife of Albert P. Rockwood, born
in West in 1808, and from there to Quincy,
Mass. Deceased married married Rock-
wood April 3, 1827; she joined the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1834,
and was baptized by Parley P. Pratt, then
at West in 1838, and from there to Quincy,
Ill. in 1839, and from there to Nauvoo
in 1840, from which place she emigrated to
Salt Lake in 1858. She was an affectionate
wife, a loving mother and respected friend.
She lived the life of a saint and fell asleep
in Jesus, without a struggle.

Brother Rockwood left home with Presi-
dent Joseph Young on Saturday morning.
Her last request was for him to attend to
his duties in the Priesthood.—(C.O.M.)

Funeral services at late residence on
Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 4 p. m. Relatives
and friends are respectfully invited to at-
tend.

In the 15th Ward of Salt Lake City, Jan.
24, 1876, from injuries received by being
run over by a sleigh, WILLIAM HALL-
STON, born in Rockwood, Windsor, Eng-
land, May 4th, 1827. Deceased emigrated
from England to the City of Nauvoo in 1840,
arriving in Salt Lake City Oct. 16th, 1855.
Funeral services in the 15th Ward Hall
to-morrow (Tuesday), Jan. 24th, at 11 a. m.
Friends are respectfully invited.
Ministerial Star, please copy.

In Twelve, January 18th, AGNES, wife of
William Trimmer, and daughter of Peter
and Margaret Gillespie.
Deceased was born March 23d, 1850.

At Clarkston, Cache Co., Jan. 4th, 1876,
NANCY ANN HODGETT, wife of Martin Har-
rison. Deceased was born March 23d, 1841, at
Middle Town, Logan Co., Illinois.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.