

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE G. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, July 29, 1869.

## GENERAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 2, 1869.

### TERRITORY OF UTAH.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, Salt Lake City, July 28, 1869.

At a Convention of the leading citizens of Salt Lake County and City, Geo. B. WALKER, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Alderman S. W. RICHARDS was elected Secretary.

The following Ticket was unanimously chosen—

Commissioners to locate University Lands—  
JOHN ROWBERRY,  
JOHN VAN COTT,  
LEWIS S. HILLS.

For Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River Counties.

Councillors for the Territorial Legislature—

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,  
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

For Salt Lake County.

Representatives—

ORSON PRATT,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,  
ENOCH REESE,  
B. YOUNG, JUN.,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Selectmen—

ISAAC M. STEWART,  
WILLIAM C. NELL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Robert J. Goulding.

### STATE OF DESERET.

For Governor—

BREIGHAM YOUNG.

For Lieutenant Governor—

EDWARD HUNTER.

For Member to Congress—

WM. H. HOOPER.

Senators—

WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
JOSEPH A. YOUNG,  
WM. JENNINGS.

Representatives—

ORSON PRATT,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD.

On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.

### THE EFFECTS OF TRAINING.

We have lately seen extracts from a report of the Hon. G. B. Hubbard, on the prisons of England and Ireland, in an article in that excellent paper, *Home and Home*, which are worthy of attention. The lesson to be learned from the perusal of this article is most excellent, as it exhibits, in the clearest possible light, the wonderful power which a correct system of training exerts upon the most depraved of our race.

Captain Alexander Machonochie originated what is called the mark system, by which a series of marks for industry in work, progress in religious and secular knowledge and general good conduct among criminals confined in prisons were adopted. He suggested that these marks should have a money value in the prison, and should serve for the purchase of food, clothes and other comforts and indulgences during the incarceration of the prisoner—the surplus, after defraying all his prison expenses, to be applied to his liberation upon an earlier day than the full term of his sentence. The Captain was permitted to test his theory upon the penal colony of Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific. To this Island the vilest, the most brutal and refractory convicts were sent as a final punishment. If a convict could not be managed at any other penal colony, he was sent to Norfolk Island. After four years' trial of his system, he thus reports respecting the results:

"I found the Island a turbulent, brutal hell; I left it a peaceful, well-ordered community. The most complete security of person and property prevailed. Officers, women, and children traversed the Island everywhere without fear, and but, gardens, stock-yards, and growing crops, such as corn, such as fruit, most temptations were scattered in every corner without molestation.

This experiment, resulting so successfully, drew the attention of philanthropists, and Sir Walter Crofton, Chairman of the Directors of Prisons in Ireland, originated a system of prison discipline known as the Irish system. It was only the enlargement of Captain Machonochie's mark system, adapted to criminals not so low in the scale of crime as the convicts of Norfolk Island. The prisoners of Ireland were in a most deplorable condition, and the moral and physical condition of the convicts was as wretched as could be. But Crofton recognized them as human beings, treated them as such in the plan which he adopted, sought to inspire them with hope and lift them from the degraded brutishness into which they had fallen.

There are three distinct stages in his system. The first is punishment itself, without much to alleviate it. The prisoner is sentenced to eight months' solitary confinement, to the first four of which he has no other bed but a plank, with a hard straw pillow. He is allowed no music, and his only work is picking oakum. He is told in the beginning that he holds in his own hands the power to alleviate or shorten this

confinement. At first prisoners are usually defiant and violent. But they have a power to deal with greater than they, and they soon feel this. During the second four months of this first stage, a bed and bedding are allowed the convict, his diet is improved, other employment is provided for him and his door is left partially open; if his conduct, as shown by the mark book, is worthy of favor, this stage of his imprisonment is shortened. But if, on the contrary, he has behaved badly, he is turned back to the hard diet, hard work and hard sleeping of the first stage. Convicts, however, wicked, are sensible enough to see that misconduct does not pay. By indulging in it they do not, spite their jailers, they only hurt themselves.

In the second stage, the convicts who have passed through the first are transferred to prisons, where they are employed on government structures, or, if artisans, are set to work at in-door trades. They are allowed to work together, but they are not allowed to speak to each other. Officers watch them closely, and any infraction of the rules is marked against them. Here again the convict is made to feel that he will get a reward for his conduct and be punished for his misconduct, and sees that his fate is in his own hands. As the prisoner gradually improves in his conduct and learns the art of self-control, he is preparing himself for the third stage.

In this latter class the prisoner is no longer under a rigid supervision, and he is surrounded by many of the temptations of ordinary life. If he passes a year in this exemplary class, his right to self-government is restored to him. In this condition he enjoys almost as much freedom as laboring people in civil life. He almost ceases to be a prisoner. He labors without an overseer, is trusted to go errands anywhere on the island, and is only looked up at night, and even then not in a solitary cell. In this stage that which he should have been taught in early life is imparted to him; he is taught to avoid the wickedness and danger of criminal pursuits. All the educational resources of modern times are placed before him—schools, lectures, books and advice to show him the course he should take to amend his life. The dress which he wears is that which is usually worn by other mechanics. Respecting the effect of this discipline, the report says:

"It is wonderful what a waking up of the dormant powers of intellect, what a development of all the elements of manhood, is effected even in the most vicious and degraded by this course of training."

When the training is completed employment is obtained for the man. At first there were many prejudices against employing these men; but time and perseverance have broken these down. They have been found to be better able to withstand the temptations that beset ordinary workmen than those who have not had this training. At the present time no man, well recommended by the prison agents, need want employment in Ireland, the demand for such is so great.

The men who engage in such a work of redemption as this deserve and will receive a great reward. They have faith in humanity, and their conduct praises God. They prove that man has within him powers of development and expansion that show he is of divine descent. If degraded creatures, such as these convicts are when first imprisoned, can, by correct training, be made respected and useful members of society, to what a pitch of perfection the whole race might be raised if proper laws were taught and practiced.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

QUAIJAO V. T.

GENERAL.

Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, August 10th.

Commander A. L. Case, now at the Naval Academy, has been named the head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau.

One of Admiral Dahlgren's first duties at the Navy Yard will be to get out the men who opposed the efforts of the Administration to give all mechanics equal chances, irrespective of color, the Secretary of the Navy being determined that this shall be brought about in all the Navy yards in the country.

The Secretary of State has appointed a committee to select a site for a new State Department to prepare plans for the building. The commission consists of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Architect of the Treasury, and General Michien, Superintendent of public buildings.

A special from New York says proceedings have been commenced against the steamers *Columbia* and *Moro Castle* for smuggling; seven complaints have been made against the former and three against the latter.

Several German bankers and capitalists met yesterday to consider the question of an Atlantic cable to Germany; a large subscription was promised. An effort will be made to have the cable laid next year.

Minneapolis.—Letters have reached here from the *Western Pacific* exploring party; they went from Fort Abercrombie down the Red River to Georgetown, and are now en route to Pembina by rail.

Albany.—The attempt to dispossess a farmer by a sheriff's posse, at East Greenwich yesterday, for the non-payment of rent, resulted in the serious wounding of eight persons, including those reported last night; the farmer sought to be dispossessed was among the wounded.

Petitions are being circulated, pray-

ing Congress to consolidate the two cities of Washington and Georgetown, under one municipal government.

Gettysburg.—A protracted re-union of the officers of both the Union and Confederate armies, who fought at the battle of Gettysburg, will be held on the battle field, on Wednesday, August 4th; a meeting has been called by the Gettysburg Memorial Society for the purpose of permanently locating the positions of the armies during the various stages of the battle. A large number of officers will be present.

San Francisco, 28.—The United States steamer *Saginaw* sailed for Manila today.

The members of the Miners' Union of Treasure City, Nevada, yesterday visited the principal mine in the White Pine district and compelled the management for less than five dollars a day to stop work, using violence in some cases. Even those laboring under contract, were compelled to desert, and no one was allowed to work in the Eberhart mine in any capacity.

Charleston.—A negro riot, which, at one time, threatened very serious consequences occurred last night on the occasion of the departure of the visiting base ball club from Savannah. The club was accompanied by a brass band, composed of colored men, who were said to be Democrats. As the club was leaving in procession for the Savannah boat the members were attacked with sticks, stones and brickbats by a mob of several hundred men. Several shots were fired, both sides being armed, and many were powerless to quell the riot and was compelled to call on Major Oglesby for the assistance of the troops. The club was escorted to the boat between platoons of the 8th Infantry, followed by a large crowd of yelling and infuriated negroes, throwing stones, and compelling the soldiers to occasionally face about and threaten to fire. Several persons were wounded, mostly members of the colored band.

New York.—Charles E. Quincey was arrested to-day for attempting to sell two forged certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, for a hundred shares each. It is not believed that there is a great amount of spurious stock.

Major General A. S. Webb accepted the Presidency of the College of the City of New York and enters upon his duties about August 1.

The Cuban Junta announces officially that the report of the disunion among the members and a change in the Presidency is unfounded.

Wm. A. Sylls, President of the National Labor Union, died suddenly at Philadelphia this morning, of congestion of the bowels.

Baltimore.—The British steamer *Lord Lovell*, which cleared on Friday for Havana, laden heavily with coal and 350 tons of sugar, had been overhauled on Saturday evening by a revenue cutter on suspicion of carrying arms to Cuba. Nothing was found, and after a thorough search the vessel was allowed to depart.

Poughkeepsie, 27.—The American Philological convention was called to order this afternoon at the congregational church. Dr. Boile, of Chicago, was chosen temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and several members made short addresses. Dr. Whitney of Yale College was chosen permanent President.

Washington.—The President is expected here next Thursday. D. Culper of Georgia left here to-night with authority to take possession of the Confederate laboratory at Macon for the State agricultural fair. After the first of January the building will probably be converted into a hospital for aged and infirm negroes.

New York.—The Pullman palace car *Washatch* is announced to start west from the Hudson river depot, on Saturday next, to go through to California without change.

Richmond.—Gen. Canby has modified his order for the payment of the January interest by directing only one cent to be paid. It is stated that James C. Taylor, the Attorney General elect, is to be commissioned by Gen. Canby to fill that office, the occupant having resigned.

White Sulphur Springs.—At a meeting held here to-day, composed principally of southerners, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the gratitude of the Southern people to George Peabody for his munificent gift in the cause of education in the South. Resolutions will be formally presented to-morrow.

The Chicago *Republican's* special agent, who has been sent to prevent the conservative negroes from voting at the recent city election at Washington, have been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

It is reported that Gen. Canby will be transferred to the command in Mississippi to supervise the election in that State. In that case McDowell will be ordered to the command in Virginia.

The *Tribune* special says Charles L. Green, naval surgeon, recently of the *Albatross* on trial by court martial on charges preferred by commander Selfridge for disobedience to orders in refusing to discharge a seaman from the *Albatross*. The important point in the case is as to whether a commander can give such an order to a surgeon; also whether the captain or surgeon is the proper person to say when a man is fit for duty.

The editor of the *Washington Star* writes from Salt Lake of the highly favorable condition of the Union Pacific. He says the company is laboring energetically to make it one of the strongest and smoothest roads in the country.

A special from New York says that most of the distillers in New York have stopped operations. A prominent revenue official says he believes that orders for stoppage came from Washington with the approval of Commissioner Delano, through a desire to favor western distillers. Another official says the leading distillers in the west agreed to pay a dollar for every barrel they make, to officers engaged, for the suppressing of the manufacture in the east.

Kington, Mass.—The people of Duxbury, with the invited guests, are celebrating the completion of the French cable. The dinner took place in a large hall at Abraham's Hill. It was a splendid affair, 40 people being present. Hon. S. M. Clifford, the President of the committee of arrangements, called the assembly to order in fitting remarks, after which the Rev. Jeremiah Moore, of Roxbury, offered prayer. After the dinner was discussed a number of toasts were read and appropriately responded to. Among the speakers were Governor Claflin, Mayor Shurtliff, Sir James Anderson and others. Mayor Shurtliff read a congratulatory dispatch, received by him from the Prefect of Paris, with his reply thereto. Speeches were made by Lord Cecil, G. B. Loring, Chas. L. Woodbury and others at the levee held in the evening at the house of Mr. Wright.

Chas. H. Merry, who built the first boat for bulk grain on the Mississippi River, and who inaugurated through shipments of bulk grain, via New Orleans, proposes to build a propeller for conveying grain in bulk from St. Louis to New York; if merchants will donate \$25,000 if the vessel succeeds; if not successful he does not ask anything.

Philadelphia.—The State Grand Lodge of Knights Pythias met yesterday. The order numbers 32,900 in Pennsylvania.

Memphis.—A passenger train on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, from New Orleans, ran through a trestle, eight miles below Clarksville. The entire train, except a New Orleans sleeping car, was burned. The engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed; eleven were badly wounded; seventeen slightly injured. Judge Caulkin's wife and two children were all wounded, the latter slightly.

Albany.—Sergeants Gujan and Kirke, of the capital police, to-day, arrested the Anti Renters who made the assault upon Deputy Sheriff Griggs and posse on Monday last, in Rensselaer county; they were allowed to go on parole to appear to answer on Friday. Deputy Sheriff Griggs was reported to be in a dying condition last night; the other victims wounded are in a fair way to recover.

New York.—The following was furnished by the Frankline line of telegraph: Paris, July 28.

To the Hon. Secretary of State, Washington:

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United States, Washington:

I am highly gratified to inaugurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States by sending to you an expression of my good wishes for you and for the prosperity of the United States.

Signed, NAPOLEON.

Washington, July 28.—The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French, I cordially reciprocate your good wishes and trust that your liberal policy towards the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend.

U. S. GRANT.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing the disposal of 47,312 acres of public lands during June, including Oregon City, Oregon, 913 acres, and Olympia, Washington Territory, 9,570 acres.

The information received by the Indian Bureau from Yankton agency is that the Indians are highly pleased with the manner in which the great Father has proposed to take care of them. They express their intention to live up to the treaty. There is a prospect for a fine corn crop upon the reservation.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.—Letters were received last night from the northern Pacific Railroad exploring party, dated Georgetown, Red River, North Fort, Abercrombie, July 20th. The party are in fine spirits. They were about to divide, one portion pushing to Missouri river, and the other portion returning to St. Paul prior to a trip to Superior.

New York.—One of the officers of a Brooklyn bank and the son of one of the directors decamped three weeks ago with \$50,000 in currency and bonds. They were arrested at Brooklyn last evening and returned bonds and checks to the amount of \$35,000.

The Board of Health of this city report cases of small pox as very unfrequent. All fear of the epidemic has disappeared.

At a camp meeting at Narragansett Bay on Sunday night, ten tents were entered and the occupants robbed of a large amount of valuables. The victims were chloroformed.

Montpelier.—In the Vermont Council Mr. Reed submitted along report in favor of female suffrage from a committee on that subject.

Washington.—Cuban plotters received here give an account of several engagements between the insurgents and government troops, in which the former were successful. The Cubans have succeeded in cutting off all communication between Nuéves and Puerto Principe; they hold all the intervening country. The Spanish troops are now confined to these cities and are suffering severely from disease and want of supplies. Quesada has a large number of prisoners, including several prominent Government officials, which he is holding as hostages for the proper treatment of his men in the hands of the Spaniards. The Cubans have possession of several points on the coast, affording direct communication, including a battery of artillery, with 3,000 men from the United States which have been successfully landed near Nuéves, and are now part of Quesada's forces. Sickless is reported to be abating. Quesada and Jordan expect soon to take the field with a force fully equal to their enemy.

New York.—A trot for \$3,000 mile heats, best three in five in harness, between Lady Thorne and the Goldsmith Maid, was won by the former in the fastest time made this season on the Union Course, 2:14, 2:20, 2:24, and 2:31.

White Sulphur Springs, Vt.—Mr. Peabody to-day, was presented with the resolutions of the meeting of yesterday, and responded with feeling. In allusion to the condition of the Southern people he spoke hopefully of the coming prosperity of the whole South, and incidentally alluded to the fact that the fund, though yet in infancy, had accomplished much good. Eight hundred persons, half of them ladies, witnessed the presentation. A grand ball, in honor of Mr. Peabody, takes place here on the 11th of August.

FOREIGN.

London.—A fault has been discovered in the 1898 cable, 130 miles from Valencia.

Gladstone was sick and unable to attend the Commons last evening; Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of August.

London.—Henry W. Lefebvre was named yesterday as the honorary member of the Hungarian delegation. In an important address he said the relations

between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished the Italian territories, and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. Alluding to the eastern policy he said he would not insist on the programme of '67, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his counsel regarding concessions to the Christians. On this point he would bring no pressure to bear. He declared he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia; but his efforts, not having been met in a similar spirit, had been unsuccessful. He closed with a strong defense of the general policy of the Imperial Government.

Paris.—It is reported that Don Carlos ordered a cessation of movement on his behalf; his partisans are much discouraged.

London.—The Harvard crew, with Kelly as coach, yesterday rowed against an odd tide and a stiff wind; in spite of these circumstances the opinion formed of the Americans was favorable. They timed four to five strokes per minute more than Englishmen usually do.

Havana.—The Governor of Trinidad has issued vigorous orders obliging all Spaniards between the ages of fifteen and sixty to do military duty in the field or reserve corps, while persons unfit for active service are to garrison the towns. The press praise the measure and demand that it be made general in its application throughout the island. The U. S. steamer *Pescadora* is cruising off Havana.

The New York *Harvard's* special from London to-day says the Harvard crew rowed twice on the river Thames in their American boat, and created a favorable impression. Their style of rowing was good, although the pace was considered rather slow. The Oxford crew called upon the Harvards during the day and fixed a race for Aug. 23d or on one of the following days. The members of the Harvard crew will practice daily until the races come off.

In a speech yesterday at the banquet in honor of the laying of the French cable Sir James Anderson said he had been told that certain opposition had been made to the landing of the cable. Such opposition might be due to the same kind of enterprises, perhaps to Mr. Field and his colleague; but he did not care for that, as he was sure that the cable people would not be unjust; they would not allow any company to spend millions of money to unite two great continents together without giving them a fair show at least. He believed it would be weak and foolish on the part of the company to ask for undue sympathy or partiality. If they could not work as well with a rival company or faster they had no right to public support and would not get it, whatever public sympathy might be. The cable was therefore laid as a purely commercial enterprise. Every right thinking person trusted it would promote peace. God forbid that it should ever be used as a weapon of war.

Berlin.—Yesterday, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was observed as a holiday. A grand banquet was given and a large torch light procession passed through the streets.

The provisional correspondence newspaper expresses astonishment at Baron Von Bismarck's assertions about Prussia in his speech to the Hungarian committee. It denies that any advances have been made by Austria. It says if she desires to establish a true, solid friendship, Prussia is quite ready to meet her at Madrid. Many arrests continue for disloyalty. At Ciudad Real hundreds of people are asking the pardon of the Government for complicity with the recent Carlist move. They say they have been deceived by the Carlist leaders.

In a street fight, yesterday, at La Mancha, between the Carlists and the Government troops, the Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains. The insurgents at Cioentan have released prisoners from jail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Grand Concert of Vocal Gems.

ANNIE LOCKHART.

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

In Two FINE DRAMATIC PIECES.

This Evening.

THURSDAY JULY 29, 1869.

Performance to commence with the Comic Opera, in 1 Act, entitled

DELICATE GROUND;

or

PARIS IN 1792.

Pauline, by M. de la Harpe, and

Miss GERALDINE WARDEN.

In Grand Operatic Concert.

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