

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, Jan. 8, 1875.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hamilton, of Md., made a speech in the U. S. Senate yesterday, in favor of Thurman's resolution of inquiry regarding the movements of the military at New Orleans on Monday last. A synopsis will be found in the telegrams. During a debate in the House of Representatives, Butler, of Mass., said that judges must be taught to keep clear of politics, an opinion which is worthy the attention of some of the representatives of the United States at New Orleans.

Twenty-seven hundred hogsheads of tobacco were burned at Baltimore last night.

Nebraska has a population of three hundred thousand people, and a State debt of four hundred and two thousand dollars.

In an accident on the Baltimore and Potomac road, last evening, the mail engine was burned to death, the engine demolished, and several cars and their contents burned.

Governor Gaston, of Mass., was inaugurated yesterday.

Senator Gordon, in a despatch to New Orleans, advised a forbearance even unto death if necessary.

Chandler has been re-nominated for U. S. senator from Michigan.

The governor of Missouri, in his message, urges the legislature to pass resolutions condemning the proceedings of the military at New Orleans. Resolutions to the same purpose have been introduced in the Arkansas legislature.

The jury in the Tilton-Beecher trial was completed yesterday.

An indignation meeting over Louisiana matters, was called for Monday night at New York.

Catholic missionaries have left Great Britain for the Southern States of America.

The governments of England and the United States are corresponding about territory which the former claims, and which she has never formally annexed to her territory. The United States has been called upon to interfere in the organization of a State legislature.

For the first time in our government armed troops have invaded a hall of legislation for the purpose of controlling or interfering with its deliberations. It is a great institution, and one well calculated to challenge the attention of thinking men.

The Prussian Diet is to meet on the 16th inst.

The steamer *Reform* was sunk by a collision in San Francisco Bay, yesterday.

The California North Pacific Railroad was formally opened yesterday.

Baron De Larcy, requested by McMahon to form a new ministry, declines his candidacy to do so.

The court room in which the Tilton-Beecher trial is being held, was so crowded this morning, that the police had to clear a passage for the judge, counsel and jury men to obtain an admission.

Before the P. M. subsidy investigating committee at Washington, this morning, Congressman Parsons stated that he was employed by Stockwell, as lawyer, in procuring the subsidy, and that he received for his services \$12,500.

It is said that recent movements in Louisiana are to be the subject of an official Presidential message to Congress.

The call for an indignation meeting, being signed by leading men of different political parties, is said to be creating a profound impression in New York.

A bill appropriating a little over sixteen million dollars for the navy, has passed the U. S. senate.

Our readers will remember that Irwin, the ex-Pacific Mail agent, in his testimony at the bar of the House of Representatives the other day, said the highest sum paid to one individual in procuring the increased subsidy was \$275,000, but he refused to say whether he paid it. In the investigation before the committee to-day, it transpired that the above mentioned check was given to Schumaker, of N. Y., who was counsel for the company and also for Stockwell and Irwin individually.

MAKING SHORT WORK OF IT.

Hon. P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice, took hold of the law calendar in this Third Judicial District on Monday, Jan. 4, and such was the ability and dispatch with which he handled it that he got through yesterday, Thursday. To-day he is expected to announce certain decisions and end his sitting.

This is something like business, and is very different to the action of some other judges. It is infinitely more satisfactory to all concerned, excepting possibly the incompetent and dilatory judges and a few litigation-loving hangers on, than the usual style of doing court business here. While the conduct of some judges in apparently encouraging litigation and delaying the trial and settlement of important cases has disgusted the community, the course of Judge Emerson, in attending to his proper business and putting cases on the calendar promptly through, stands out in bold and brilliant relief, as indicative of a good and judicious lawyer, and is worthy of emulation by the rest of the judiciary. With Judge Emerson there are no fanatical and absurd prejudices manifested against certain cases and individuals before him, no court business of the religion of those individuals, no disgraceful spiteful outbursts, no angry, spiteful, vindictive railing of attorneys, jurists, witnesses, defendants, or prisoners at the bar; no spiritual exhibitions of judicial passion; no shouting, raving, or yelling at anybody, in court or out; no arrangement of newspapers, nor browbeating and calumniating of their editors; no pompous announcement of theological-missionary-judicialism in the name of the federal government and at the expense of law and justice; no inquisition catechism examination of citizens supposed to entertain different religious scruples to those of the sitting judge; no assent treatment of judicial business to make the various terms of court hold out all the year long. None of these objectionable devices characterize Judge Emerson's judicial course, but like an able lawyer and a sensible judge he thoroughly minds the proper business of the court and lets extra-

stablishments, works and companies, being operated and controlled by a few men compared with the masses who do the work, while the enormous profits go to the capitalist, I only wish for the day soon to come when a more just distribution of proceeds will take place. It is true, co-operation is rapidly increasing in this country, and in some places where we visit, mercantile establishments, factories, coal mines, paper mills, and other places, are worked upon this principle. The working classes are taking an interest in it and are investing in shares in many of these co-operative enterprises, but more especially those where a percentage is guaranteed.

I have visited Barrow-in-Furness, a rising town in Lancashire, a few years ago a small village, but having now a population of 40,000. The whole place seems to be owned and operated by one company, there are fine large sized houses for the workmen, and a large number of wire works, jute works, ship building yards, and extensive docks are being made, hundreds of houses are being built, and the company appear to have a controlling influence in everything pertaining to the town, and rumor says even to the churches and newspaper offices the whole concern is one huge monopoly.

This country is now passing through quite a religious controversy, the pamphlet written by Mr. Gladstone has created quite a stir among all classes of religionists. The London and local papers have been very extensively patronized by writers representing every shade of opinion. Priests and laymen have come boldly forward to praise or condemn as the case may be. Pope, cardinal, archbishop and bishop have all taken part, and it is acknowledged that no politico-theological movement in modern times ever brought out so many contradictory opinions. The sensation and alarm are predicting a religious war. Certain it is that the Roman church, both in England and Germany, while the Pope very hopefully rejoices in the progress of the Catholic religion. Of course the papers and the press are full of him, and he does not understand the English character. There is anything but union in the English church, and the same is in England again, and is prohibited from preaching in some of the churches, but allowed in others.

This may seem a very trifling matter, but it is very interesting to read the various comments made, and the letters written by the Lords temporal and the Lords spiritual, on the question of the Pope's excommunication of the English church, and the agitation of the public mind in this country.

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Correspondence.

November and December—Rain—Manufactures and Exports—Barrow—Religious Controversy—The Prussian Diet—Work—Drinking Water—The Work.

42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool, December 6th, 1874.

Editor Desert News.

Gloomy December has now come. Although a season of great festivity in this country it is not a very enjoyable month, as far as the weather is concerned. It certainly is only in this month that we can know what a day may bring forth. The first two days were charming for December in England, but on the third a change came in the form of snow, then drizzling rain, which has continued since with every appearance of continuing. The month of November has been the stormiest month of the year, with much rain, and as I heard a Scotchman say, a heavy Scotch mist, enough, however, to cause floods and do considerable damage in many places. I may be mistaken, but I fancy the rainfall is greater now than when I lived in the country fifteen years ago. The rainfall for November, published in the *Daily Post* for the month of November, amounted to 4.38. The writer remarks, "We thought this was a rainy month, but at Saltwater no less than 10.18 fell during October, and on one day alone five inches and upwards were registered, so we will be grateful to ourselves that we did not live at Saltwater." I have thought that East Temple St. in Salt Lake City, presented occasionally a sea of clouds that could not be found elsewhere, but for the satisfaction of Salt Lake some of the old yet well governed towns in England present an equally muddy appearance, with only one day of cloudy snow. So have patience without your city fathers if the streets are not always a No. 1. In fact I find the streets in many places are more unclean than at home and outside things abroad. I have taken some pains to examine and scrutinize the streets in this country, and must say the class of work that is done now on the common and middle class of houses built as elegantly as in very inferior, and some of it is positively disgraceful. I have seen carpenter, plastering and even mason work that would look even placed alongside of even the poorest work done in Utah by mechanics. At the same time in the public buildings, churches, cathedrals, railway bridges, stations, and other places, the work is done in a strong, solid, and architectural beauty that cannot be surpassed anywhere I suppose in the world. You can place in no other material place that our city has made in really substantial and well designed buildings, as they will compare favorably with cities of older growth.

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which they cannot predict. After a discussion, the communication was referred to the committee of ways and means. Butler, of Mass., then presented the report of the committee the sergeant-at-arms he instructed to retain Irwin in his personal custody, and that he should be kept in the city, and then proceeded to call committees for private bills.

The Subsidy Investigation.

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