

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Monday, March 23, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

JUDAS DEBT, brother of Mrs. President Grant, died at his residence in Washington, yesterday morning, of tumor in the stomach.

A movement is on foot to license houses of prostitution in Chicago; it is said that it will meet with powerful opposition.

The most destructive fire ever known in the city of Indianapolis, occurred last night; it destroyed property the value of which is estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary. A very destructive fire is also reported from Charleston, Mass., doing damage to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. At Elgin, Illinois, this morning three of the best blocks of business houses were destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$17,000. At Woodstock, Ohio, also this morning, fire did damage estimated at \$75,000. The latest news by telegraph this afternoon says some large cutlery works, at New Britain, Conn., were burned this morning; loss \$800,000.

The temperance movement is still being prosecuted vigorously in various places east; in Washington city a call has been made upon the religious portion of the citizens to give the present week to prayer to God, for legislation in furtherance of the cause.

The situation among the disaffected Indians at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies remains unchanged; according to the latest report the Indians are more inclined to fight than to be docile, and the efforts of the peace commissioners to mollify them have thus far been in vain. Under the impression that more lodges have been represented than exist the government supply of beef has been stopped, a measure which, if it produces the same effects on the Indians as it does on the whites, is more likely to breed war than to create peace; and this seems to be the case, for it is said that the Indians are very reluctant to be counted, only one chief and family being registered. Sitting Bull harangues his people not to be counted, but to have their guns ready. The Minneconjous have burned a ranch and some government hay in the neighborhood of the Spotted Tail Agency; and the troops stationed there are fortifying in expectation of trouble.

More outrages by Catholics on Protestants are reported from Mexico, this time in Puebla. These repeated attacks by brutal and bigoted sects, merely because of a difference in religious faith, are a disgrace to the age, nation and government that permit them, and if the Mexican authorities are incompetent to suppress them the government they represent is unworthy of existence; if unwilling to suppress them, their government should be compelled to do so by the weight of public opinion, and the interference of stronger and more liberal governments. It is high time these brutal outrages, as have been reported of late from Mexico, was suppressed. A government worthy of the name would take prompt measures to bring to justice those who incite and take part therein.

A shocking accident is reported from Virginia, Nott; yesterday a person named Booth fell under a railway car and had both his legs cut off. A young man standing by, who witnessed the accident, fainted, and his nervous system received such a shock that the hair of his head, jet black before the accident, was instantly turned grey.

N. Fox, circuit judge at Forest City, Arkansas, recently made some remarks in court which offended a member of the bar named Aldridge; the latter procured a double-barrelled shot gun and shot the judge, killing him almost instantly.

The commander-in-chief of the Ashantee expedition, on arriving at Waterloo Station, London, on Saturday, received a perfect ovation. The House of Commons has passed a bill appropriating means to pay the expenses of the expedition.

It is again reported that the Cure of Santa Cruz is arrested; this time by French officers, on the frontier.

The Prussian generals in the city of Berlin yesterday waited upon the Emperor, and congratulated him upon reaching his 77th birthday. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis hanging over the army, and declared his determination to maintain its strength, and thereby insure the peace of Europe.

The people of Sardinia are observing the day as a holiday, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's accession to the throne.

The Highlanders from Ashantee land had an enthusiastic reception on landing at Portsmouth this morning.

The Pope says he will create several new cardinals at the next consistory.

The U. S. House of Representatives, to-day passed the four hundred million bill, that is a bill fixing the paper currency of the country at \$400,000,000.

A new branch of the English Episcopal church was opened in Brooklyn, yesterday, with Rev. Dr. Porteus, pastor.

Mrs. Attorney General Williams is dangerously ill at her residence in Washington.

Rumor again has it that Mr. Richardson, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, is about to resign; a Washington special to the Chicago press says the report is founded in fact this time, and that Richardson's successor has been chosen.

THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

As everybody saw, it required somebody to rise and explain about that wonderful California patent churn. It was stated that Budd Smith and a party of Californians were in Washington after a patent for a wonderful churn that would convert milk into nearly an equivalent weight of butter in a few seconds, without the aid of any mixture, and with the loss of only a small quantity of pure water, one gallon of milk weighing a little more than eight pounds, being converted, in thirty seconds, into seven pounds and three quarters of butter, by the use of some sort of galvanic action in the churning.

As everybody expected, the truth was not all stated, and everybody expected that when it was, there would not be seven pounds and three quarters of butter, though there might be that weight of something else.

Now it is stated that it has been discovered that false representations have been made concerning this churn and its doings. The haste displayed by interested parties in selling State rights, and the interest created by the extraordinary things claimed for this churn, caused an investigation to be instituted into the truth of the allegations made concerning it. The investigation is said to have shown that the substance the interested parties represented as the resultant butter, is produced by placing one pound of butter and the yolk of two eggs into each gallon of milk and washing the inside of the churn with nitrate of soda. The milk is thus caused to coagulate into a substance resembling butter, by the churning process and the hot and cold baths into which the churn is successively passed.

The parties said to be implicated in this deception, according to the *San Francisco News*, are Budd Smith, of Humboldt county, California, A. C. Richards, of San Francisco, Lambert, of San Francisco, and W. W. Wood, of Vermont, who professes to have purchased the right for New York for \$80,000. If he has he has made a slight financial mistake. It does not take a very profound acquaintance with chemistry to learn that coagulating milk is a very different thing to converting it into an almost equal weight of butyric substance. In professing to give butter and in not giving butter consists the deception which everybody believed existed and which everybody expected would sooner or later be discovered.

AN ARGUMENT FOR.

From the tenor of Chief Justice McKean's two letters upon courts in and for counties, it will be seen that he evidently wishes it to be understood that he has an enormous amount of work before him in his District, so much that he is hard pressed for time to attend to that part of it which he claims he can transact under the present, what he terms, obstructive state of the law. How he would manage to get through with all kinds of business, if, in his view, there were no such obstructive state of the law, every body must conjecture for himself, but many must think that a number of the cases would be a long time on the docket before they were reached, and that the Third District Court would soon get into a condition similar to that in which the English Chancery Court used to be with accumulated cases before Brougham set the fashion of rendering rapid judgments and thus clearing off the musty docket, some cases on which previously dragged through a body's lifetime.

Now these implications of heavy business and brief time are an excellent argument in favor of the extended jurisdiction of the Probate Courts. If the Judge has too much to do, and the docket seems to signify that he has, is it not bad policy on his part to condemn the Probate Courts for helping him and to prohibit them from touching a single case? That seems a kind of dog in the manger policy, something at once both very stupid and very malicious.

Suppose, for instance, our overworked Chief Justice were to change his policy on the bench, and decide that the Probate Courts might exercise, unopposed by him, the extended jurisdiction conferred upon them by law, and he were to abandon his *habeas corpus* decisions, respect the action of the inferior courts, and in the matter of the cases adjudicated by them, sit himself in District Court merely to hear and determine appeals from the Probate Courts, not to deny the jurisdiction of those courts, but to affirm or reverse their decisions as he might fairly consider most in accordance with law and justice. Then all these objections of the law and all these "inextricable embarrassments," of which he complains, would be removed effectually, conflict of jurisdiction would immediately cease, his Honor would be relieved of the drudgery of a vast amount of adjudication, everything judicial would move along as harmoniously as clockwork, and the confidence of the people in the courts would soon be completely restored. We respectfully commend this simple, easy, and entirely practical solution of the judicial difficulty, to the serious and candid consideration of the Chief Justice and his learned associates.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, March 20—
By letter from a gentleman in Logan, we learn that stock is suffering severely in Cache Valley.

The snow is from eighteen inches to three feet deep in Logan and Panguitch; hay is nearly all gone; sheds are being denuded of their straw covering, and old chaff piles, formerly containing seed, are being purchased as a last resort to keep cattle from suffering.

Ogden Junction, March 21—

The Utah Northern blockade is raised, and a train is expected in from Logan this evening. It is to be hoped that the snow in Cache Valley will now be clear for traffic, and that it will soon be extended to Franklin.

Provo Times, March 20—

V. L. Thomas, Deputy Sheriff of Juab County, arrived here this morning from Diamond City, Tintic Mining District, having in custody five prisoners, charged with misdemeanor. It appears that these men were working the Golden Treasure mine, owned by J. Dusenberry and others, on shares, and while working the tunnel they unfortunately ran into the Miller Mine owned by the Miller Mining Company; there is supposed to be about one hundred tons of ore in the mine, and the men are accused of having stolen from fifty to one hundred dollars per ton. The accused will have an examination this afternoon before His Honor P. L. Emerson.

Sheriff Thomas reports that the roads are very bad and that a great deal of snow has fallen in Tintic during the last storm.

Provo Times, March 21—

In our issue of yesterday we stated that Sheriff Thomas of Juab County, had some five prisoners charged before His Honor Judge Emerson was appointed at 2 p.m. yesterday, when the parties made their appearance. The prisoners represented Messrs. Bennett and Whitney, the defense by Messrs. Dana and Ashbrook. Mr. Dana, on the part of the defendants, filed a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, but the court, on matters of jurisdiction, refused to grant it, and the case was continued to the 24th inst.

Woods and the Utah Trouble.

The people of this country have recently heard the praises of Governor George L. Woods of Utah, sounded from one end of the country to the other, accompanied with a general and very bitter denunciation of the Mormon people. Of course the citizens of Oregon have shrugged his shoulders at this, and has flattered himself with the conceit that he knows more about our Governor L. Woods than the citizens of his fellow-citizens in the United States. Those high-sounding phrases in which "our George" announces the wickedness of Utah, and proclaims the lofty position of George as a certain calculated to impose upon the unsophisticated reader who has not read Oregon history, and who knows not George. But the citizens of Oregon are an exception to this class; they know better, for they know Woods, and we are glad to see that they are not entirely misled by the light of Oregon history, have "dropped" on the Woods character, and have found the key by which much, no doubt, of the troubles of Utah are explained. The New York *World* is one of these. Commenting upon Woods' recent bifurcated Utah message, that paper says:

"As a rule, when the Governor of a Territory declares it to be in a state of anarchy it is safe to conclude that the government of that Territory might at least be bettered. For all that, readers will hesitate to accept the picture drawn by Mr. Woods, the Governor of Utah, as a true delineation of the condition of that Territory. Mr. Woods does not virtually declare Utah to be in a state of anarchy. But then Mr. Woods is evidently a person given to hasty speech—even to hasty official speech. The specific declarations he makes can hardly be as exaggerated as the Oregonian's report draws from them. The general conclusion his readers will draw is that Mr. Woods is not the likeliest man to maintain a calm and temperate tone in his official communications. There is another remark to be made to which we invite the attention of members of Congress, those gentlemen who have seen it is expressed for many years a high degree of horror of polygamy, and a determination to root out the same. The decrease is mainly due to the fact of a very backward Spring in 1873, followed by continued dry weather during Summer months. Fortunately, a much larger area of land was planted in 1873 than 1872, or the discrepancy would have been much greater. In Sanpete county the yield fell short about thirty-three per cent, and Tooele county about seventeen per cent, at Spanish Fork there was diminution, and in Cache county the products were a little over twenty per cent. more in 1873 than in 1872. The crop of hay was 20,000 tons in excess, but the fall in price from \$16 to \$14 per ton precluded much increase in the total value. Barley, oats and Indian corn, it will also be observed, contained less prices. It is worthy of note that Cache county is destined to become a great wheat-growing country. No less than 800,000 bushels were produced in 1873, nearly half of which was exported to California. The grain is of a very superior quality, and eminently adapted for shipment to foreign countries. It is in contemplation to raise at least double the quantity during the present year (1874).

In 1873, the value of the crops of the county in cereals, was \$4,530,700 and in miscellaneous products \$862,214 making \$5,392,914. To which we may add the export of bullion and ore, \$5,000,000, making a total of \$10,392,914. This is for a population of only 150,000 people, or a product of \$80 for each man, woman and child in this Territory.

All this has been done while the Federal Government here has done all in its power to harass and vex the people, and to deprive them of their right of self-government, and to make them feel that they are not free to do as they please. The explanation of the matter is simple: Woods headed a delegation of dead beats from this State and California, who were bumbling around Washington, and for want of better employment, as the best means of making themselves conspicuous made a plea upon the President for the purpose of inducing him to give Attorney General Williams, then a Senator, a place in the Cabinet. Woods, a place was made himself so offensive to the President that the latter subdued and grossly insulted him. Having done this, the President said that he had gone beyond justifiable grounds and had been guilty of some great rudeness. He said that very great respect, in justice to himself, was due to the humiliated Woods. The Utah Governorship was just then vacant, and the President was distracted by the importance of rival aspirants. The bestowal of the office upon Woods was at once a suitable apology to the latter and the final disposal of a perplexing question. This is how Mr. Woods became Governor of Utah. He was appointed, not because he possessed

a single qualification for the office, but because he was capable of expiating the President to rudeness, and was fortunate enough to do it. These circumstances are worth remembering while calculating the merits of the respective sides in the last Utah outbreak. —Portland (Oregon) News.

Notes from Utah Territory.

One of the most pitiable characteristics of the American people, especially the commercial and fashionable, is to strive to visit foreign lands, and to spend their time and money in England and on the continent, while utterly ignorant of their own country. Many millions of dollars are spent each year, and by thousands of our people who have no more idea of the western portion of the United States, than if they had been born in Europe.

Colorado with its gorgeous mountains and fertile valleys; Utah with its sublime and beautiful scenery; California with its rich soil, its hills covered with ten thousand flocks, in a myriad of our neglected resources, all *terra incognita*. These fashionable wanderers were interrogated about their own country, they would blush to acknowledge that they were ignorant of it, and thank God the farmers of our country, who have at last woken to their own duties and power, are now marching to the front to re-assert their just position, to seize upon the government and drive out of its temples the thieves and scoundrels who, in the Cabinet and elsewhere, have so long resorted to stolen treasures, and turned the halls of Congress and the Government into a den of robbers.

That great class of honest and pure men, the agricultural resources, agricultural, commercial, mineral manufacturing, and like a band of brothers, are now striving to strike down corruption and political dishonesty wherever they can hit it upon the head. In olden times, the great conflagration of Chicago, I used to tell you Mr. Editor, in trying to furnish them with mental food, and now, here, in this beautiful valley, underneath the shadow of these grand old mountains, where the American sage brush desert has been made "to bloom and blossom as the rose," I propose to renew my friendship with the history of our country, its mineral, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of Utah, and to tell them of all the wonderful people, the Mormons, and their leader and prophet Brigham Young.

And in doing this, while I shall "speak nothing extenuate," but speak right on what I do know.

The Territory of Utah lies between the 32nd and 37th parallels of north latitude and 82nd and 87th degrees of longitude west from Washington, and is therefore 800 miles long and almost 500 miles wide. The climate, compared with the same parallels east of the mountains, is very mild, the thermometer here scarcely ever falling to 30 degrees below zero, and even in the hottest summer, rising not above 80 degrees, while the nights are always cool and delightful. Within its boundaries all products are raised, from cotton in the south, from which all the coarse thread is made, to the finest wool, fax, hemp, fruit, and all the products of the soil. And I begin now by simply stating, for the information of your readers, the products of the year 1872 and 1873, that you may see what a thrifty and industrious people can do even in a desert.

Product	1872	1873
Wheat	1,200,000 bushels	1,500,000 bushels
Barley	500,000 bushels	600,000 bushels
Oats	300,000 bushels	400,000 bushels
Indian Corn	200,000 bushels	300,000 bushels
Hay	20,000 tons	25,000 tons
Wool	100,000 pounds	120,000 pounds
Fax	50,000 pounds	60,000 pounds
Hemp	20,000 pounds	30,000 pounds
Cotton	10,000 pounds	15,000 pounds
Gold	100,000 ounces	120,000 ounces
Silver	500,000 ounces	600,000 ounces
Copper	100,000 pounds	120,000 pounds
Iron	50,000 pounds	60,000 pounds
Lead	20,000 pounds	30,000 pounds
Zinc	10,000 pounds	15,000 pounds
Antimony	5,000 pounds	7,000 pounds
Mercury	2,000 pounds	3,000 pounds
Flaxseed	100,000 bushels	120,000 bushels
Mustard Seed	50,000 bushels	60,000 bushels
Peas	20,000 bushels	30,000 bushels
Beans	10,000 bushels	15,000 bushels
Lentils	5,000 bushels	7,000 bushels
Alfalfa	100,000 tons	120,000 tons
Timothy	50,000 tons	60,000 tons
Clover	20,000 tons	30,000 tons
Straw	100,000 tons	120,000 tons
Manure	50,000 tons	60,000 tons
Grain	10,000 tons	12,000 tons
Hay	5,000 tons	6,000 tons
Wool	10,000 pounds	12,000 pounds
Fax	5,000 pounds	6,000 pounds
Hemp	2,000 pounds	3,000 pounds
Cotton	1,000 pounds	1,500 pounds
Gold	10,000 ounces	12,000 ounces
Silver	50,000 ounces	60,000 ounces
Copper	10,000 pounds	12,000 pounds
Iron	5,000 pounds	6,000 pounds
Lead	2,000 pounds	3,000 pounds
Zinc	1,000 pounds	1,500 pounds
Antimony	500 pounds	700 pounds
Mercury	200 pounds	300 pounds
Flaxseed	10,000 bushels	12,000 bushels
Mustard Seed	5,000 bushels	6,000 bushels
Peas	2,000 bushels	3,000 bushels
Beans	1,000 bushels	1,500 bushels
Lentils	500 bushels	700 bushels
Alfalfa	10,000 tons	12,000 tons
Timothy	5,000 tons	6,000 tons
Clover	2,000 tons	3,000 tons
Straw	10,000 tons	12,000 tons
Manure	5,000 tons	6,000 tons
Grain	1,000 tons	1,200 tons
Hay	500 tons	600 tons
Wool	10,000 pounds	12,000 pounds
Fax	5,000 pounds	6,000 pounds
Hemp	2,000 pounds	3,000 pounds
Cotton	1,000 pounds	1,500 pounds
Gold	10,000 ounces	12,000 ounces
Silver	50,000 ounces	60,000 ounces
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Antimony	500 pounds	700 pounds
Mercury	200 pounds	300 pounds

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James Clark, Ophir; J. W. Graves, Sandy; John Latham, Tintic; S. B. Wood, Provo; Gibson Clark, Sandy; Byron W. Brown, Lehi City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The great Tragic Actress, whose reputations have been received nightly with enthusiasm by large and fashionable audiences.

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Will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful and greatest Society Play, in five Acts, entitled,

LED ASTRAY.

Now being played in New York for the first time.

AMANDA CHANDLER, MISS KATHERINE ROGERS.

In REHEARSAL, Knowles' Great Play.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

Also, Tom Taylor's Prize Comedy of

AN UNEQUAL MATCH!

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Last Rogers' Grand Matinee!

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Third Circle, 10c. Private Boxes, from \$7 to \$12 each. Reserved Seats, 50c. additional.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

Paid Up Capital, \$150,000.

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Dividend for 1871, 50 Per Cent.

Dividend for 1872, 50 Per Cent.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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COLLECTORS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

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CHOICE SHEEP FOR SALE

At President Brigham Young's Farm, Cache Valley.

THREE COTSWOLD FRANKING BUCKS.

TWENTY COTSWOLD LAMBS, Bucks.

THIRTY-FIVE MERINO, Bucks.

Fourings and two years old.

Apply to Samuel Holt, on the premises.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 7, 1873.

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ALL KINDS OF NUTS, RAISINS, FIGS, ETC.

Everything of the Best Quality and Low Prices.

H. W. ALLACE, First South Street.

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BAIN WAGONS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN WAGONS NEED BUT LITTLE SAID IN THEIR FAVOR. The extensive sale since better made their merits, and they are the favorite wagon now in Utah. They are Thoroughly Warranted for One Year. All SIZES KEPT IN LARGE STOCK.

Z. C. M. I., East Branch,

SELL THE BAIN WAGON AT PROVO,

At Salt Lake Prices.

We call their attention to the

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,

Which we sell and are warranted to give satisfaction. Also the BEST SULKY RAY R