

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday - December 3, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Talmage declares that no man has a right to be worth \$100,000.00.

Statistics show that there are 454,000,000 sheep in the world.

Recent floods in the Argentine Republic destroyed 40,000 head of cattle and 800,000 sheep.

The Horseshoe Fall at Niagara is said to have become a right angle rather than a curve.

The "Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst" lately fetched \$22,500 in England, the largest price ever paid in that country for a cow.

Somerville, Massachusetts, has a shed stocked with wood, saws, and sawbucks, and tramps can there earn their dinner or go without it.

The Prairie Farmer thinks that "Thanksgiving" with mud boots-top deep is not exactly the orthodox thing.

"Mulum in Parvo Gardening" is a new English work, wherein the author shows how \$3,700 can be made annually from an acre of land. But he expends \$5,000 first.

Mr. Thomas Rivers, the celebrated horticulturist of Sawbridge-worth, England, is dead, at the age of 79. He originated a number of choice varieties of peaches and nectarines.

Elder Evans, the Shaker, his puerileism a hard blow by advocating compulsory labor, for all tramps to pay for their food and clothing, and by saying, "Let us make every body work who is able, and take care of the rest."

George Francis Train shows by figures that his regular dinners cost him five cents each, which he thinks is enough for any working man. Perhaps when he takes an extra feast, George expends another red cent.

There is a difference between theory and practice. An Englishman invented an engine, with gunpowder as the motive power, carried in small quantities from a hopper by a revolving plug-tap to the cylinder for explosion, which was actuated by a heated wire. The inventor set his engine in motion, but now, is he where Echo answers, "Where?"

Captain Richard Burton, known years ago in this region, and now British consul at Trieste, has gone to Cairo, by authority of the Khedive, to pursue his discoveries of ancient treasures and precious metals in the land of Midian. The Captain is also equipped with a plan relative to Central Africa, and the Khedive encourages him with an offer of the Governorship of Darfur.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." This was the command of the Almighty to the children of men, given when the family preserved from the world's destruction by water came forth from their retreat in the ark to commence anew the population of the earth. That command, so far as we are aware, has never been repealed. The criminal law of civilized nations, so far as it relates to capital offenses, has been based upon this divine decree. The death penalty for wilful murder, with malice premeditated and aforethought, has prevailed for many generations, and has been considered the only just punishment for this capital offense. Of late years, however, there have been many attempts to abolish the death penalty, and substitute in its place imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. This movement originated with the best intentions, but, we think, from a weakness and misplaced benevolence. It has been tried to a limited extent, and, we believe, with ill results in every instance. Iowa adopted the view of the utilitarian and has just arrived at the conclusion that a great mistake was committed. In all probability the death penalty for murder will be restored in that State during the present winter. Iowa papers announce this as almost certain. The Register advocates only a partial restoration of capital punishment, and asks that the penalty be left with the jury, arguing that if twelve men, from the evidence presented, agree that a culprit is worthy of death, he is most likely to be fully deserving of that punishment. This may be well enough, but a jury is more likely to be influenced by sentimental considerations, and the pleadings of cunning and eloquent advocates, than a judge who is accustomed to weighing facts and testimony in the cold, clear light of law and reason. But we believe there is nothing so likely to set a preventive upon the man of violence and brute passion as the certainty of an ignominious death as the consequence of taking the life of another unlawfully. Let the idea that "hanging is played out" prevail as it did for awhile in New York among the criminal classes, and the ruffian who robs for a living will have little hesitation in adding murder to his lesser guilt if he stands in the way of plunder. Any penalty short of death, no matter how severe, affords a possibility of ultimate escape. Pardons may follow a term of prison service and the chance of flight always remains. But the sure execution of the extreme penalty after conviction has a terror hanging around it that nothing else can bring to the criminal mind.

The blasphemous and irrational teachings of self-appointed representatives of Deity, who wait on the condemned with promises of a sure passport into the heavenly kingdom on a mere expression of faith in the Savior, have much to do in robbing of its intended severity the death penalty for murder. What a shocking sight it is to behold a hardened wretch, whose soul is stained indelibly with human blood, shouting and boasting on the scaffold of the short cut he is about to take into the full glories of the sinless and sanctified! "A murderer hath not eternal life abiding in him," has been pronounced by the same authority as that which commanded the death penalty. And to think that a wretch who is pronounced unfit to live among sinful men can be prepared, by confessing Christ to a preacher, to be thrust out of this world into companionship with the Immaculate God and the Holy Ones who surround his throne, is a horrible repugnant to common sense as well as his divine decree. Some initiated creatures, about to die for their crimes, have even been led by the false doctrine of "blind guides" to rejoice in their guilt, because it was the means of bringing them to the hope and exultation in the bliss awaiting them as soon as they should be choked to death! Teachings that lead to such ghastly absurdities are alike subversive of correct principle and injurious to the welfare of society, contradicting the word of Deity and stripping of half its terrors the penalty designed to frighten the criminal soul and check dark deeds of blood.

Nations and States will find that God's plan is the best. They may tinker and patch up devices designed to supersede it, but experience will demonstrate that he knows more than they all. He made man in his own image, and to protect that life which he imparted he pronounced the death penalty on the murderer, for this life, and everlasting punishment for the shedder of innocent blood in the eternal life is to come. Let his law be honored by all the governments of earth and when a guilty homicide suffers the earthly consequence of his awful crime, let his blood be spilled upon the ground as an offering for his sin, instead of strangling him to death like a dog, which does not fulfill the law, and is a mode of punishment unworthy of any Christian community.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WRITING UNITED TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Grant Don't Want an Office. New York, 3.—The Herald's London correspondent, in Paris, telegraphs, in reference to the rumor recently published in regard to the prospective appointment to missions to Berlin or London, that Grant assured him in the most emphatic manner, before leaving France, that he would accept of no office under any administration, and particularly in the diplomatic service.

Preparing for Another Indian Outbreak.

The Herald's Bismarck, D. T., says orders were received, to-day, at Fort Lincoln, for companies E, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, to move at once to Deadwood for forced marches. The battalions will muster 184 men, followed by thirty-two wagons and their teams. The troops are in no condition to move, and will be worn out when they strike the Indians. A courier has been dispatched to Standing Rock, ordering the infantry now stationed there, to the seat of war.

Companies from Fort Snelling and Sisseton are expected here via lightning trains. Important messages have been flying in every direction from Bismarck, and the air is heavy with rumors of bloody battles between here and Deadwood. The report is that the country is completely invested. A heavy wagon train on the Custer road has been captured and Bismarck's Josephs are banqueting upon the blood of the fallen Indian women. The weather is cold and windy, and it will be a hard time for the troops if a campaign is the issue of the trouble.

The Seventh Cavalry battalion will not be able to leave until tomorrow night or Thursday morning. The Deadwood stage, which arrived last night, reports a train of eight wagons, loaded with provisions, captured by Sioux Indians. The captives were killed, six driven off, and the provisions all taken. The Indians, estimated at 800, passed the north stage, and its passengers were unharmed.

Capt. Edgerly's company of the seventh cavalry, recently posted at Sulphur Springs, is marching in, not having heard of the Deadwood troubles. Edgerly himself arrived by yesterday's stage. Washington, 6.—Judge Humphreys has delivered his opinion in the case of the body of Senator Patterson. He denies the power of South Carolina to vacate Senator Patterson's commission, which must continue until constitutionality is revoked in pursuance of authority. It could not be said that Senator Patterson was a fugitive from justice, as he was in the discharge of his official duties, like all other members of Congress, and besides, he had acted in the capacity of senator for years before the present indictment was brought against him in the South Carolina court. The judge considered his opinion as follows: "I think I am bound to take judicial cognizance that party of the people over whom he was called to preside. He held before the brethren a plan by which they could obtain a number of agricultural implements at prices very below those they now have to pay for them. He spoke vividly and if the people will listen to him in these matters, he can and will save them thousands of dollars in the purchase of hoes, rakes, plows, etc."

committee on military affairs, to-day. He stated that the Mexican people and authorities on the Lower Rio Grande were in sympathy with the raiders, and that his present force was quite inadequate to guard the frontier and pursue and punish the raiders, as his orders require him to do.

The Colorado Contested Case. The House committee on elections, to-day, reported to it is to report upon the Colorado contested case, viz: one by Cox, of Ohio, republican, in favor of referring the election back to the people. Another by Hancock, republican, in favor of seating Belford, the republican contestant. The third by Springer, democrat, in favor of seating Patterson, the democratic contestant.

Fatal Collision. A dispatch received here states that the ship Quintera, from Iquique for Boston, sank, after a collision with another vessel, the Cape Stron, on December 1. All the crew were saved but one. The vessel, cargo, and freight money were insured for about \$50,000.

Chicago, 5.—The 4th cavalry, from the Indian territory, and the 20th infantry from Dakota, the regiments which have been ordered to Texas for service on the Rio Grande, their places in the territory being filled by other department changes. Those bodies of troops will be re-ordered to their full regimental strength, and will materially strengthen the forces along the border.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamer Lost.

LONDON, 5.—A dispatch from Coquimbo, Chili, says the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer ship Atacama, has been lost. The crew numbered forty and the passengers probably about forty. Only eight persons were saved.

Eastern War News.

A Belgrade correspondent telegraphs as follows: Important dispatches were received on Monday. Their contents have not been translated, but the Cabinet Council was immediately convened and orders sent to all the militia to arrest their march until further notice. The departure of the artillery and military train for the frontier has been postponed. It is rumored that a change of ministry is impending. Four important officers have arrived to confer with the Minister of War.

An Adrianople dispatch says a report has reached here that the Turks have captured Elena with 5,000 prisoners. A dispatch from Pera says Sultan Abdulhamid has captured the six cannon. He hopes to capture Tirnova shortly.

Consols 95 3/16 @ 7-16; bonds, 45 1/2; 104-00 coupon 108 1/2; Erie, 49 1/2; preferred 22 1/2; New York Central, 109 1/2.

ITALY.

The Pope.

ROME, 5.—The Pope gave an audience, to-day, to several cardinals.

FRANCE.

The Budget.

PARIS, 5.—It is reported in parliamentary circles that government contemplates proroguing the Chamber of Deputies (and forming a dissolution of the ministry) should the Chamber not vote the budget to-morrow.

Correspondence.

Friendship Meetings—Frenching.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, December 2, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

The monthly priesthood meeting of the State of Utah was held in the Second Ward meeting house, in this city, yesterday. There was a full attendance. The meeting was called to order by President D. C. Peery. After singing and prayer the clerk read the reports from the different wards in this county. There are in the county seventeen wards, four of which are in this city. The reports showed that the people are united, that general good health prevails, notwithstanding there has been considerable sickness and a number of deaths among the young children. Nearly every settlement in the county has a man engaged and at work on the Temple in Salt Lake City. The people are determined to exert themselves to their utmost to means to complete this house, to see it dedicated to the Lord, and it is being erected for the purpose for which it is being erected. We have in this county about twenty free schools, all of which are well attended; some are crowded. There are about the same number of Sabbath schools, to which the youth of both sexes flock and all the houses every Sunday afternoon. The reports are that the principles of the ministry should be of God. They are also taught the nature of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, which administered to them on these holy days. According to some of the reports, the attendance is so large that the children may soon be heard to say, "We are here, we are too crowded."

The young men are improving the opportunities which are afforded them in their mutual improvement societies, of acquiring knowledge on a variety of subjects to qualify them for both present and future usefulness. The reports were of a very excellent and cheering character. Pres. D. C. Peery, in his address to the meeting, spoke at some length on the necessity of establishing home industries in this city and country. He believed that by united exertion of the people these much needed institutions could be established and thus employment to the unemployed of this community. He not only desired to see manufacturing built up amongst the people, but he was also willing to help build and establish them without any wish to make speculation out of them. He was willing to work for the material as well as the spiritual improvement of the people over whom he was called to preside. He held before the brethren a plan by which they could obtain a number of agricultural implements at prices very below those they now have to pay for them. He spoke vividly and if the people will listen to him in these matters, he can and will save them thousands of dollars in the purchase of hoes, rakes, plows, etc."

He was heartily seconded in these matters by his counselors.

Elder F. F. Richards spoke on the subject of dancing and other amusements; instructed the bishops to take charge of all these kinds of gatherings among the Saints in their respective wards, and to see that they were conducted according to the instructions contained in the letter of President John Taylor on the subject. He also gave instructions to the bishops as to the importance of the people's subjects of importance to the people. Elder Lorin Farr also spoke on the same subject.

To-day we received a visit from Elder Joseph F. Smith, who

preached to a large congregation in our Tabernacle, on the subjects of faith, repentance and baptism, showing of what genuine faith and true repentance consisted, also the true mode of baptism. He likewise dwelt at some length on the marriage relation, impressing upon the minds of those of our faith who are about to unite their destinies in the bonds of matrimony, the importance of being married according to the celestial order which God had revealed for that purpose, that their companionship might be secured for time and all eternity, and their offspring be legitimate heirs to all the blessings of the new and everlasting covenant. He also spoke on family order and organization, pointing out the principle upon which all people might secure to themselves and their posterity pure and lasting happiness, here and hereafter. The discourse was highly instructive, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience.

Death from Accident. WILLARD, Box Elder Co., December 3, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Again the inhabitants of our little city are called to mourn the departure of a highly respected and very promising young man, namely, Charles Edward Gordon.

Deceased was the son of the late Bishop Alfred Gordon and his wife Emma. He was born February 11, 1856. During his youth he was very studious and industrious, and bid fair to become a very useful man. About a month ago his foot was accidentally cut by a butcher knife, in the hands of a comrade, severing an artery. It bled freely at first, but the blood was stopped and the wound seemed to be healing nicely that hopes were entertained that no serious results would follow. In a few days, however, the wound commenced bleeding again, and, although surgical aid was obtained and every attention shown him that anxiety and sympathy could suggest, he gradually sank away until the morning of the 1st inst., when his spirit left this frail tenement of clay, to join with his father and many other noble spirits that are in the Kingdom of the Father. His death was a great loss to the community, and his funeral will be held on the morning of the 1st inst., when his spirit left this frail tenement of clay, to join with his father and many other noble spirits that are in the Kingdom of the Father. His death was a great loss to the community, and his funeral will be held on the morning of the 1st inst., when his spirit left this frail tenement of clay, to join with his father and many other noble spirits that are in the Kingdom of the Father.

Yesterday his remains were followed to their resting place by nearly all the inhabitants of this place, suitable remarks being made by Bishop G. W. Ward, T. W. Brewster, Supt. of Sabbath School, and others.

Prior to his death, he was a member of the Third Quorum of Elders in the Box Elder Stake of Zion, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of this Stake, and a teacher in the Sabbath School. Of him it may truly be said he sought the Lord in the days of his youth, and it is hoped that his death will cause the minds of many other young men, and lead them to strive to imitate his bright example.

A young man who inflicted the wound which caused the death of the deceased, was not blame can be attached to him, as it was purely accidental. Yours in the Gospel of Christ, JAMES J. CHANDLER.

DIED.

At Springville, Utah Co., November 16th, 1877, of marasmus, JOSEPH WHEELER, aged 18 years, 11 months and 1 day. Deceased was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England; baptized in 1867, emigrated in 1868. He resided in Springville till his death and was respected by his friends and neighbors. He was a member of the Mormon Church, and died in full faith of a glorious resurrection.—(Casket, Millennial Star, please copy.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 5, 1877, 12:44 p.m.
1818 Ophir, 52; 52 1/2; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498; 499; 500; 501; 502; 503; 504; 505; 506; 507; 508; 509; 510; 511; 512; 513; 514; 515; 516; 517; 518; 519; 520; 521; 522; 523; 524; 525; 526; 527; 528; 529; 530; 531; 532; 533; 534; 535; 536; 537; 538; 539; 540; 541; 542; 543; 544; 545; 546; 547; 548; 549; 550; 551; 552; 553; 554; 555; 556; 557; 558; 559; 560; 561; 562; 563; 564; 565; 566; 567; 568; 569; 570; 571; 572; 573; 574; 575; 576; 577; 578; 579; 580; 581; 582; 583; 584; 585; 586; 587; 588; 589; 590; 591; 592; 593; 594; 595; 596; 597; 598; 599; 600; 601; 602; 603; 604; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 612; 613; 614; 615; 616; 617; 618; 619; 620; 621; 622; 623; 624; 625; 626; 627; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634; 635; 636; 637; 638; 639; 640; 641; 642; 643; 644; 645; 646; 647; 648; 649; 650; 651; 652; 653; 654; 655; 656; 657; 658; 659; 660; 661; 662; 663; 664; 665; 666; 667; 668; 669; 670; 671; 672; 673; 674; 675; 676; 677; 678; 679; 680; 681; 682; 683; 684; 685; 686; 687; 688; 689; 690; 691; 692; 693; 694; 695; 696; 697; 698; 699; 700; 701; 702; 703; 704; 705; 706; 707; 708; 709; 710; 711; 712; 713; 714; 715; 716; 717; 718; 719; 720; 721; 722; 723; 724; 725; 726; 727; 728; 729; 730; 731; 732; 733; 734; 735; 736; 737; 738; 739; 740; 741; 742; 743; 744; 745; 746; 747; 748; 749; 750; 751; 752; 753; 754; 755; 756; 757; 758; 759; 760; 761; 762; 763; 764; 765; 766; 767; 768; 769; 770; 771; 772; 773; 774; 775; 776; 777; 778; 779; 780; 781; 782; 783; 784; 785; 786; 787; 788; 789; 790; 791; 792; 793; 794; 795; 796; 797; 798; 799; 800; 801; 802; 803; 804; 805; 806; 807; 808; 809; 810; 811; 812; 813; 814; 815; 816; 817; 818; 819; 820; 821; 822; 823; 824; 825; 826; 827; 828; 829; 830; 831; 832; 833; 834; 835; 836; 837; 838; 839; 840; 841; 842; 843; 844; 845; 846; 847; 848; 849; 850; 851; 852; 853; 854; 855; 856; 857; 858; 859; 860; 861; 862; 863; 864; 865; 866; 867; 868; 869; 870; 871; 872; 873; 874; 875; 876; 877; 878; 879; 880; 881; 882; 883; 884; 885; 886; 887; 888; 889; 890; 891; 892; 893; 894; 895; 896; 897; 898; 899; 900; 901; 902; 903; 904; 905; 906; 907; 908; 909; 910; 911; 912; 913; 914; 915; 916; 917; 918; 919; 920; 921; 922; 923; 924; 925; 926; 927; 928; 929; 930; 931; 932; 933; 934; 935; 936; 937; 938; 939; 940; 941; 942; 943; 944; 945; 946; 947; 948; 949; 950; 951; 952; 953; 954; 955; 956; 957; 958; 959; 960; 961; 962; 963; 964; 965; 966; 967; 968; 969; 970; 971; 972; 973; 974; 975; 976; 977; 978; 979; 980; 981; 982; 983; 984; 985; 986; 987; 988; 989; 990; 991; 992; 993; 994; 995; 996; 997; 998; 999; 1000.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, 5.—Silver bar, 100 1/2; greenbacks, 117 1/2; gold, 117 1/2; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206