

# THE EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, June 3, 1874.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important international Congress is to be held at Brussels, next July; the subject for consideration is the rights of nations in time of war.

The Carlists have attacked the town of Orta, and it is considered to be in a critical condition; the war and re-inforcements have been sent to the assistance of the place.

The Khedive of Egypt is evidently determined not to submit much longer to vassalage to the Sublime Porte; his every move shows that he entertains but small respect for his suzerain. A London dispatch says that the Khedive, without consulting the Sultan, is negotiating for commercial treaties with foreign powers.

At Hamilton, Nev., last evening, a quarrel occurred between two men named Casey, during which one shot and fatally wounded the other, and then blew out his own brains.

A dispatch to the London Standard says that several villages in Hungary have been swept away by floods.

The U. S. House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 155 to 55, passed the Poland bill in relation to the Utah judiciary.

The corner stone of the American Museum of Natural History, was laid by President Grant, in Central Park, New York city, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn, who murdered her husband and three children yesterday, was released from a lunatic asylum a year ago, the supposition being that she was then completely cured of lunacy. It is now believed that she is insane when she committed the murders, and that a recurrence of her malady was caused by alterations between herself and husband on account of his connection with the Coopers' strike, in New York city.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the nominations of Messrs. Bristow and Richardson, the former to the U. S. Treasury, the latter to be judge of the Court of Claims.

The state constabulary of Massachusetts has been declared abolished by the Executive, in pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature.

The discussion of the general election bill, caused a tremendous uproar in the French Assembly yesterday, many of the members almost coming to blows.

The German authorities have prohibited the sale, in Alsace and Lorraine, of the Nineteenth Century, a Paris newspaper.

A general election is considered probable in Spain, when, if the majority of votes be in favor of a monarchy, President Serrano will propose the son of the deposed Queen Isabella, the Prince of Asturias, as the future ruler of Spain, under his (Serrano's) regency.

Another effort was made in the British House of Commons, last night, to revive unpleasantness between Britain and the United States, over the losses sustained by British subjects in connection with the Alabama, and from other causes during the late war, but owing to explanations by the Under Secretary of the foreign department, the matter was not pressed.

For regulations of inter-State railroad commerce, proposed by the committee on commerce, of the U. S. House of Representatives, see telegraphic news of to-day's date.

The funded debt of New York city has been increased over eleven millions of dollars in the last three years, by the so-called reform government.

J. Helm, owner of the celebrated trotting horse "Sam Purdy," dropped dead last night.

## NEW MEXICO.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Herford, "I understand that the ground of the gentleman's complaint is that the State of New York has on the floor of the Senate only the same number of Senators as Nevada. That is in accordance with the theory of our Government and with our Constitution. Do I understand, the gentleman from New York to desire to change the Constitution in that respect? If he does, I would say that that would tend to centralization more than any of all the outrageous acts he complains of."

Mr. Potter said in his judgment it was not according to the theory of the Constitution to extend that equality to every new Territory. Mr. Herford, "It was on that that the great fight took place at the formation of the Constitution. It was maintained that each State should have two Senators on the floor of the Senate to represent the sovereignty of that State. That sovereignty I desire to protect, and I say that to-day the sovereignty of the States represented each by two Senators prevents centralization."

Mr. Potter did not wish to deprive existing States of equal representation in the Senate, but the condition of things which existed in the last century existed no longer. He was a State-right man and the theory of equality of States was right. He would not see a provision of the constitution for the future government of the States that a proportion of the States

could go out forever they pleased. He believed that government could in the long run be maintained by its being in accordance with the interests of those who were under it. He was convinced that whenever the real interests of a great section prompted it to go out of the Union, it should be allowed to go. It was idle to talk about the legislation of Congress being the legislation of sovereign States. It was in a great degree the government of a minority and not for a majority. Special legislation and the admission of new States with small populations increased that evil. The theory of the government, the fundamental theory, was that of a popular government; a government to preserve the rights and represent the wishes of the people. The inevitable result of giving to the people of Territories with a small population representation in the U. S. Senate was that they would be controlled by influences exercised by men of wealth.

## PROPOSED ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

THE Washington correspondence, May 27, of the New York Herald, has the following—

"The House Committee on Territories, yesterday, after fully considering the claim of Colorado to admission as a State, decided unanimously to report in favor of its admission, and will next present the report, and it is expected the bill will pass under a suspension of the rules, the same strength being shown as was given when New Mexico was under consideration on Thursday last."

Some of our contemporaries in the East do not appear to be in favor of the admission of any more Territories. The arguments offered are somewhat selfish, being of this kind—The Territories are doing tolerably well as they are, their admission as States would be no gain or advantage to the Union, and we do not want them to come in as we can do without them.

It is also suggested that the Senate is not very favorable to the admission of New Mexico.

It is a rather narrow-minded, greedy policy to adopt upon that advantage will it be to us to do? Fully followed out, that would banish from any nation all such things as magnanimity, generosity, liberality, justice and equal rights, and the "consent of the governed" would soon become an utterly obsolete idea.

As Congress is now considering this matter of admitting Territories as States in the Union, the last thing that could be done would be to admit promptly New Mexico, Colorado and Utah, all thriving commonwealths, all well capable of self-government, and the people of all deserving of the full rights of citizenship, as much so as the people of any State in the Union.

## CRIMES, CASUALTIES, ETC.

REMARKS OF CASUALTIES, sent by telegraph, of fires, deaths by accident and violence, disasters at sea, etc., for the month of May.

## FIRES.

May 1. Stables of Evergreen Tanning Park, near Chicago, burned, loss \$10,000.

2. Forty thousand dollars' damage by fire at Newton, Mass.

3. Sixty thousand dollars' fire at Halifax, N. S.

4. Property valued at \$30,000 burned at Orange, N. J.

5. Fifty thousand dollars' damage by fire at Chicago, Ill.

6. Warehouse, near Chicago, burned, loss \$20,000.

7. Clothing store, burned at Memphis, Tenn., loss \$20,000.

8. Report received of one hundred and forty-nine houses burned at Masaya, Nicaragua, Central America.

9. Portion of the deck, and cargo of the steamer Ohio, burned while on the passage from Philadelphia to Queenstown.

10. Fire at Springfield, Mass., loss \$45,000.

11. At Springfield, Ill., property belonging to the Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad, loss \$100,000.

12. News received of a terrible fire in the town of Laredo, Philippines Islands, in which nearly two thousand houses, a very large number of cattle, fruit trees, thousands of weaving frames and fifty human beings were destroyed.

13. Chair and furniture warehouse burned at Baltimore, loss from \$5,000 to \$75,000.

14. Extensive damage done by forest fire in Michigan.

15. Village of Ridgeway, Iowa, burned, loss \$100,000.

16. Twenty-eight houses, two barns and a quantity of lumber burned at Oshkosh.

17. Safe factory, boiler works, wholesale grocery house, and two other several dwellings burned at Toronto, Canada; loss \$250,000.

18. Residence destroyed at College City, Minn., loss \$20,000.

19. Fire at Canton, N. Y., destroying extensive fires in the woodlands near Kingston, N. Y., destroyed fifteen thousand cords of wood and much timber.

20. Job printing and stationery establishment, and glass and glassware store burned at St. Louis; loss \$85,000.

21. Forest fire in Erie and Woodbury counties, N. Y., destroyed farmhouses, barns, stables, etc.; heavy loss.

22. A fire at Paris, France, killed several persons, and rendered 300 others homeless.

23. A large mill and furniture factory at Canton, N. Y., burned, loss \$80,000.

24. Half the business part of Butterfield, Oregon Co., N. Y., burned.

25. Fire did \$100,000 damage at Courtland, Ala.

26. Two stores and six saloons burned at Clyde, O.; loss \$20,000.

27. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of timber destroyed by fire in the woods on Long Island.

28. News received from Japan of the burning of a large number of houses, some of the people burned out of doors.

29. News received of half a million dollars' damage by fire at Kingston, Jamaica.

30. Forty houses burned at Avon, Canada.

31. Shoe and tailor shop, with considerable business, burned at Kingston, Canada.

32. Hundred houses occupied by poor Jewish families burned in one of the suburbs of Constantinople.

33. Establishment, Grove St., Chicago, burned, loss \$125,000.

34. Fire at Kansas City, Mo., destroyed a large number of houses.

35. A fire at Independence, Mo., destroyed a large number of houses.

36. News received from Mexico of a large fire at Vera Cruz, N. Y., burned, loss \$30,000.

37. A fire at Lima, O., burned, loss \$30,000.

38. U. S. bonded warehouse, containing

two hundred bales of cotton, burned at Norfolk, Va.

Crocker's store burned at Baltimore, loss \$50,000.

27. Railway machine shop burned at Mt. Vernon, Mo.; loss \$100,000.

28. Southern Begging Company's store, at St. Louis, Mo., burned, loss from \$125,000 to \$140,000.

29. Floor mill burned at Brunswick, Mo.; loss \$30,000.

30. Coal and Co's varnish and paper works, New York city, burned, loss \$25,000.

31. Printing mill burned at Cleveland, O.; loss \$15,000.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT AND DISEASE.

May 2. Chas. F. King, fatally shot at Indianapolis, by J. A. Wagner.

3. Seven persons killed and seven fatally wounded, and a building destroyed by a boiler explosion, at Shawayunk, N. Y.

4. Two miners, named Cornelius and McCarthy, killed in the Yellow Jacket mine, Virginia, N. Y.

5. An old man stoned to death by ruffians at Holyoke, Mass.

6. Three men killed by a boiler explosion at Pictou.

7. Two brothers, named Walker, shot by Wm. Smoot, at Owenstown, Pa.; one of the Walkers killed, the other dangerously wounded.

8. Captain Christopher, commandant of the post at Yorkville, S. C., succeeded by shooting.

9. Two persons killed in a fight with convicts escaped from the State prison, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

10. Several persons killed and others injured by the falling of buildings at Buffalo, N. Y.

11. About one hundred and fifty persons killed by the burning of a steamer on the Mill river, Mass.

12. Kate Leimbach, a young lady, murdered at Summit Hill, N. Y.; murderer supposed to be her seducer.

13. Three American students at Lausanne, Switzerland, two of them brothers, named Woodbury, the other named Grant, drowned in the Lake of Geneva.

14. Two persons fatally injured in a falling house at Cincinnati.

15. A watchman in Brooklyn, N. Y., murdered by a man named Klumpp.

16. A man named Campbell murdered in his own house, at Frenchman's Bayou, Ark.

17. A court-mart, named Alice Tennant, shot herself through the heart, at San Francisco.

18. Body of a murdered woman, named Mrs. Hawks, found in the water at Weymouth Landing, Mass.

19. Two women murdered by one Murphy, in Tipton Co., Tenn.; the murderer lynched.

20. Two men killed in a fight with roughs at James Bay, Mo.

21. A planter, named Burgett, shot and killed in a duel with a neighbor at Grider's Landing, Tenn.

22. A girl murdered by a man whom she refused to marry, at Courtland, Ala.; murderer lynched.

23. Ex. deputy sheriff Wynne murdered near Memphis, Tenn.

24. Margaret Cavanaugh burned to death on the steamer Forest Queen, at Pembroke, Canada.

25. Three boys drowned in the Alleghany river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

26. A man and three boys drowned at New Albany, Ky.

27. Five men instantly killed in the Consolidated Amador mine, Sutter Creek, Cal.

28. Miss Duncan fell under the cars, at Reno, Nev.; both legs cut off, died shortly after.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

6. News received of the burning of the steamer Laredo.

7. The ship Fortis, from Italy for New York, sprang a leak and sank.

12. News received of the barque Archelus being run down by the steamer Cinquante, from Smyrna to Valencia, hands lost except the first and second mates. The disaster occurred April 27.

14. Tug blew up on Lake Huron, all hands lost except the captain and first engineer.

18. News received of the loss of the steamer Marcho, from Nagasaki for Shanghai; nearly all hands perished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

May 1. A Constantinople dispatch stated that five hundred people were dying daily of starvation in the town of Angora, Western Asia.

2. Spanish Republicans entered Bilbao.

3. Utah Northern Railroad completed to Franklin.

4. Three persons seriously injured, and building partly demolished, by boiler explosion, at Muncia, Pa.

5. A U. S. Judge captured in Arkansas by adherents of one of the rival governors.

6. An appeal published in Washington, D. C., stated that 142,000 people had been rendered homeless by the floods in the south, and that \$25,000 are needed daily to supply them with food.

7. United States Judge captured in Arkansas escaped from their captors, and arriving at Little Rock.

8. Seventy thousand colliers on strike in Durham, England.

9. U. S. Senate passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the sufferers by the Mississippi floods.

10. Great success in the use of floods, among the people in the lower part of Arkansas.

11. The wing of the ice bridge at Quebec, crushed a number of steamers, and sunk and water-logged several loaded schooners.

12. The Howard Court of Inquiry closed its sittings, acquitting the General of every charge.

13. Vines through France seriously damaged by heavy frosts.

14. Families fleeing to America from Western Asia; many persons dying of starvation.

15. Report in the Utah contested election case called up in the U. S. House of Representatives, and Mr. Cannon declared duly elected, and entitled to his seat by a vote of 111 to 75.

16. French parliament assembled.

17. Two thousand colliers on strike in New York city.

18. The Russian and his son Alexis reached Dover, England.

19. New Spanish military sworn in.

20. Currency bill passed by the U. S. Senate.

21. French parliament assembled.

22. The California bandit, Tiberto Yaque, and two of his band captured in California canyon.

23. General Council of Reformed Episcopal Church in session at the burning of the Adena cross, and rejected from their order of faith, the words, "We descended into hell."

24. "He went into the place of departed spirits."

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