

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, July 15, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Something about the San-tillan claim.
.....Linderman speaks on the silver question.
.....Whites and Indians, 1,300, going up the Sitka river for the Cossier mines, Alaska.
.....D. C. ex-treasurer Wilson turns up from New York. He can explain everything.
.....Red Cloud and Spotted Tail say they are willing to part with the Black Hills, provided their people at home and declare that very few Sioux are absent, and that the predatory Indians thereabout are chiefly Cheyennes.
.....Inspector Vanderbilt's proposals.
.....Congressional news.
.....Harwood Grant hung for arson at Rome, Ga.
.....Gen. Crook wants the Utes to help him. The Indian Agent is unwilling.
.....Couriers are afraid to "go it alone" in the Sioux country now.
.....President Grant thinks Hayes' letter reflects on him, and hopes the American people will some day be allowed to elect a president for as long as they please. His mind is on the third term yet. People never like to relinquish power.
.....A little more about the Little Big Horn fight, Sitting Bull, etc.
.....Further figures concerning the explosion on the *Thunderer*.
....."Bear-stand-up" tells the tale of the Custer fight.
.....Sentences upon the Salomica mobocrats increased.
.....The lives of Custer and various of his officers insured.
.....Custer's monument pushed at home.
.....Disensions among the Ser-vants.
.....More suffering and death from the heat. Grant prostrated. He takes a vacation.
.....Heavy falling in New York.
.....More talk about the In-dians.
.....Long Branch races.
.....Some Treasury appoint-ments.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Springfield Republican claims that everybody was happy on the Fourth, except Susan B. Anthony, but hopes she will be next centennial Fourth. Now let Susan alone. If she is not happy she goes to work bravely and pays her debts, which is more than some of the very "happy" people do.
.....Recently, points in the Upper Mississippi Valley, such as Breckenridge, Minn., and La Crosse, Wis., and on the lakes, such as Marquette, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., and even Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri, have been enjoy-ing a midnight temperature rang-ing from eighty-two degrees to eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit. How is that for hot?
.....The heat is so unhealthy this summer that it kills the potato bugs, if they get the full benefit of it. A Wallingford, Connecticut, gentleman went among his potato vines the other day, picked the bugs off, put them on a dish and congregated them on the hot sand in the full glare of the sun. The bugs soon gave up the ghost.
.....Rev. A. F. Sherill, of Omaha, preached in that city on "The Indian War," July 9. He said, "The Indians have suffered, and have been abused, until the bureau of Indian affairs has come to be recognized as a covering for the basest swindling." Nevertheless he claim-ed that the Indians must be sub-dued, driven to and upon reserva-tions, and be made to accept "our civilization," or eventually disap-pear.
.....The greatest American law-suit is said to be that resulting from the application of the heirs of Don Joseph Valliere, for the confirma-tion of a grant of 7,240,000 acres of land, given by the Crown of Spain in 1793 to Capt. Don Joseph Valliere, a Spanish soldier, for his val-uable military services. Valliere died in New Orleans in 1799. His descendants, twenty-seven persons in Arkansas, most of them poor, sue for land warrants representing in value the same number of acres in the public domain.
.....The Philadelphia *Times* takes the matter in this way—"The United States, having certain claims against Great Britain which the latter disputed, agreed to refer them all to a tribunal of arbitra-tion. After argument from counsel on each side the tribunal decided that certain claims were valid, but that the others were not valid, and that Great Britain should pay the United States a sum of money in liquidation of the claims held to be just. When the United States came to divide the money it was found that the class of claims for which it was paid did not rightly amount to nearly as much as the bills that had been presented before the tribunal; in other words, that Great Britain had paid more than was justly due. So now the House has passed a bill to divide the bal-ance among the claimants expres-sly ruled out by the Geneva tribu-nal. And this is the Centennial year, in which we boast of the honor and glory of the nation? Why should the *Times* show sur-prise at that? The editor ought to know that American politicians are not often guilty of letting money escape them when they have a chance to steal it.
.....Mrs. Applegate, of Toms River, N. J., went to the well, became dizzy, and fell into it head foremost, thirty feet deep. At dinner time her husband passed, and she called, "Charley, I am in the well." He drew her up with the windlass. She had managed to stand on tiptoe in the water several hours, holding her head back, so as to just keep her mouth above water. She was not hurt by the fall.
.....The Washington monument is to consist of a simple shaft of white marble, something like the ugly Bunker Hill monument.

A TIME TO GO UP AND A TIME TO GO DOWN.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of men. There is a high tide. There is the height of the tide, the height of the highest tide, whence the course and the prosperity of men, and of individuals, are in continual subsidence. Having reached the acme of their success and their renown and their popularity, de-crease naturally follows increase. There was a time when President Grant was the idol of the nation, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, when no other man could obtain even a respectable minority of votes as a rival to him in the republic, when the people almost worshipped him, and impulsive gushing feminines, boiling over with patriotic pride, swarmed around him at public gatherings, ready and anxious to receive him with oscillatory salutes by violent assault, or rather peace-ably if they could, for they actually did so manifest their intense regard for him.
.....He is one of the seven Presidents who were twice elected to the presidential chair, the latter time to the astonishment, mortification, and death of Greeley, generally believed to be a better but not a stronger man.
.....There was a time when the prospect was promising that Grant would be the first President of the United States elected to serve a third term, to sit a third quadren-nial term in the executive chair. He was the only President to whom an admiring Congress doubled the established presidential salary.
.....There was a time when many citizens feared that Grant would be elected for a third term, that he never would vacate the presiden-tial chair until compelled to do so in the inevitable course of nature, that he would maintain his position there by force of arms if he considered it necessary, and trans-form the federal Government of this great republic into a great and powerful military despotism, with himself as supreme dictator.
.....That time, however, is past. No one seems to harbor such apprehensions now. The third term is evidently "as dead as a door nail," and Grant's power, influence, pre-sige, and popularity are evidently declining. As a public man all appearances indicate that he has passed the zenith of his fame and is now in his decadence, going down, down, down, how low we shall not prognosticate. Nobody talks or hardly thinks of a third term now, and the idea of a mili-tary dictatorship is almost passed out of mind.
.....This ebbing and flowing of the tide is in accordance with the gen-eral run of things mundane. Few public men there are whose course shines brighter and brighter unto the day of their death. Their per-fect day usually comes some time previous to their death. The fame and the glory of the great Duke of Wellington culminated at Water-loo, and the hero-worship directed towards him arose out of that part of his life which was consummated with that decisive victory. When he subsequently took hold of civil affairs he thereby added not to but rather diminished his renown and popularity.
.....It has been much so with Grant—his fame and glory and popular-ity are based upon that part of his public career ending with the de-cisive military events before Rich-mond. His civil record is gener-ally held to have detracted from rather than added to his reputation, renown, and popularity. His fame culminated with the surrender of Lee. Then the sun of his glory was at its zenith. From that time it has been going down towards its setting, insensibly at first, but more and more sensibly now.
.....It has been suggested that at the expiration of his second term, March 4, 1877, it is President Grant's design to take a tour in Europe. That appears to be a sage-cious resolve, if resolve it is or shall be. In Europe he would be re-ceived with honor, as ex-President of the United States, as President for a double term, but especially be-cause of his splendid military fame. His famous "war record" would be the basis of the great regard which would be extended to him in for-eign lands. If he should make this European visit, when he returned to this country, in all proba-bility he would find himself in a degree in the character of Rip Van Winkle. He would be measurably with the people out of sight and out of mind. He is not the sort of man to make his mark in Congress, and consequently it is not likely that he will ever be sent there. Moreover, it would be much like being "elevated a little lower" for an ex-President to sit in the House of Representatives to make laws, when he formerly had the power to approve or to veto them, or in the Senate to approve ap-pointments when he formerly had the power to make nominations, and some of them practically abso-lute. Neither is it likely that the ex-President would accept local civil office. So that he will be out of public civil life. He will be practically out of the army, no more to re-enter it, except in the possible contingency of a serious internal or external war, and then only when a great crisis was reached and the incompetency of the current military leaders was manifest or greatly feared. With this excep-tion the probability is that Presi-dent Grant and General Grant, after he returns to private life in this country, will quietly sink out of public notice, and be no more heard of in the active affairs of the current national public life than if he had never existed.
.....The Boston *Globe* says, "There has sprung up in Iowa a religious sect, the principal tenet of which is, that a man must be married to two wives. At first to some this may prove popular, but after two or three spring bonnet seasons have come and gone we think the brethren will be found applying for their dismissory papers."

By Telegraph.

PER WIRE TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.
The Heat—Grant Prostrated—Kil-bourn's Board Bill.
NEW YORK, 15.—The heat only slightly abated yesterday. The deaths were equal to those of Mon-day, when they were the greatest of the season.
The *Sun's* Washington special says Grant is prostrated by the heat, and takes a vacation at the order of his physician.
H. Kilbourn has told the keeper of the Capital restaurant to sue the United States for his (Kilbourn's) board bill.
Heavy Failure.
The failure of Java, Terry & Co., sugar importers of Pearl Street, is announced. They were successors of the old firm of Java & Co., and are reported to have heavy liabilities.
Bank Statement.
Bank statement—loans decrease \$2,602,200; specie decreased \$1,210,500; legal tender increase \$1,295,300; deposits increase \$463,400; cir-culation decrease \$121,300; reserve increase \$30,050.
Insured their Lives.
General Crook had life insurance policy for \$5,000; Captain Yates \$5,000; Keogh \$10,000; Lieutenant Calhoun \$5,000; Clifton \$10,000; Porter \$5,000.
More about the Indian Tribes.
CHICAGO, 15.—The *Times'* Bis-marck special says the impression prevails there that the military authorities do not realize the work they have to do. The Indians in the hostile camps are believed to number at least ten thousand, and while there are many women and children, nearly all of these are effective in a campaign. There are certainly from five thousand to seven thousand Indians who can and will fight until subdued, and the fate of Custer should be a warn-ing that they intend to make a thorough work, and have confi-dence in their ability to do it. There is little uneasiness among the citizens east of the Missouri river, though they, as well as most of the military posts, are without sufficient protection should the Indians determine to raid this locality. The so-called forts on the upper Missouri are mere posts, generally a collection of cheap frame build-ings, in every instance destitute of earthworks, and generally with no stockade of any nature. Rice, Lin-cola, and Stevenson would all be fore 500 warriors who would dare to make a charge, if they used fire in connection with other weapons. There are less than three thousand troops, all told, operating against the Indians, and nearly half of these are used in guarding wagon trains or supply depots, while there seems to be a disposition on the part of each command to win glory for itself without the aid of co-op-erating forces. Until more effective measures are taken you may look for continued disasters or an abortive campaign.
Col. Burke, Indian agent at Standing Rock, writes that there can be no peace until the hostile bands are broken and subdued, that the most horrible crimes may be committed under the noses of the agent or the military, and a moment afterwards the perpetrator is on his way to the hostiles where, being desperate, he becomes one of the bravest of the brave. Not only this, but while outlaws from min-ing camps and other points in the territories, and from the British Possessions, find an asylum among these Indians, and having organized them, enjoy peculiar facilities for gaining arms and ammunition, the hostiles are rich in plunder, rich in horses and rich in the fruits of the chase, and each Indian agency and trading post becomes a base of sup-plies to them, which they have abundant means to obtain.
The Races.
LONG BRANCH, 15.—The attend-ance at the races to-day was large. The August Stakes, for two years olds, owned by the Duke of Devon, won by Leonard second; Orion third; time 1:50.
Robins' Stakes race, two miles, won by Barricade; Hushanock second; Cornucopia third; time 4:41.
Appointments.
WASHINGTON, 15.—South Guthrie was appointed Cashier of the Treasury, J. W. Wheelock, As-sistant Cashier, F. W. Modatt, Paying-Teller, and H. A. Whitney, Re-cieving Teller.
FOREIGN.
GREAT BRITAIN.
More Particulars of the Terrible Dis-aster on Board the "Thunderer."
Discussions Among the Servian Leaders.
LONDON, 15.—The following is the latest from Portsmouth in re-gard to the disaster on board the *Thunderer*:
Twenty-five of the crew are dead, the bodies are shockingly mutilat-ed, the flesh being stripped from their limbs by the escaping steam forward of the smoke-hole, where the explosion occurred, and divid-ed from the after smoke-hole by water-light bulwarks. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explo-sion, but were literally burned alive by the steam.
The *Times* Vienna dispatch says there are discussions among the Servian leaders, each desiring to have his own way, but all are against Tchernogoff, as a foreigner.
Billion in Bank.
The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to day is £170,000.
Stocks.
Consols, 95 9/16; Bonds 45's old, 108; 10-40's, 107 1/2; Erie, 13; New York Central, 97 1/2.
TURKEY.
Sentences Increased.
CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The sen-tences upon persons tried in con-nection with the recent outrage at Salonica have been increased. The chief of police is degraded from rank and fifteen years' penal serv-ice; the commander of a Turkish frigate is degraded from rank and ten years' imprisonment, and the commander of the clander of the same frigate is degraded from rank and ten years' imprisonment.
REVIVAL OF PATRIOTISM.
The Rev. Mr. Cunningham recent-ly delivered a lecture at San Fran-cisco, on the "Revival of Patriot-ism," in the course of which he is reported to have said:
"Most all progressive nations have periods of hibernation from which they have to be awakened. With all the progress of America, there have been political error, social degradation and moral loose-ness, and this Centennial awaken-ing may be a revival and awaken-ing of patriotism. How much of the Italian and the Russian, and how much genuine love of country, remains to be seen. Of late years, in America, there seems to have been a growing ignorance for the past. Young America spends his time in reading novels and neglects history; he is more familiar with characters of fiction than with the lives of the fore-fathers and great men of ages gone by. With him, to be old is to be obsolete; everything ancient is old-fashioned, and father is an old fogey. He cannot forego a joke, even though it is tinged with sacrilege, and he makes a jest of all religious subjects.
"The nation's conception of the nature of our government has been contracted and warped by corrup-tion and ignorance. People go to Europe and return inflated with ideas of the superiority of a mon-archial form of government. Hard times and political corruption they attribute to the republican form of government.
"But there are other enemies to be met; party spirit must give way to public spirit, and statesmen take the place of politicians. Individual dishonesty is an enemy to patrio-tism, and many a man who walks in procession and decorates his store in pretended love of his country is doing all he can to stab her to the heart by lowering her standard of commercial integrity. Monopolists are enemies to freedom; they com-pel men to work for their wages or starve, and men are deprived of their inalienable rights by this cen-tralized selfishness in the free land of America—free from monarchy, but cursed with monopoly; free from kings, but cursed with money kings.
"America is an asylum for the oppressed and a school for the ig-norant of every land. For this Columbus crossed the sea, and for this the Declaration of Independ-ence was written. America is liberty's monument, and can never fall, and may this Centennial year witness a revival of patriotism that will strengthen its foundations and render it secure from any shock."

At his home, in Bountiful, Davis County, Utah, at old age, ERIC GORDY MITCHELL HOGAN, aged 74 years, 11 months and 28 days.
Deceased was a native of Norway, being among the first to embrace the Gospel in that country, in the dispensation, and was also one of the first missionaries sent from Utah to Norway, laboring there in that capacity three years. He was unwavering in his faith and integrity to the work of the Lord to the last, and was universally respected by those who knew him.
Scandinavian Star, please copy.

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Scandinavian Star, please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

W. T. HARRIS, - Business Manager.

THREE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

JULY 13th, 14th and 15th.

Engagement of the celebrated Actress,

ROSE EYTINGE,

Will appear in twofold her Great Creations.

ARM AND E!

As played by her 226 times at Union Square Theatre, New York City, in Dion Boucicault's successful Comedy of

LED ASTRAY,

AND

CABRIELLE!

In Geo. Fawcett Rowe's thrilling play of

THE GENEVA CROSS,

As played by her 226 times at Union Square Theatre, New York City.

Thursday Evening, July 13, 1876.

Will be presented Dion Boucicault's emotional Comedy of

LED ASTRAY!

CORNETTES ALMAHIDE CHANDICE.

(her own creation).—ROSE EYTINGE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 14—BENEFIT OF ROSE EYTINGE.

SATURDAY MATINEE—LED ASTRAY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One black HORSE, about twelve years old, white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, saddle marked, brand T I on left thigh, and something like O on right hip and shoulder.

If not claimed, they will be sold ten days from date, at 10 o'clock p.m.

J. H. MILLER.

District Poundkeeper.

South Cottonwood, July 14th, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described:

One roan STUB, four years old, no brands.

One yearling bay STUB, white stripe in face, three white legs.

If not claimed, they will be sold ten days from date, at 10 o'clock p.m.

R. H. DICKINSON.

District Poundkeeper.

Hebron, July 8th, 1876. dskw

STRAYED.

ON the 12th inst., from the subscriber in the 18th Ward, one dark red COW, rather large, branded J P on the left hip, horns wide apart at the base, tips inclining forward.

Whoever will deliver said cow, or give information of her whereabouts to me at President B. Young's Office, shall be sat-isfactorily rewarded.

H. K. WHITNEY.

Salt Lake City, July 15, 1876. dms

ESTRAYED

A RED and white, or a red roan Cow, the red being in very small spots giving the appearance of roan, red head, branded J with half circle above on right hip.

Any person giving information where she may be found, will be rewarded by Mrs. Agnes Schwartz, 1 block west of 4th W. House.

LEGAL NOTICE!

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

Mary Wasserman, plaintiff,

vs.

Moses Wasserman, defendant.

To the People of the Territory of Utah:

TO MOSES WASSERMAN, defendant, Greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Mary Wasserman, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons (if served within the County) and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and you and for such other and further relief as may be just and proper and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, Utah, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1876.

D. ROCKHOLT,

Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

CRACKER! CRACKERS!! CRACKERS!!

THE UTAH

Steam Cracker Co.,

of Salt Lake City,

ARE daily manufacturing a superior article of all kinds of Crackers—Soda, Butter, Oyster, Pearl, Pickle, Boston, Boston Butter, Santa Clara, Salmon, Pick, Hard Bread, the Grande, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Snaps, Jenny Lind, Abernathy Snaps, Wine Biscuits, Ginger Nuts.

The above varieties are now being shipped and sold throughout this and adjoining Ter-ritories at prices lower than Eastern or Western.

Adds all orders to the UTAH STEAM CRACKER FACTORY, Box 346, S. L. City.

REEDALL & DAWSON,

Proprietors.

D. M. STEELE, S. R. JOHNSON,

St. Joseph, Mo., Omaha, Neb.

STEELE & JOHNSON,

Wholesale Grocers,

530 and 532 Fourteenth St., Omaha, Neb.

Agents for Sable Iron Works Nails.

d 140

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

SUMMER GOODS AT Z. C. M. I.

Commencing Monday, July 17th.

RARE BARGAINS IN SUMMER FABRICS.

These Goods are to be Closed out at Cost, in order to make room for Fall Purchases.

Organdies Lawn,	15 Cts.,
Corded Jaconet,	15 Cts.,
French Lawns,	35 Cts.,
Figured Lawns,	12½ Cts.,
Percales,	12½ Cts.,
Grass Cloth,	15 Cts.,
Grenadine,	18 to 45 Cts.,
Dress Goods,	15 to 95 Cts.,
Lancaster, Renfrew	
and Bates' Ginghams,	13 Cts.,
Chambray, all Colors,	25 Cts.,
Newmarket R R Sheeting,	11½ Cts.,
Awning Stripe,	32 Cts.,
Camel's Hair Dress Goods,	17½ Cts.,
Horse Dusters,	50 Cts.,
Linen Pants,	75 Cts.,
Boys' Hats,	50 Cts.,
Paper Collars,	10 Cts. per Box,
Linen Coats,	75 Cts. to \$1.50,
Prints, 12 yards for	\$ 1.00
Prints, 14 yards for	1.00,
Cassimere,	1.25,
White Shirts,	1.00 Each,
Scotch Tweed,	1.00,

Ladies' Straw Hats,
Trimmed Hats,
Children's Caps and Bonnets,
Real Lace Sets, Artificial Flowers,
Ladies' Fans, Lace Curtains,
Satchels, Parasols.

SUMMER CLOTHING,

Mens' Cassimere Coats,	Children's Linen Suits,
" " " " " " " "	Men's Linen Pants,
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "
Boys' Cassimere Coats,	" " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " "	Straw Hats, Men's,
" " " " " " " "	Felt Hats, Men's,
" " " " " " " "	Gents' Silk Bows,
Mens' extra size Suits,	Men's Kid Gloves,
en's Cass. Suits,	Etc., Etc., Etc.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.