

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, March 5, 1875.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The combination effected yesterday, between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroads, has led to a great increase in passenger and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Lake Michigan is frozen more than ever was known before in the vicinity of Chicago, in consequence of which great quantities of ice are being made for a sudden thaw, which is considered likely now at any time.

There is a rumor that Mr. Beecher intends addressing the jury at the close of the trial.

King, the Minnesota congressman elect, whom the P. M. committee were so anxious to interview, is now in New York city, having arrived there last night.

The ship *Violetta* and a number of lives lost in St. Mary's Bay.

Archbishop Manning has been summoned to Rome, for the purpose, it is said, of being made a cardinal.

It is announced that Prince Gortchakoff has requested the recall of the American Charge d'Affaires, Schuyler, against whom strong indignation is felt because of certain allegations of him of misrule and exactness by Russia in Turkistan.

The Force Bill was read twice in the U. S. Senate, but, happily for the party with whom the strictly one-sided further action was taken upon it.

The increased tax upon spirits and tobacco is to be levied upon all the various forms of their manufacture now stamped, etc., prior to midnight of the 3rd inst.

The bill for the admission of Colorado has received the signature of President Grant.

The Louisiana legislature has adjourned.

On Monday last fire did \$150,000 damage at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y.

The passage of the civil rights bill caused four negroes to be admitted to the theatre at Memphis, last night.

John Mitchell has been re-nominated for the British Parliament by the electors of Tipperary.

The German government has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of horses. This will compel France to purchase her ten thousand cavalry horses elsewhere.

A measure has been introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, to deprive the Catholic clergy of State rights.

More difficulties have arisen in the formation of a French cabinet.

A London dispatch says that several parties who have attended the meetings of the American religious revivalists, Moody and Sankey, have become insane.

There were more spectators in the U. S. Senate to-day than at any time since inauguration day.

Considerable property was burned at Marshall, Texas, last night.

Armed Mexicans are said to be making an incursion in portions of Texas, and there is a general alarm among the Mexicans on the American side of the river.

The bark *Giovanni* and fourteen lives lost off Cape Cod.

It is reported that Germany has demanded the dismissal of the papal nuncio to Berlin, and that the cessation of relations between the latter and the Vatican.

The U. S. Senate has adjourned until next Monday.

NEWS NOTES.

There are twenty thousand school teachers in Illinois.

Scarlet rash is making all the juveniles in East Oregon uncomfortable.

A little boy in Albany bit his tongue while rocking in a chair, and bled to death.

The people in the country this winter pump water out of a well and bring it home in a basket.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

"Happy he who has done nothing to make himself famous," says the New York *Tribune*. "These days of gossip and scandal are actually delicious."

Tens of thousands of bushels of potatoes and apples have been ruined during the cold weather recently, in cellars that were never known to freeze before, in the east.

Paul Boynton, the diver, says that after a man goes down 100 feet into the water he has reached a spot where density of fluid begins in such deep earnest that diving has to stop.

Three thousand bird nests have been distributed in various points in the parks of Paris. They are made for the sparrow, titmouse, cuckoo, blackbird, magpie and others—and in the form of respectability, if not of beauty, they are for themselves.

The North Carolina house of representatives considered the resolution of expulsion of J. Wm. Thorne, member from Warren County, three night sessions on account of his non-belief in the existence of God, as set forth in a pamphlet issued by him. They voted 40 to 12 in favor of the resolution.

Lately the French government sold a large quantity of arms by weight—that is, for the old metal, and on condition that the purchasers were to break them up and melt them. But, alas, they did not do it, and the police have recently seized from 10,000 lbs. of arms, which they were selling.

Those who are pined can now get a pretty fair article of whiskey by calling for coffee in at least one of the restaurants in the basement of the Capitol. The coffee is probably, if not served in regular coffee-cups, with saucer, spoon, and all other insignia of genuine old government Java. It is lauded that the same beverage was furnished on the floor of the House, during the late struggle over the civil rights bill, in old-fashioned earthenware tea-pots.—*Washington Paper.*

We have known persons, habitually suffering from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, even though they were not hungry, by a very light luncheon before bedtime. In place of tossing about for two or three hours as formerly, they would soon grow drowsy, fall asleep, and not awake more than once or twice until sunrise. A light mode of breaking insomnia has recently been recommended by several distinguished physicians, and the prescription has generally been attended with happy results.—*Scraper.*

THE FORCE BILL.

Most fortunately for the country, the bill known as the "Force Bill," did not pass Congress and become a law, for if it had passed both houses it undoubtedly would have become a law, as the President has shown himself ready to sign bills that would empower him to force things. If the bill had become a law, it would have been the end of assured personal liberty in the United States. Now there is no prospect whatever of the passage of such a revolutionary act by Congress, as it is of a class diametrically opposed to the principles of the party which will be the dominant party in Congress next session, as well as absolutely subversive of the fundamental principles of the American government. It was a narrow escape, however, from the passage of a law which, passed in monarchial England, would have created a popular revolution against it there. The bill passed the House and was twice read in the Senate, but appears to have rested there, and to have so failed, for a blessing.

The Boston Post has the following sharp comments:

"One thing at least is positive, that the enactment of such a measure into law will prove the heaviest millstone that ever dragged down a political party into the unexplored depths of oblivion. Military rule is a new and startling dogma that is repugnant to every instinct of the American mind. Partisans and political bigots may defend it, but even they would not venture on the experiment if the executive were a man of any but a strictly military habit of mind and an ambition that seeks to climb by military force alone.

"The People will not fail to protest in their most indignant phrase against this threatened inauguration of a military within a civil government, to override the latter and set it aside whenever and wherever the one inclination of the President should lead him to do so. It would be perilous enough if such a measure as this were to be executed by a Chief Magistrate, without further official ambition, and a civilian only; but when the sword is deliberately placed in the hands of an executive who is restlessly seeking to perpetuate his power, the danger becomes so great that no explanations are able to assuage the people's fears. Let the President be clothed with absolute power, under this bill, over the South, and when the vote is counted, the President in 1877 it is perfectly easy to understand how it may be transferred by him to the capital, to settle disputes of his own designing, by the use of the military force of the people to submit to his will with the alternative of asserting their own after the example he has set them, and the nation is threatened by too grave a peril for present consideration, and still it is impossible to overlook them."

MORE CORRUPTION.—The charge of official corruption has become so frequent in this country and with so good an apparent basis, that the reports of the same have lost the freshness of novelty, and it does almost seem that the common price of office is money, and that the almost universal object of office-seekers is that same filthy lucre. One of the latest outbursts of press indignation at this state of things comes to hand from San Francisco, in the *Chronicle* of that city, of which the following is a sample:

"Is the reign of corruption universal in our municipal affairs? Is there no department untainted? Is there no official, high or low, whose hands are clean? Office after office is 'tainted,' and thus far, if actual guilt has not been invariably established, yet in every case there have been revelations of an unclean character. But of all the disclosures thus far made, none are more disgusting than those in connection with the administration of the Public School Department; that very fact that the vile extortion practices were so paltry only enhances their repulsiveness. Petty thieving in the corridors, petty embezzlement in the offices of the license collector and the assessor—these and the like belong to a class of rascality which is by no means new, but which, unfortunately, no longer produces that shock of surprise or exultation that intense moral reprobation would have produced, if the same had been less common. But when facts are developed showing that positions as teachers in our public schools, as clerks in the city hall, and as sold (the terms appearing to be for women \$125-\$300 cash down and the remainder in notes); that male teachers who make loans to school directors and to the school directors who transact the business between the parties are rewarded with rapid promotion; that a hotel waiter and a small ward politician have assumed to sell positions, and that their bargains with candidates have invariably been followed by a rapid promotion; that a school director, when factually established upon evidence apparently reliable, has been rewarded with a revelation of low knavery and cold-blooded, remorseless extortion as an creature with human sensibilities can contemplate without loathing and wrath."

A GOOD IDEA.—Accidents from coal oil lamps are not infrequent, and when they do occur they are usually destructive and painful, and sometimes fatal in their results. A lamp burst from gaseous explosion or because of a blow or a fall, when lighted, is not only exceedingly dangerous to the person, but is sometimes the cause of damaging conflagration and much loss of property. Any good suggestion in regard to preventing such serious results in case of accident, is a welcome addition to domestic economy. Here is a suggestion of that class, being a cheap and easy means of preventing the worst effects of lamp accidents.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an exceedingly simple precaution in the use of kerosene or any other cheap oil lamp. His plan is to fill the lamp lightly with kerosene, and then to pour in the oil. The cotton absorbs a great deal of the oil, and in case of accident the latter does not flow out, but is absorbed by the cotton. On one occasion his kerosene lamp burst, and a mass of flame jumped out; but, being in a corner, it was covered by the cotton, and the lamp was extinguished. A few towels extinguished it before the slightest damage was done. The correspondent says that the cotton, if used in this way, would have saved the lives of the two children who were killed by the explosion of a lamp in a room in New York.

HATCHING OUT.

The Denver Democrat of March 2d, thus advert to grasshopper progress in that section:

"One of our subscribers from Clear Creek, and, relating the progress of the grasshopper, says that the grasshopper, having out, and by millions, were seen on the sunny slopes which border the Clear Creek, in the warm days of last week, when the thermometer was up as high as 70 and 80 in the sun, brought out the emerald pests and they were hopping about at a lively rate in numbers that would astonish an Egyptian on the banks of the Nile. This being the case, and the deep snow of Sunday coming immediately after will be the fruitful means of annihilating and drowning them out before they reach that size which will blight the crops of the next summer."

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH-LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES, CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Filed With Spectators.

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is feared, will not be able to resume his place at all.

It is stated that both sides decline to proceed with the eleven jurors, but the reason for the statement does not clearly appear. One correspondent says a rumor that if the trial goes on, Beecher will, at the close, address the jury in his own behalf.

DEAD.

CLEVELAND, 5.—The Rev. Joe Coulan, twenty-five years of age, died to-day, aged 74.

WRECKED.

BOSTON, 5.—The Italian bark *Giulio* was wrecked off Cape Cod; all on board except the steward, fifteen persons, perished.

FIRE—A Mexican Scare.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—A fire last night, at Marshall, Texas, burned four stores, and at midnight was still burning.

General Polk says that he has a dispatch from Sheriff Leo, of Hidalgo Co., to Judge Dougherty stating that 40 armed men crossed the river from Mexico, near Rhodes' Rancho, twenty miles from El Paso, and eighteen armed men crossed at Llanitas, about eighteen miles above El Paso, and are reported to be on their way to El Paso.

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