

THE EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents and summer addressed the senate. He said: "Besides the unaccustomed interest which this debate has excited, I cannot fail to note that it has wandered far from any original purpose of mine, and into fields which I have no desire to enter. I shall try to bring it back to the real issue, which I hope to present without passion or prejudice, and here, sir, I declare what is the only rule of my life, that in what I say to-day there shall not be a single word which is not prompted by a love of truth and a desire for justice." He then referred to the late events in New York, and said there was a cry for reform everywhere. Abuses were developed in the ordinance office, and they were a subject of universal scandal. It was time something should be done to arrest the suspicion thrown on our officials. His resolution had been met with various objections. He had been charged with introducing a motion which allusion had been made to the presidential election.

Logan interrupted, and asked that ladies be permitted to occupy the clock room.

Hamlin objected, saying two field days in one session was enough. (Murmurs of disapprobation.)

Sumner continued. He was earnest for reform in the civil service, and should always vote for every enquiry having that object in view. He had never heard of the introduction of the resolution, and he was not prepared to discuss it.

He did not believe the introduction of the resolution would prejudice Germany on the San Juan question, as the whole matter was known in Berlin long before the introduction of the resolution in the senate. The pending resolution presented the general question, whether there is not sufficient reason for an inquiry into the sale of arms during the French and German war?

He diverged into two questions: the first relating to international duty, the second relating to maintenance on the part of our own officials. He said that at these points at length, and said an investigation could not be refused without setting at defiance the rules of decency and common sense.

The question was then taken on Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Conkling's amendment, directing the committee to inquire whether any American senator or citizen had held unauthorized communication with any foreign government or its agent, was adopted by the war department, year 19, says, 28. The Republicans who voted to reconsider were Ferry, Logan, Sprague, Trumbull and West; Sumner and Schure did not vote. Harlow replied briefly to Sumner.

Schurz offered an amendment pending the resolution, directing the committee to inquire also whether muzzle loading guns, transformed into breech-loaders, have been sold by the war department in such large numbers as to seriously affect the defensive capacity of the country in case of war.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

New York, 28.—Pink's horses, carriage, &c., were sold at auction to-day. The total brought \$50,000.

Eight roughs of the 19th street gang, who nearly murdered officer Tukey on Monday, are held for trial. One named Clemens is held to \$50,000 worth of real estate. Officer Tukey is still dangerously ill.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Schurz presented to-day a memorial from various parts of the United States, with 10,407 signatures, transmitted from Boston, against any attempt to amend the constitution incorporating therein the recognition of God or Jesus Christ, as an attempt to overthrow the great principle of religious liberty on which the government was founded.

The Chicago relief committee had a final hearing to-day before the senate committee on finance, in favor of the bill to release the duties on building materials for twelve months, which they insist should not be paid on new materials, as they paid duty on those destroyed by the late fire. Senator Ferry presented the bill. Senator Schurz, a protest against the passage of such a bill, as they think it would injure their business.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—Reports of the discovery of rich gold discoveries in the Black Hills continue and cause great excitement. Persons from Spotted Tail's reservation bring quartz, and say the Indians have large quantities of gold. It is confidently asserted that the mines will prove to be the richest ever discovered. There will be a great rush from here for the gold fields, as soon as navigation opens.

EUROPEAN.

VIENNA, 28.—A Russian spy was detected at Limberg and condemned to imprisonment.

The international society is reported to be organizing strikes.

PARIS, 28.—The German government has notified the French minister of finance that it will accept the anticipatory payment of four hundred millions of francs of the war indemnity, with a discount of five per cent., and Foyquier Quieret will at once pay the amount, thereby saving twenty millions of francs.

These more men-of-war have been fitted out to cruise in the British Channel, to guard the coast against a Bonapartist expedition.

An ex-prefect of the department of Eure has been tried for misappropriating two hundred thousand francs, contributed by the Lancashire operatives for the relief of France after the war.

The papers assert that the mission of prince Frederick Charles to Rome is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

Scolding.

Scolding is a habit. There is not much meaning in it. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of both mind and body. A person is tired, or annoyed at some trivial cause and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach.

It is an unreasoning and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get in the habit of scolding, always find something to scold about. If there were things which would scold at, at the mere absence of anything to scold at.

It is an extremely disagreeable habit. The constant babbling of distant thunder, caterwauling, or a hand organ under one's window would be less unpleasant.

The habit is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain, in a short time, to affect all the members. If one of them begins always finding fault about something, or nothing, the others are apt very soon to take it up, and a very unnecessary bedlam is created.

People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than people in the city. We suppose it is because they have less to occupy and divert their attention.

Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system, and the health in general, and it may be partly that their natures are more susceptible, and their sensitiveness more easily wounded. Women are sometimes called diviners, but scolding women never sense divine. But we will say no more on the subject, or some pretty creature will feel inclined to scold us for what we say about scolding.—New York Ledger.

THE DECAY OF POLITENESS.—In nothing says the London Temple Bar, is the decay of politeness more remarkable than in the relations between the sexes. Men and women are antagonistic as well as familiar. We will start no vexed questions to account for this antagonism, but suggest that it must be in some sort the result of steam and smoke, since it began with the railways. In ancient times, when men and women were in the same stage-coach, or even when the stage-coach was our best and readiest means of traveling, women commanded the care and attention of the gallant. In cases of rain, gentlemen inquired their comfortable inside places and mounted to the roof in favor of the ladies. Coats, cloaks, umbrellas, and every available convenience, was at their service. They were waited upon at inns, handed in and out of the coach, assisted with their luggage, and cared for in short. Now the sign of a woman in a railway carriage sends the knight further. He rushes from compartment to compartment, until the obnoxious flowers or feathers that alarmed him are absent, and he gains the ladies' compartment. He then, with a look of indifference, looks at the stronger sex, and called a "smoking carriage." If the warning whistle precedes him, he is in the company of the fair sex, he leaves it as quickly as a hand, and does not tarry to offer a hand or protect a handkerchief. It is just possible that the modern woman, with her elegant and more favor with the wary masculine traveler. The urbanity of domestic life and the civilities of the drawing-room and the parlor, when men and women were together, have been lost in the last generation. The salutation of peace of this generation is the "good morning," and the odor of tobacco need not expect to be liked by the men. They are simply bored. Thus, if men prefer coats to ladies, and ladies prefer coats to men, women, asserting their rights in turn, form separate societies. They have their social clubs, reading rooms, meetings and interest apart. They become what is called "strong-minded," and the other sex, who "make chimneys of their noses," as James I. not inaptly said, puff out ridicule instead of puffing out politeness.

Wm. M. Gillespie. Jas. W. Stalnham.

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Staple and Fancy Groceries!

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13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.

15. Cut tags-locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsmooth, and apply tobacco with a blunderbuss, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the poll of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by to refer to. This will be money in your pocket.—E.

LETTING UP ON POLYGAMY.

Things are at a dead-lock in Utah, and the Mormons do not know whether they are criminals to-day or first-class prophets. The war upon polygamy seems to have been dropped altogether. It is stated that the prophet and his lieutenants are ready for trial; the legal machinery can be set in motion at once; the charges and specifications are complete; the witnesses can be produced whenever their presence is required; and United States troops are on hand to prevent any outside interference. But, notwithstanding this general readiness, affairs have been at a dead-lock for weeks and months. The consequence is that the influence of these proceedings is seriously lessened if not wholly lost. The Mormon community is justified in thinking that the Government does not know what it is about, and possibly is anxious to retreat from the advanced position it has assumed, while the champions of polygamy have had abundant time to muster and organize their forces, and get ready for the attack when it does come. Demoralization has given way to discipline, and the Saints, male and female, are supplied with fresh courage to suffer the last extremity of adverse fortune, rather than abandon the corner-stone of their social and religious creed.

Nor has there been on the part of the Administration, or the Federal officials in Utah, any decent explanation of this unmasterly farthingale. It has been intimated that a lack of money was the cause, but such an excuse is ridiculous if false, disgraceful if true. Surely the President of the United States would not instruct its agents to arrest distinguished personages and bring them before the bar of justice, without the means of doing so. Funds to pay expenses. Yet this is the only apology offered, so far as we are aware, for a shameful and ruinous action.

But fortunately the truth is likely to be soon revealed. Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, is announced as on his way to Washington, on the purpose of consulting with attorney-general Williams in regard to the best method of getting rid of existing complications. Precisely what the result of this consultation is not stated, but it is acknowledged that the affairs of the Territory are in such a terrible muddle that several members of Congress, who have had a slight glimpse of the situation, are ready to declare they will not vote a dollar of appropriation until full and satisfactory explanation is made. We hope this may not be too long delayed, while it is much to be regretted that, if the government had fully resolved upon the suppression of polygamy, its first movement should have been to have been so lamentably weak and clumsy.—New York Star.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The fourth annual congress of the English trade unions, held at Nottingham on January 6th, was attended by seventy delegates, representing in the aggregate 555,712 mechanics. The well known George Potter was president of the congress. The nine hours a day movement is extending to all parts of Great Britain. Meetings of shipyard, mill, and carpenter have been held at Cardiff, Wales, and resolutions were passed requesting employers to reduce the hours of labor to nine. A mass meeting of colliers, ironworkers and miners has been held at Merthyr, and similar resolutions were adopted. At Aberdeen a mass meeting of colliers and ironworkers resolved to go out on general strike unless their terms of nine hours a day were accepted by the employers on or before the first of February. At Kidderminster, England, the carpet weavers are demanding a reduction of time to nine hours a day.

Wm. M. Gillespie. Jas. W. Stalnham.

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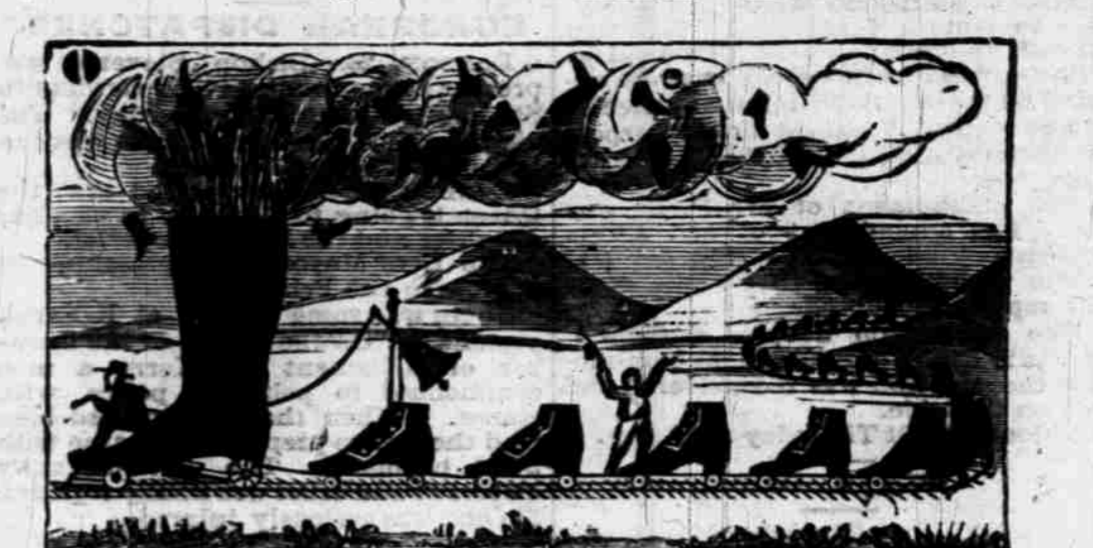
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The Singer Sewing Machine Co. 127,833

Gold Medal 17,850

Howe & Wilson 12,274

Gold Medal 9,918

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

Gold Medal 5,500

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