

THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED AT
FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
Editor and Publisher.

Thursday, June 1, 1876.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A California paper has the following, dated Washington, May 22nd.—"It is reported Grant said to Kellogg if he (Kellogg) were discharging his duties at home instead of being here asking for peace would be maintained. The President added, with some vehemence, that he was tired of being annoyed with Louisiana affairs and did not want to perplex them any more, and hence Kellogg would attend to his duty. Ex-officers of the State of Louisiana here regard the rebuking as just."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Westmail—Great Britain and Her Dependencies—British Spark Arrestee—Paper Stock.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1876.

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The girl is Mr. Charles H. Bennett, one of the editors of the Jersey City *Evening Journal*. It is said that

Mr. Bennett has made other equally astonishing cures, one being that

of ex-Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, who had pneumonia.

Delly Freeman and Mary Ferguson of Savona, N. Y., and Mrs. David Hood of Painted Post, died recently, supposedly from the effects of eating raw ham, and Mrs. Hood's little daughter was dangerously sick. The attending physicians were of the opinion that the ham contained the terrible trichina.

The members of the Brooklyn Association, it was announced at a recent meeting, had banded together "to protest against the political power of the Roman Catholic church, which at every step tries to pull down what the fathers of the country erected a hundred years ago."

An insane man in Washington, N. C., named Elias Wilson, pouted kerosene all over himself, struck a match, and set himself on fire. He was burned to a crisp.

White ants are ravaging the books in Gore Hall, Hartford College library. As a preventive the turf has been taken up around the hall, and gravel substituted.

A poor Crispin at Niort, France, is the father of forty-five children. Three wives, fifteen children each. Large yield.

—When is that little \$61,000 affair of Blaine's going to blow over? Anxious as we may be to do him a good turn, there are also duties which we owe to our readers and the general public which we should not neglect, and we really cannot be troubling them every day with a column or so about that pauper \$61,000. That other little affair of \$160,000 is somewhat more considerable. But is not getting time the \$61,000 matter was dropped?

A London correspondent of the *New York World*—"A venerable gentleman told me the other day that he had lived during nearly ninety years, and that he had given his especial attention throughout more than half of this period to the collection and classification of reports of criminal trials. It may be that my increasing years render the task more difficult, but my opinion is that crime of the worse character is becoming prevalent that no one man can keep pace with it. My books of murders are far in arrears, I am far behindhand with my divorces, and my forgeries have accumulated on my hands that I have been compelled this week to employ a young man to aid me in putting up the records."

The Baltimore *Gazette* associates quacks and preachers in the following style—"The Rev. Mr. Mather, of Ohio, wants quack advertisements kept out of the Methodist church journals. That is right. But he ought to go a step further and make it a clerical misdemeanor for ministers to write quack advertisements. More men, women and children are annually poisoned by pills and nostrums which are recommended by preachers than in any other way. We have often thought that there is some mysterious alliance between quack doctors, preachers and undertakers. Wonder if there is?"

THE TURKISH KILLERS.

ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, was the second son of Mahmud II, and was born February 9th, 1820, consequently he is forty years old, and ought to be in his prime. He ascended the Turkish throne June 25th, 1861, on the death of his brother, Abdul Mejid, whom Aziz succeeded. Aziz came into power with little experience, and great promise of reform, for the fulfilment of which he made a number of efforts, and appeared to be determined to ameliorate the condition of the people and diminish fraud and corruption. He visited France, England, and Austria in 1867, for the purpose of observation of European civilization, with a view to introducing some of the benefits thereof in his own dominions. In the face of considerable opposition, he allowed foreigners to hold real estate in Turkey, the first time such a privilege was enjoyed. He instituted a high school on a French model, established various scientific institutions in Constantinople, sought to reform Justice by ordering the Supreme Court to draw up a civil code, and entered into treaties of commerce with France and England. Established usages, deep-rooted prejudices, and the opposition of the orthodox Musulmans, however, were too strong for many of the Sultan's efforts at reform, and he himself was of a rather weak disposition.

Mohamed Murad, who succeeded Abdul Aziz on his deposition the other day through the influence of the Softas, is the nephew of Abdul Aziz, and was born in 1840.

The accession of Murad appears to be looked upon in a favorable light by England and other powers of western Europe, and to be expected to have a promising influence in the Eastern Question. But there are still grave apprehensions entertained and expressed that Europe is in great peril of a tremendous war at a distance of time very near at hand rather than remote.

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