

THE EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, June 13, 1876.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Baltimore Sun is anxious to know why the naval cadets recently permitted to resign were not tried, and, if convicted, punished like other thieves, and also asks whether, if sailors in the navy had perpetrated the theft of which these midshipmen were guilty, they would have been permitted to resign. The Washington Star "guesses not."

Josh Billings thinks that about as mean a position as any man can put himself into is for him to work all the time for the devil, and look all the time to the Lord for his pay.

The people residing near Hell Gate, New York, are exercised concerning the effects of the forthcoming explosion in the three-acre cavern at that place. Thirty tons of nitro-glycerine are to be exploded, the largest explosive mass ever used in mining undertakings. General Newton comforts the residents by stating that the explosion will be in many separate charges, each of which, a New York paper suggests, is enough to shake a country.

Two Texan cow boys, at Howe Station, Grayson County, quarrelled, and concluded to fight it out with six-shooters at twenty paces, the one least hurt to have the help. At the first fire, one of the belligerents lost a piece of his ear and the other a piece of his nose. The youth with the abbreviated ear gave up the help.

Noah's Sunday Times and Messenger relates the following to show how the New York girl looks at some things: "This young lady informed me that her trousseau cost upwards of ten thousand dollars, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied, 'Yes, I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and, besides, papa may fall. Emma'—often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe, for her father failed immediately after their return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference."

The Pittsburg Leader thinks that Blaine is not only a man of courage and ability, but a man of Napoleonic genius also. He is undoubtedly sharp, subtle, able, and brilliant, but it seems as if his head is not quite hard enough.

A Mrs. Brown, aged eighty-seven, of Pittsfield, Mass., died of fright during a terrific thunder and rain storm, June 3.

The Washington Star says that Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary committee, June 7, before the room was cleared, passed over to Mr. Frye, and in a tone loud enough to be heard, said, "Frye, your friend Blaine is the d-ddest scoundrel in America."

Boston has a band of boy burglars, the eldest not more than twelve years of age.

Chicago is said to owe her firemen, policemen, and other city servants more than a million of dollars, with no promising signs of early liquidation.

A member of the Connecticut legislature proposed that clergymen be prohibited from becoming members, urging, as a reason therefor, that it was a very common practice of congregations inducing clergymen to accept a low salary, on condition that they shall be elected to the legislature, and thus get \$300 more.

Here is more of the palmetto and the pine business. Charleston, S. C., cordially invites the Old Guard of New York and the Boston Light Infantry to attend the centennial of the battle of Fort Sullivan. The letter of invitation to the Old Guard says, "We cannot expect to rival your accustomed munificent hospitalities, but we can promise you a hearty welcome to the land of the palmetto."

THE NORTH COUNTRY—CACHÉ VALLEY

We are going eastward, and still ascending and passing through the rounded hills which divide Cache Valley from Salt Lake Valley. We are ascending a steep medium grassy appearance of the country and the thought is involuntary—"What an excellent country for stock!" Various herds of animals appear here and there, utilizing the fatness of the land. By and by, we pass the summit, cease to go up and begin to go down, and Cache Valley, in all its verdure, lies before us. The road hugs the hills to our right, and they appear more and more attractive. The "feed" for stock is abundant. The benches are smooth, and the hills are much the appearance of the green hills of England, only that the green woods are abundant, and the grass is not so fine and tender as that in the British Isles. Still the evidence is plentiful that this is a very praiseworthy grass region. As we pass along we are more and more convinced of this, for the eternal and rounded hills continue along for miles until we find the cars halting at Mendon, a settlement in a hollow at the foot of the mountains on our right. What a happy lot these Mendon people must be! Here they have a nice little settlement on rolling ground, the sheltering and wooded mountains behind them, the body of Cache Valley, with its fertile farms and hay land spread out immediately before them, while to their left, for miles and miles, extend the low and grassy hills, providing an inexhaustible amount of "feed" for their animals. What a grand range this is for horses and

cattle! It is enough to expand the thoughts and feelings of visitors who have been accustomed to a limited, dry and barren range for their animals for years. This, however, is only a summer range, for in Cache valley and on its fertile hills the snow lies deep and long in winter, the frosts are sharp, and the cold is piercing.

For the purpose of this present description we may say that Cache Valley is a long oval, running from south-east to north-west. There are numerous benches and low hills in the valley all around in places, furnishing an immense amount of pasture land and farming land also where they can be irrigated.

From Hampton's station we enter this valley, say at a third, or a quarter of its length from the south-eastern end. Standing at the Mendon depot, with our back to that settlement, and looking across the concave valley, Logan, the capital of the county, faces us, at the foot of the mountains on the opposite side of the valley, eight or ten miles distant. The settlements are all on the sides of the valley. From Mendon around the southeast end of the valley, to our right, are Wells, Hyrum, Paradise (behind the ridge), Myrtle, and Providence, some of them by no means insignificant settlements. Along the further side of the valley to our left, and reckoning from Logan, are Hyde Park, Smithfield, Richmond, and Franklin, all on this side of the Bear River. On our left on this side of the valley, under the hills or mountains, beyond or on the west side of Bear River, are the settlements of Oxford, Newton and Clarkston. Along toward the lower part of the valley are occasional ranch houses. The Bear River enters the valley twenty or thirty miles northward and continues on only through it, coming down to within a few miles of Logan, on the way to the Salt Lake.

Now we start again, and the road, making a bend, drives straight across the valley for Logan. The main portion of the land we go over is grass land, pasture and hay land. This is one of the best watered valleys in the mountains. The Logan is the principal tributary of the Bear River, but at this end of the valley there are several other considerable streams. As we pass along, much of the low lands is flooded and the trees and falls are in the water at times. The grass has a vigorous start, is from six inches to a foot or so high, and looks really promising. There are many weeds, and the grass is not fine English meadow grass, but consists of various native grasses, wiregrasses monopolizing the lion's share of the land. If this extensive stretch of land were in redtop, timothy, etc., the sight would be still more inspiring. We cross several rushing streams, and there is water almost everywhere, a few inches or more in depth. The landscape has all the variations of prairie, meadow, swamp, park, though without trees, lawn and shrubbery, and considerable wilderness of willows. Altogether it is one of the most pleasing sights to a lover of rural scenery, on the journey.

The road makes another bend, turns to the northwest, and brings us up to the Logan depot, at the foot of that city. The road continues along at present to Franklin, but as Logan is the principal place in the valley, and a pretty good place to stay at, we will take a rest here.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TEL. LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, 12.—In the House this afternoon Holman reported back the bill for the appropriation committee with the recommendation that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment. The House voted on the committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, and was addressed by Wood, of New York, on the resolution of the Government.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 12.—The Herald's Washington special says one sister just pardoned from imprisonment, will be an important witness in the burglary case and will testify.

WOOD MARCH.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Wood's New York's arrival in small lots, prices weak and in favor of buyers. The supply of old wood is large. Colorado washed 15 @ 20, shavings 15 @ 16, extra and merino 15 @ 16, No. 1 and super 25 @ 26, Texas fine 17 @ 18, coarse 14 @ 15, California fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 19 @ 20.

The Jury on Agricultural Machinery.

The jury on agricultural machinery, now in session at Mendon, Utah, is making a report on the value of the various pieces of machinery. The jury is composed of the following: J. H. Brown, R. K. Piotrowski, commissioner of immigration and William McKee, state attorney. The jury is now in session at Mendon, Utah, and is making a report on the value of the various pieces of machinery.

WASHINGTON, 12.—

A special to the Times from Madrid, Spain, dated June 12, says that the Spanish government has received a telegram from the German government, dated June 11, stating that the German government has decided to withdraw its troops from the Spanish coast. The telegram also states that the German government has decided to withdraw its troops from the Spanish coast.

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commissioner of immigration chooses to exact, he is not permitted to do so from the vessel. The powers which the commissioner is authorized to exercise, under the status quo, are such as to bring the United States into conflict with foreign nations, which can only belong to the Federal government. If the right of States to pass laws to protect themselves in regard to a criminal pauper and diseased foreigner landing within their borders exists at all, it is limited to such laws as are absolutely necessary for that purpose, and this mere police regulation cannot extend far to prevent or obstruct other classes of persons from the right to hold personal or commercial intercourse with the people of the United States. The statute of California in this respect extends far beyond the necessity, in which the right is founded, and it is a violation of the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and is therefore void and rejected. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Pledged to the People.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 12.—The second and fourth district democratic conventions elected delegates to the St. Louis convention to-day, both are pledged to Tilden.

A Strange Disease.

PORT Jervis, N. Y., 12.—In the town of Bethel, Sullivan County, a strange disease, of a very malignant type, has appeared among the children, several have died recently after a few hours illness. Physicians are completely baffled in their efforts to determine the nature of the disease.

Another Friend.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—It is announced that Col. Wm. Heath, author of this country, is in regard to the amount of the ground he has sold, and that he will be brought against him to recover the debt.

The Bold on Illinois Distillers.

Col. Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, returned from his raid on illicit distilleries in Cape Girardeau and Bollinger counties. He has broken up about twenty stills, destroyed a large amount of property and placed under bonds sixteen persons charged with making crooked whiskey.

At Fever Heat.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The Republican Convention has assembled the largest and most excited crowd ever congregated here. Everything is at fever heat, with but little cry. The temper general is of good nature. A careful review of the ground we are on shows that Blaine will be nominated not later than the third ballot, and almost certainly on the second. He is instantly gaining strength. His mental strain under the attack, and his much sympathy, turn of lukewarm into ardent supporters. Blaine's friends to-day count over three hundred votes on the first ballot, and are confident of carrying him all but two on the first. Hayes is nearly certain to be nominated for Vice-President with Blaine.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Does Not Include Six Hundred Tons of Locusts Burned.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from Cadix to the Times says, the estimate limiting the Spanish army to 100,000 men, does not include soldiers sent to Cuba. The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajoz and Ciudad Real have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Over six hundred tons of locusts have been burned with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been employed in destroying them.

Alliance to Madrid.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Milan, of Serbia, has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his allegiance to the Sultan.

At the Ascot Meeting.

The Prince of Wales was won by Petrarch, winner of two consecutive guineas, with Great from second, and Jallu from third.

The Race for the Queen's Vase.

The race for the Queen's Vase, distance two miles, was run at Ascot to-day, when the favorite, Petrarch, won by a large margin, with Great from second, and Jallu from third. Four horses ran.

The Standard for the Morning.

The Standard for the morning, to a leading editorial on the Wisconsin correspondence, says that the case presented to Parliament does not seriously alter our previous opinion. The Standard says that the terms of the treaty and probably, though on this point we feel much less confident as to the meaning of the act of 1870, but we are inclined to think that while the Secretary is technically right, he is substantially wrong. The article concludes as follows: "The Standard certainly has no desire to shake the Wisconsin or any other American editorial, but it cannot depart from the position it has taken, and we must hope, therefore, that the United States government will soon find itself in a position to assert to the satisfaction of the people, the position of the present treaty, or the conclusion of a new one, which will insure the objects the two governments have equally in view."

Not at Gibraltar.

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Let us not be too much lifted up in the pride of our hearts, for looking at it in the light of its history and its present condition, it is not yet past doing an extensive. With the elements of change developed under the peculiar conditions of its early growth, with the present condition and tempo of its widespread population and their increasing incongruities, the immediate future must develop great revolutionary changes. Whatever minor results may be developed, the grand culmination must be either a centralization of power which will add to the sum total of the world's despotism, or else a higher and more perfect system of free government, with a surer foundation than the present in the hearts of a people living under higher ethics, based on a purer and more practical Christianity, with divine assistance, and the chief criterion of history furnishes no parallel to the age in which we live and as a sequence none for the present condition of our country.

No nation of any considerable magnitude has such numerous antagonisms in its great national elements of religion, politics and finance.

When the American people were in a colonial condition, during the present in the hearts of a people living under higher ethics, based on a purer and more practical Christianity, with divine assistance, and the chief criterion of history furnishes no parallel to the age in which we live and as a sequence none for the present condition of our country.

For some time after the adoption of the constitution the country settled down to the legitimate pursuit of life. Internal peace and property established a certain balance between Government and people which was not easily shaken by outside complications, and there seemed a prospect of security for institutions for generations to come.

The Hartford Convention of 1815, the result of the agitation of the question growing out of the war with Great Britain, was the little cloud in the national horizon which portended future revolutions. It was ominous of coming evil that this question should have been first publicly agitated in what was usually the most conservative portion of the nation.

The South Carolina nullification difficulties of 1828-30, in which that state assumed to collect and disburse the revenues which legitimately belonged to the General Government, was a still more decided and defiant revolutionary element, and indicates that the agitation of this question might become more general than sectional.

The breaking of the storm of civil war, which had been gathering force, may be considered the culmination of a successful effort on the part of the North to force a national question on the South, to assume to judge from its own standpoint of the moral and religious aspect of slavery, and force the issue of the integrity of the Union.

While the terrible struggle which followed preserved the form of national unity, it weakened its spirit and power, and left the question of States rights to be solved, as before, by force.

Time will probably develop the fact that the subsequent action of the general government in dictating the internal affairs of the conquered States, and in its disposal of the colored population, have done much to lay the foundation of a future contest between antagonistic elements, which may prove far more comprehensive and destructive in its results than the fiery ordeal through which the nation has recently passed.

Admitting the feeling of the southern slave population to have been a military necessity and an act of justice to the country, the necessity is not so apparent for legislating over 5,000,000 of serfs without any preparation to all the privileges of American citizenship, thus greatly increasing the lower strata of society which was already too numerous, and which is much better fitted for the use of aspiring politicians than for the performance of the duties of enlightened citizenship.

Intensified party spirit has ever been characteristic of republics. With our broad population and consequent growth of sectional interests, with a mixed population the result of foreign immigration, bringing with it great variety of religious ideas and customs; with a growing diversity of languages and the tendency of those speaking the same language to become more and more localized, and carry foreign ideas and influences into party politics; with no dominant religious faith, and no dominant social ethics; with the Christian churches fragmentary that they are powerless to restrain the licentiousness of the masses, and the bitterness is being developed in party politics, which, regardless of results, is familiarizing the masses with revolutionary ideas, and is stirring a spirit of hatred for that of conciliation, and of recrimination for that of compromise.

Force has become a necessary resort in the national policy. When the negro was emancipated and raised to all the privileges of citizenship, in accordance with his choice as he held the opportunity and intelligence to express it, the political and social conditions of master and slave were measured by the standard of the former, and the political and social conditions of master and slave were measured by the standard of the former.

There is no affinity between this condition and republican institutions. Union and harmony have departed. There is a rupture in the body politic, which cannot be healed by any means.

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