

THE EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....An attempted wife murderer shot by a policeman in New York.
.....The United States and the Russian fleet and the Geneva commission.
.....The Costa Rica minister strikes a Washington jackman with a cane.
.....General Crook consults with Sheridan.
.....Resuming work in New Bedford.
.....Cattle plague in Middlesex.
.....Chicago markets active.
.....Spofford elected.
.....Jubilant in New Orleans.
.....American correspondents for the seat of war in Europe.
.....Grand salute at Memphis for the restored Union.
.....Meeting of the Hampton legislature.
.....The Tweed investigation.
.....Severe gale at Galveston.
.....Damages for libel at Detroit.
.....Lot jumping and fatal shooting at Deadwood.
.....A murderer executed at Springfield, Ga.
.....Packard leaves the State House.
.....Eastern war news.
.....Von Moltke thinks every government must strain all its strength for existence.
.....Cuban tax question.
.....Gortschakoff's note.
.....Excitement on the Mexican frontier.
.....Letter to Pres. Hayes.
.....All amicable at New Orleans.
.....Stephens sees a hopeful future.
.....Apache Indian renegades.
.....Philadelphia wool market.
.....California defaulters.
.....More militia against Arizona Apaches.
.....The Chico arson trials.
.....Grand Duke Nicholas proclaims to the Roumanians.
.....The London press condemns the Russian manifesto.
.....American powder for Russia.
.....State of siege declared.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The recent decision in favor of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in New Orleans, ends forty years of litigation on the subject.
—To ward off a shot from a 100-ton gun requires a shield of not less than three feet of solid iron. Why not use a thinner casing, with powerful springs at the back to deaden the blow?

—The Boston Traveller says Senator Maine knows that the white liver has got hold of a majority of the Boston press, and that, though the disease is national, the acute sore is at the Hub.

—A Washington paper says the recent gale literally strewed the sea with wrecks, and that the steamship Virginia, at Philadelphia from Charleston, reported that on April 17, south of Cape Lookout, she passed "for twenty miles through large quantities of wreck stuff, ships' yards, masts, &c."

—The Washington Star of April 19 says, "Those who are in a position to know represent the President as being keenly alive to the necessity of liberal systems of education throughout the country, and especially among the freedmen of the South. He gave an earnest of his appreciation of the importance of this subject yesterday when he said, in his address to the National Academy of Science, 'The cause of education is of great interest to me, and whatever aid I can give during my administration in furtherance of the progress of scientific studies, and of education in general, will be most cheerfully rendered.'"

—The New York Sun says, "Once more the Khedive of Egypt is particularly hard up for money. The financial difficulties of his Government are so severe that nobody is now paid in the public service from Minister of State to groom and gardeners. To meet the frightful pressure the Government is about to resort to the expedient of giving a concession to M. Blanc of Hamburg to set up an official gambling establishment. Should England seize Egypt during the impending troubles, the common officials at least will have cause for rejoicing."

TWO WAYS OF SOLVING THE "MORMON PROBLEM."

SOMEbody has invented what is termed the "Mormon Problem," and many ways, mostly violent, of solving it have been recommended by various persons. We have not seen any necessity for the existence of any "Mormon problem" further than such as the "Mormon" people themselves could readily solve. But other people seem to have thought differently, and so the world is constantly hearing of the veritable "Mormon problem," and of various remedial suggestions. Exactly what that problem is, perhaps no two persons agree, nor why it should be such a vexed question, and therefore, the solution suggested can hardly be expected to agree upon any one proposed solution thereof.

Among the varieties of these solutions of this indefinable problem, are two by the New York Herald, which of late has manifested an unwelcome and even excited interest in the subject, perhaps through lack of any other news material. The two solutions suggested by the Herald are a slow one and a swift one. The slow solution may be termed in brief that of feminine demoralization by the introduction of Gentile extravagance, and the swift one that of congressional interference by disfranchisement, which latter our New York contemporary most strongly favors. It is suggested, by our astute eastern contemporary, that the contact of Gentile economy would

prove disastrous to the latter, that "Mormon" women would become so thoroughly demoralized and debased by seeing Gentile women decked in all manner of expensive fashionable finery, that the former would fly, openly or clandestinely, into the arms of Gentile men who would promise them similar finery, and thus the "Mormon" fabric would be effectually undermined and even ally destroyed. This reminds one of the country girl, who was met in London by an old acquaintance, who expressed surprise at the abundance of finery in which he found her arrayed. "Lord, sir," said she, "don't you know I've been ruined?" That explained the matter of such wondrous change of outer array. Such is the nature of the solution of the "Mormon" problem suggested by the New York Herald. A slow process may be, but one insuring swift destruction to those overcome thereby, for it is a process involving the ruin of body and soul of those upon whom it might be successfully operated.

To us, the mere suggestion of such a solution is an argument decidedly in favor of the immeasurable superiority of the "Mormon" to the Gentile mode of life and moral status. Such a solution would involve the acknowledgment, virtual at least, that the "Mormon" people were more industrious, more moral, more self-denying than the Gentile people. It would be patent upon the very face of things that the Gentile people were more extravagant than the "Mormon" people, more needlessly expensive in their personal habits, more given to the hurtful vanities of the pride of the eye and the pride of life, and almost as a necessary accompaniment less given to the cultivation of the inward adornments of a modest, meek, contented and cheerful spirit, a spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice, without which the more outward adornment of the person is but a very little thing, a thing of empty vanities and endless vexations.

Does any sober citizen wish for one moment that his wife and his daughters were more given to fashions and finery, more anxious to array themselves in expensive apparel and jewelry than they are? Does any man in his right mind wish that the expenses of the wardrobe of the feminine members of his family were many times greater than they are, even to an absolutely ruinous degree? Does any man with a grain more sense in his brain than there is in that of a jackass think it would conduce to the prosperity and happiness of any community or any country for its women and girls to become perfectly possessed with a rage for extravagant personal adornment, to the perfect destruction of their modest, industrious and economical habits and ways? A man who would seriously suggest such a solution of any problem would be a deadly enemy to both sexes and to his country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Not Disposed to Comply.

LONDON, 24.—The Russian telegraph agency publishes the following: "The language used by Mr. Dayard, at Constantinople, has dissipated all illusion, and is now causing regret, which of course is futile. The powers do not appear disposed to comply with the Russian desire for an attempt at mediation at St. Petersburg, as the dispute is not a private one between Russia and the Porte, but a rupture between Turkey and Europe."

Eastern War Items.

The correspondent of the Standard on the board a Danube steamer, reports that the Turks made a great movement from Widdin towards Rustchuk in boats to-day by steamers. It is reported, however, that they were brought back by night.

The Turkish preparations on the defense of the Danube, by means of gunboats, iron-clads, etc., is most formidable. The Turkish troops are well armed and clothed, and are in good spirits, although dysentery has appeared among them.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Turkish troops are now here, when communicating to Count Andressy the Grand Vizier's note to Romania, expressed the opinion that Romania would have protested against and not resist Turkey's occupation of Valahia. The immediate object of the Russian advance into Romania is to protect the railroad bridge at Baraschi, where the first collision is expected. If the Turks succeed in destroying the bridge the Russians would have difficulty in procuring supplies.

MOLDAVIA.

Proclamation of Grand Duke Nicholas.

JASSY, 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas, in a proclamation to Roumanians, says: "By order of the Czar military, destined to combat the Turks, enters your territory, which has before joyfully received Russian armies. I declare that we come as friends, desiring only of the peace of the Danube. We wish to find among you such noble sentiments as your ancestors displayed towards the Russian armies in former wars against the Turks. The passage of the Russian army through your territory will occupy only a short time. I invite you to pursue your usual avocations. I have taken measures to enable the military to pass through your territory without delay of all purchases. The army will not where disturb your tranquility. Our ancestors shed their blood for your liberty and I believe we have a right to require your support for the army which is traversing your territory for the sole purpose of helping the unhappy Christians of Turkey whose distress

has aroused the pity of Russia and all Europe.

MEXICO.

Excitement on the Frontier—Concentration of U. S. Troops.

MATAMOROS, 24.—Considerable excitement prevails on this frontier on account of an apparently well-founded rumor that General Ord, military commander of Texas, has directed the concentration of a considerable force of United States troops at Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet, and taken in connection with the fact that Shafter recently crossed a force of United States troops into Mexico, near Piedras Negras, with General Ord's knowledge, and the presence of General Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo, at San Antonio, Texas, which is the headquarters of Gen. Ord, is a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande, against the government of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications.

Several arrests have been made within the last few days of Mexican army officials on the frontier, who are known to sympathize with the movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others were found in their possession.

GERMANY.

Debate on the War Estimates.

BERLIN, 24.—Parliament held a protracted debate, to-day, on the budget estimates, which the budget commission has presented. Von Moltke, advocating the increase, said despite the desire for peace the time was rapidly coming when every government must strain all its strength for existence. Nations distrust each other, France had made great strides in her defenses with the full approval of her people, and great masses of French troops were on the German frontier. She was far ahead of Germany in preparation for war. The increased grant for captivities was adopted.

WALLACHIA.

Troops Moving.

BUCHAREST, 24.—Twelve hundred mounted Cossacks passed through Kilitia, near Bucharest, on the way to Kalafat, on Saturday evening. A regiment of Roumanian cavalry started for Kalafat. Great excitement prevails here.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Costa Rica Minister Strikes a Hackman.

BALTIMORE, 25.—Senator Don Manuel M. Peralta, the Costa Rica minister at Washington, after taking a ride about the city yesterday, objected to the hackman's charges, and after some words, struck the hackman over the head with his cane. The minister was arrested and taken to the station house, where he remained until a justice arrived and released him, postponing the examination until to-day.

Will Resume Work.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., 25.—The Wamsutta Mill operators will resume work on Monday.

Shot and Killed.

NEW YORK, 25.—Last evening policeman Murtha, of Brooklyn, killed a man named Lox, who was attempting to kill his wife. Lox shot Murtha dead, but the latter's shield saved his life.

Our Position.

The Tribune's Washington special says many think by the position that the bill of the Russian assumed at Geneva, whereby we acquired the Alabama award, the Russian fleet now in our waters will be obliged to quit or disarm. Our position as neutrals, however, will not prevent our selling contraband articles as purely commercial risks to both belligerents.

Gen. Crook and Indian Matters.

The Tribune's special from the Red Cloud agency, Nebraska, says Gen. Crook will leave here to-morrow for Chicago to consult with Sheridan upon Indian matters in this department, and will probably extend his visit to Washington. He will be accompanied by General Forsythe, of Sheridan's staff. Counting continue to arrive daily from Crazy Horse, reporting his approach to this agency with all his band. He will doubtless be here within a week, when the Sioux war may be considered an end. Crook goes east, it is supposed, to arrange for a permanent reservation for the Sioux.

Gov. Packard Leaves the State House.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—By five o'clock this morning Gov. Packard and all his adherents, except one metropolitan, had left the State House, and Col. Boylan, chief of police, directed a guard of his men to take possession of the State House. Packard's militia left behind them about 200 stands of arms belonging to the State. Gov. Nichols has received many telegrams offering congratulations over the withdrawal of the troops.

Packard's Address to the Republicans of Louisiana.

State of Louisiana.

Executive Department.

New Orleans, La., April 25.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

On this day, the fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of New Orleans to the forces of the United States, it becomes my duty to announce to you the aid and countenance of the national government has been withdrawn from the republicans of Louisiana, and that a government, revolutionary in form, is practically on the point of usurping control of affairs in this State. I recall the circumstances of the last electoral campaign only to thank you for the fidelity to the principles which you displayed. The republican party, you know, entered upon the canvass united and stronger than ever before. It had enlisted under its banner an influential class of native-born citizens of the old Whig antecedents who, to their honor be it said, still remain faithful to the principles they espoused and the government they supported. It was further strengthened by the absence from the State of those previous adherents to the party who had brought it into disrepute. These causes combined to bring about the remarkable success achieved by the republican party in all the doubtful parishes, with one exception, even where the white population was in a majority and which gave a majority in the legislature. Except where organized violence prevailed, the State does not contain a republican parish, and also a number of parishes which, in the last legislation, were represented by democratic members. I will briefly summarize the historical events which have led to this state of affairs. A general assembly met on the first of January last, organized with a full legal quorum in both houses, passed laws which were approved

by the then executive of the State, and on the 2nd of January last canvassed and declared the vote for governor. At this time the nation was agitated by doubt as to the result of the presidential election, with the expectation that Samuel J. Tilden might possibly become President of the United States, and with no hope of success otherwise my opponent in the late campaign established a moral legislature, went through the form of an inauguration in order that there might be a semblance of a government, which Mr. Tilden, if inaugurated, could possibly galvanize into activity. In the few days that followed, General Nicholls and his adherents were encouraged by the unexpected refusal of President Grant to recognize the State government or to respond to the constitutional call of the legislature, though he questioned the legality of the matter.

On the 6th of January, I had scarcely taken my seat in the executive chair when the whole league arose in an armed insurrection, and coup de main, took possession of the supreme executive power, and stations of the metropolitan police, all located at the capital. Then came orders from President Grant establishing the State troops, the practical effect of which was to confirm the insurgents in the advantages they had gained and prevent any effort to dispossess them on the inauguration of President Hayes. The State authorities made preparations to organize a militia force for the defense of the State government. Gen. Nicholls' police seized upon the recruiting officers and imprisoned them for treason, without the benefit of bail or writ of habeas corpus. I telegraphed this fact to Pres. Hayes, asking him to order the President to issue a writ of habeas corpus, and if not whether the release of these men by force, all civil remedies having been exhausted, would be so considered. "Your dispatch of the 24th is received," the Secretary of War has telegraphed to General Augur. A commission will shortly visit Louisiana, at the meeting the President desires that the situation remain unchanged. The commission came. In the meantime the Nicholls' government is crystallized into shape, and so far from permitting the situation to remain unchanged it had broken into the tax collector's office of the city and taken forcible control of the State institutions, and had strengthened itself on all sides. Notwithstanding this, however, the commission found the legal legislature still in session at the State House, and my title unassailed and unassailable by the forced results of their labors. During the two weeks they remained here it is known that they indicted a number of members of the legal legislature, and elected only sixty members of the house, less than a quorum. In order to obtain the appearance of an organization, they were compelled to call three men whose election had been previously claimed. The enquiry, therefore, seems pertinent in this connection, of the returning board quorum was so actual for Nicholls' claim, why was it that such a quorum was ignored while it remained faithful to the legal government of the State? That government had a returning board quorum from the day on which the General Assembly convened, and the legislature, duly organized, remained in legal existence till disintegrated by the action of the commission. This result having been achieved, it is a matter of record that congratulatory messages were exchanged between the President and his commission. On the following day the President directed that the United States troops should be removed to their barracks. The troops had been placed there by President Grant, without the call of the Governor, to protect the returning board while awaiting the vote for President.

I believe had the legal government been recognized it could have sustained itself without the intervention of troops, but the order for the withdrawal clearly indicated that the moral support which the legal government of Louisiana had received from the national authorities would be denied. Had the General Assembly continued in session at the State House, I should have deemed it my duty to have asserted and defended the government to the last, but with the legislature disintegrated, and no prospect of present success, I cannot task your fidelity by asking you longer to continue to struggle. I have thus far maintained, and I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain from the present from all active assertion of my government, and I waive no legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one the republican State governments of the South have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy, and one, the first State rehabilitated after the war, is the last State whose government thus falls, and I believe will be the last of the kind to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation.

I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue in battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these and not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made and the cruel sufferings you have undergone to maintain republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in this struggle I tender my heartfelt thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust, that eventually right and justice will prevail.

(Signed), S. R. PACKARD, Governor.

Markets Active.

CHICAGO, 25.—On account of the European war news, the markets on the board of trade are active and prices higher. June wheat opened this morning at \$1.90, an advance of twenty-two cents since Monday.

DIED.

In the 6th ward of the city, April 25, 1877, of scarlet fever, ISABELLA, daughter of William and Elizabeth Burke.

Funeral services will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock, from the residence of parents.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Funeral services, please copy.

At Morgan City, Sunday Morning, April 23, 1877, of dropsy, ELIZABETH SHARP, wife of James Durant, aged 32 years, 5 months and 23 days.