

At Boston a bank clerk shot his daughter and himself.

The Massachusetts Supreme court has decided that the school committee board is the judge of its own membership. A bill has been presented to the Legislature, in favor of the ladies.

Gen. Sherman is held to be a figure head in time of peace, according to the Washington Chronicle.

An attack by Indians at Fort Sill is reported.

At Evert, Mich., a man, wife and child were burned to death.

A young lady killed by lightning, and others shocked and stunned at Zanesville, Ind.

A robbery and suicide at San Francisco.

Terrific fire reported at Berdichev, Volhynia.

A hundred look-out farm laborers left Newmarket to visit several towns in the midland counties, England.

Princess Doubril has been drowned at Potsdam.

Spanish news of interest.

New Yorkers have to pay \$2.75 per cent. taxes for the city.

It is rumored that America has made a peremptory demand in Spain for indemnity in the Virginius case.

Tilton says Beecher wrote that letter.

A letter from Sumatra says the Acheens have captured a Dutch fort and annihilated the second Dutch Expedition—1000 killed, and 4,500 wounded.

Some of the railroads are preparing to accept the new Iowa railroad law.

Poland, and Edmunds and Flinghousen are said to have put a snaky libel law through Congress.

Two boilers burst at Detroit, killing four and wounding four persons.

Judge Black thinks the new newspaper libel law unconstitutional.

It is said that Poland will hardly be re-elected.

Unfinished Congressional Work.

MEASURES LEFT OVER FOR ACTION AT THE NEXT SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

A clerk of the Senate reached the House with the bills for the reduction of army paymaster from sixty to fifty and to authorize the passage of twenty cent silver piece just as the House adjourned, and therefore these bills failed of passage. Among the bills which go over till next session are: amending the act of March 3, 1873, for the collection of duties on imports of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; amending the act of March 3, 1873, for the collection of duties on imports of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States; amending the act of March 3, 1873, for the collection of duties on imports of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

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Correspondence.

Logan, June 20th, 1874.

Editor Denver Post:

On Wednesday, June 20th, at Logan, Cache County, T. Ormsby, Jr., assistant the Sheriff of C. Larson, residing here, to me and another. The patient, at the present writing, is doing well, especially so for one of his age.

About fifteen years ago, brother Larson had the misfortune to be bitten by some (Indian) snake, and since then it has been a source of annoyance to him.

did, assisted by Messrs. Lameroux and others, to show the Virginian the bones of the slain bones. This revealed a curious state of the bones to the ankle, suggesting the suggestion above referred to. Bro. Larson having arrived last fall from Scandinavia, and being a poor man, I suggested the Virginian and those who assisted him do not intend to charge anything for their services, which certainly speaks well for the man. Such generosity to suffering humanity is not met with everywhere.

Yours in the Gospel,
JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

IS IT REPUBLICAN OR IMPERIAL?

Is the Government of the United States republican or imperial?

This may seem to some a rather startling and perhaps unnecessary question, but there are reasons why the question may be very properly asked. All governments act more or less imperially in times of war, but we are not living in a time of war, nor in a state of war, nor are we asking this question in reference to times or states of war.

Judging by the action of a portion of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, and by some of the official representatives of the federal government in Utah and elsewhere, the question frequently and quite naturally and spontaneously suggests itself to us: "Is the government of the United States republican or imperial?"

For when dealing with this Territory many members of Congress, and when dealing with the Territory, some of the federal officials, therefore, talk and act as if the federal government was imperial and not republican in character, and as if they were dealing with this community as with a community in a state of war, and with members of the community as with its enemies.

It does seem that the idea of treating Utah as an integral portion of the republic, and hence citizens generally as citizens, is justly entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities commonly enjoyed by citizens of this republic of the United States, and that a policy never pursued, but that an exactly opposite course was studiously pursued, wherein impartiality, equal rights, the freedom and liberty of American citizens were not thought of, and in cases of difference no such thing as toleration of deed or thought, no such thing as candor or conciliation, no such thing as fairness or equity could be entertained.

We do presume that the government of the United States is properly and fundamentally republican and not imperial, republican in spirit as well as in form, and therefore that all portions of its territory should be treated by the federal government and by its various representatives in a thoroughly republican spirit and in accordance with a thoroughly republican policy, in which imperialism or monarchism or despotism has no right and should have no place.

Where has the federal government any right, any authorization, to treat a Territory in an imperial spirit and a State in a republican spirit, to regard the inhabitants of a State as full-fledged citizens of a republic, and the inhabitants of a Territory as mere dependents upon imperial clemency? We can find no warrant for any such double dealing, inconsistent, partial, and unjust line of policy, not the least.

On the contrary, the ruling principles of the American government, from its birth, July 4, 1776, to the ensuing anniversary of that glorious national natal day, July 4, 1874, are indubitably in favor of the enjoyment of purely republican principles by all citizens in every portion of the nation. This is our idea of the republic of the United States. We believe it is a republic, and cannot consistently be anything else to any of its citizens, to any number of them, to any integral portion of the nation. Every right-minded American citizen considers this a republican nation, the dominant party rejoice in the distinctive title of Republican, and all over the intelligent world, at home and abroad, the United States is considered a republic, the most free, liberal, and enlightened republic on the globe.

True, the United States is not a democracy, because the voice of the people does not determine every public measure, but it may properly be termed a democratic republic, wherein all public business is done by either the voice of the people or the voice of their representatives, one or two or more removed from the popular voice, but none the less based upon the voice of the people, and supposed to represent it. This we regard as the real and true character of the United States government, though it may not always be administered in that spirit and intent.

We think we have abundant basis for this view of the true and proper character of the federal government. The Declaration of Independence, promises that it sometimes "becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume such new forms of government as shall seem to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

But that document is still more expressive: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

"When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security, such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such has been the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government."

upon the Spanish government for the delivery of the Virginian prisoners slain by order of Governor Burriel, and for consequential damages.

The same authority makes Secretary Fish say that the American government has made a prompt demand and has quite as prompt and energetic action as that made by the British government for indemnity of the lives of prisoners destroyed and lost to their families.

Ex-governor Solomon, counsel for the extradition of Carl Valentin, on the charge of forging the name of Blichoff & Co., of Berlin, to bills of exchange amounting to about \$80,000.

Special shipments to Europe today, fifty thousand in gold coin, and fifty thousand in silver bars. A Havana steamer took the ten thousand in gold coin.

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The decrease in the number of the first six months of 1874, shows a falling off of from twenty to fifty per cent. compared with the corresponding months of 1873. The difference is chiefly seen in German emigrants. In six months of the present year over 82,000 immigrants arrived, compared with a large proportion go directly to the Western States. Several steamships recently arriving have been almost exclusively filled with young Irish women who came for the express purpose of hiring out as domestics, and accordingly have distributed themselves in various parts of the country, but still more largely over the Eastern States.

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The New Libel Law. WASHINGTON, 30.—Ex-Attorney General Black thinks the new law under which Congress expects to drag editors to Washington from any State for trial for alleged libel in any publication circulating there will fail.

The constitution gives to Congress the power to exercise exclusive legislation over the seat of government (District of Columbia), not to exceed ten miles square, also over federal forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, etc. But even this power must be exercised according to the constitution, according to republican principles, for the constitution positively says that it, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of every State, the senators and representatives in Congress, the members of the legislatures of the several States, and all executive and judicial officers, federal and State, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Where, then, is Congress or any federal official of any kind whatever, authorized to act to wards a Territory in an unconstitutional or un-republican or imperial manner? We do not know of any where, and such a policy is utterly opposed to every principle of American or republican government.

The federal government is a republic, and is bound to act upon republican principles towards every portion of its citizens.

Revenue Receipts. The internal revenue receipts to date of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are \$9,184,568, and a total for the fiscal year ending to-day, \$102,277, being an increase of \$1,885,577, over the estimates of the commissioner made at the beginning of the year.

The Railroad War—A Ratty Libel Law. CHICAGO.—The Chicago railroad law, which is said to be the Wisconsin one, and which goes into effect on the 1st of July, is greatly agitating the minds of railroad managers in this city, whose lines and through the State, and who are four miles in this city, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Chicago & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central, which will be seriously affected by the new law. As yet no definite arrangements have been made in regard to any joint action by these roads, but it is almost certain that they will make but little resistance. The Chicago & North Western, Chicago & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central, which will be seriously affected by the new law. As yet no definite arrangements have been made in regard to any joint action by these roads, but it is almost certain that they will make but little resistance.

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PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

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THEODORE TILTON said to a reporter, in reference to Beecher's handwriting, "that letter is Beecher's handwriting and bears his autograph, which will pass current any land in New York. It was written and dictated by himself and came to me by the hand of a friend, and was collected at your visit to me."

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Payson City, at 5 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, the 21st of June, 1874, the following persons were present:

Payson City, U. S., June 21st, A. D. 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE LANE

THEATRE!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ball Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.

OSAWATOMIE, CALIF. & WASH. ST. STAGE MANAGER.

JAMES H. VANDERBILT, Stage Manager.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH THE GREAT FLY, entitled:

PIZZARRO!

THE LOTTERY TICKET

Grand Matinee

THE LOTTERY TICKET

Grand Matinee

THE LOTTERY TICKET

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