

THE EVENING NEWS.

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These are the days when things are happening in these United States, having an ordinary bearing upon the lives of the people. This has been called the land of freedom, the land of liberty, and every Fourth of July festivity has flapped its ambitious wings and essayed to soar in bold and most pretentious flights in annual remembrance of the natal day of the American eagle. Much of this high-flown business must undoubtedly be considered humbug, but must it all be so estimated? We have long hoped not, but almost seem to be hoping against hope. For there are evidences many that if the liberties of the country survive the present generation, it will be in spite of, rather than because of, the strenuous efforts of many who find themselves elevated to power and public responsibility.

It is in perfect accordance with American tradition, with American principles, that the soldiery should be kept in the background as much as possible, that the civil power should be supreme, that the military should not be called into action only in extreme cases and when the civil power was manifestly otherwise inoperative, and for these reasons the military power was kept at as low a point, as regards numbers, as could possibly be considered consistent with even the very limited field of its duties when the nation was not at war. This might not be altogether pleasing to those who aspire to military command, or to those who hope to make fortunes out of military movements and supplies, but it suited the views of the people, out of whose pockets the military was supported and the supplies paid for.

Of late years, however, a change has come over the spirit of things. One of the most undesirable legacies of the late civil struggle is the manifest tendency in official quarters to lean on the military and to invoke its stern and merciless aid upon occasions which formerly would not have been dreamed of in such connection. Ever and anon occasions arise where the civil and judicial powers refer to the military for aid, and in apparently insignificant cases, insignificant when placed beside the fact of calling on the army to enforce procedure.

Just let us consider this business a little. A squad of half a dozen soldiers are called upon to insure the serving of a process or secure the arrest of an indicted person, and no civil power is hinted at. What is the natural presumption? That judge, jury, marshal, deputy marshal, or sheriff, as the case may be, one or all, have acted in such a manner as to forfeit the confidence of the people, that the people not only have no confidence in them, but cordially despise them, hold them in supreme contempt. This may not be invariably the case, but the probability is great amounting almost to certainty, that such is the case when judicial processes cannot be satisfactorily served by a civil power in any community.

If the military is to be called upon, not in solemnly extreme cases, when the supremacy of the civil power hangs upon a thread, but whenever a petty marshal may, through a petty Governor, invoke the aid of the army, most dangerous precedents will be established, a way will be open for the virtual nullification of the civil power, the military will become accustomed to killing citizens, and blood will be shed unnecessarily, on trifling occasions, in all parts of the land. This will tend towards the destruction of the liberties of the people, and the increase and eventual supremacy of the military power, until the freedom of the citizens shall remain but in name.

Is that the paltry little game of certain officials in this Territory? Must the military be called on to execute every little petty process, and then not go about the matter honestly in the broad face of day, but, as if ashamed of the future business, like a horde of raving banditti, skulk and prow around in the dead of night, under cover of midnight darkness, when all honest folk are asleep? If this is to be the judicial and executive policy, unsuspecting citizens will retire to rest in peace, only to be burglariously awoke at midnight by some characterless deputy marshal and his military posse and shot upon the spot, or otherwise carried off and held in dungeons vile to answer to some trumped up charge or malicious indictment of a packed jury of his enemies, and all under color and pretense of law!

As to the soldiery, they are often to be pitied. It is their misfortune to have no option but to obey, and sometimes to execute rank injustice and shed innocent blood, or shed blood without any justifiable original cause. Soldiers, officers, brave men and gentlemen, commissioned or enlisted, would naturally shrink from such a predicament, but stern duty is before them, and the only avenue of escape is for officers to resign and for men to leave the army on the expiration of their term of service, or so soon as they can be otherwise legally released. The shedding of blood, however, must be accounted for, and where there is no justifiable reason for it, it will be heavy, yes, with crushing weight upon the soul who is responsible for it.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

The champion brawler lives at Denver his name is J. J. Barnes. A few days ago, the Denver News says, he, on a wager of \$50, took up a twelve inch brick wall, thirteen feet eight inches high by twenty-five feet long in the new square in the rear of Hume's bank; built his walling and tampered it with mortar himself in the extraordinary use of time and a half hour. The number of bricks laid was 1,100. On the previous day Mr. Barnes' Carson Valley, secured the Opera House for some night this week for a fight between him and a local brawler, the winner by a Mr. Ope, Mr. Barrett putting his bets

and ten bulls against Mr. Ope's bulling and \$50 in gold. The dog is to be matched against the case one at a time, the smallest first. The fight is to take place in a square foot square, the front of the square being provided with half inch bars. The arena is from Walker street, having followed a drove of sheep, and killed sixty of them on the road thence to Carson Valley.

The Helena Herald of the 2nd instant announces the Thursday evening previous, Dr. Thomas Mann, of Radersburg, Md., was fatally stabbed by a man named Baker. The Dr. had just finished his supper and was passing out of his boarding house, when Baker plunged a knife into the depth of five inches, into his right side. Dr. Mann is brother of Mr. Geo. H. Mann, of Helena City.

There is a slight prospect of Indian troubles in Nevada, as a portion of the Indians of Austin have organized a society whose object is the banishment of the Whites from their ancestral homes. The cause of this movement, according to the W. F. News, is as follows: Two prisoners broke from jail, and a company, including a number of Indians, proceeded to service, but was shot and killed by the Indian captives. The movement is a "race" movement, as foolish and illegal and thinks it may be the means of demoralizing the Indians throughout the State.

Three or four mornings since, while a ope of miners was descending the Ophir shaft, when 700 feet from the top a rock fell from the shaft, struck one of the men and broke his shoulder. The injured man is a Russian, and is known as Louis. No says the Gold Hill News.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESPATCH NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

For Western Union Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

NEW YORK.

More about the Municipal embargo.

NEW YORK.—A morning paper has a statement that John W. Norton, superintendent of the money department of the City postoffice, is a defaulter in the extent of from a hundred thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He drew on the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at the city treasury for a hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, ostensibly for use in the postoffice; but this money he is known to have used for speculations in Wall Street. He compounds with the government and has resigned his position. Other employees are said to be suspected of similar offenses.

It is believed that Mayor Hall's request for the resignation of Comptroller Connelly and the refusal of the latter will be the means of securing satisfaction from the ring faction. The efforts which have been made by Hall and Sweeney to oust Tweed and Connelly have met with indignant responses from the friends of the latter gentleman, and it is believed that any further efforts are sent in they must include all who are in any way connected with the complaints against the municipal transactions of the city government. The only difference which is said to exist between Hall, Sweeney, Tweed and Connelly, is that the former are a great deal more crafty than the latter. August Belmont was, yesterday, in consultation with Mayor Hall; the event gave rise to many rumors, to the effect that he would be appointed to succeed Connelly in case the latter resigned.

PACIFIC COAST DISPATCHES.

PARSON BILL ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—PARSON BILL, editor and proprietor of the *Monitor*, the organ of the colored population, has been arrested for advertising a lottery and has given bonds for his appearance for trial.

Treaties with Japan.

A new treaty between Hawaii and Japan has been negotiated by the U. S. Minister De Long and exchanged. Commissioners are negotiating for a treaty of commerce between China and Japan.

Killing the Look.

De Long recently compelled the British charge d'affaires at Yokohama to apologize for insulting remarks about himself and Americans and compelled the publisher of an English paper in Japan to publish an apology for insulting remarks about the American Consul.

Set off.

The case of Alfred Moulin, who had got seven indictments for libel pending against him, was dismissed for want of evidence to-day.

Silver City Bulletin.

WINNEBAGO, Nev., 12.—W. F. & Co. received to-day from Silver City, Idaho, 10 bars of bullion for shipment, valued at \$21,000.

Idaho travel is increasing, the stages were heavily loaded with passengers and freight last week.

Indian Council.

LOS ANGELES, 12.—Special At. (Liberated from Los Angeles this a. m.) give the following about the Indian council. Col. Whitting and General Ord presiding. The Indians of Pala and the Indians of the Colorado River met at Pala Mission by order of Whitting. He laid before them propositions which the chief Olegario and his adherents would not agree to, writing them proposed to the council and his followers to consider the matter until Sunday at 10 o'clock. The Indians were reluctant in assembling at that hour, and another order was issued to meet the Superintendent at 10 p. m. and obeyed. The Indians attended meeting in force. Whitting for the government named Manuel Longo, Chief of the Cahilla tribe, who accepted, with the understanding that he was to exercise no authority over the Mission Indians. The Cahillias appear perfectly satisfied with the appointment of Manuel Longo, who is a white man, and who has never joined Olegario with hostile intentions, but was present when Olegario issued the order for Manuel's arrest. This closed the council for Sunday.

On Monday, Whitting proposed to Olegario that if he would bury the hatchet and appoint Manuel as chief, he would appoint him second in command, and give him fifteen minutes to answer to the council and his followers. They refused the offer. Whitting then asked Manuel to resign, which he did. Jose Antonio, chief of the Cahilla tribe, and his followers were dissatisfied and one was heard to say he would rather fight, but generally a good feeling prevailed at the council, and the council ended only of the council and judgment of the Superintendent in reconciling the Indians without resort to force. The council was held up with good feeling on the part of the Indians.

Stocks.

STOCKTON, Cal., 12.—Official count for San Joaquin county, Height 1,803, Bread 2,000.

NEVADA, 12.—Official vote for Nevada county, South 2,453, Height 2,207.

DAVITA, 12.—Official vote for Sonoma county, Height 2,512, Bread 1,281.

SAN RAPHAEL, 12.—Official count for Marin county gives Booth a majority of 127.

OSVILLE, 12.—In Plumas, as near as can be ascertained, Booth's majority is about 60.

SALT LAKE, 12.—The Board of Supervisors of this county, unanimously agreed to receive returns from the 2nd district of the city at the conclusion of the count. The total of the votes for the county was 5,216, Booth's majority 222, the voters by a Mr. Ope, Mr. Barrett putting his bets

Home and Truckee Railroad.

CARSON, 12.—Work on the Reno, Virginia and Truckee R.R. is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be completed by the 20th instant, and the road will be in running order to Steamboat Springs by the 15th of next month.

Ware Election News.

The recount of the votes of the city by the full board of supervisors is progressing slowly. In the 1st Ward, Rosenfeld gained one vote, Badlam lost two, Rosenfeld gained 3, Higgins stood his ground, and the 2nd Ward, where which Harney's large parties covered up Rosenfeld's name as well as that of the Democratic candidate for County Clerk. These seven Rosenfeld claims, which, if allowed, would give him an increase of eight by recount. It will take from eight to ten days to complete the count, they having only reached the 3rd Ward which like of the 1st, is in sight. All parties demanding recount and those opposed have their counsel present and content any point, as it is raised.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Message from President Thiers.

LONDON, 12.—A special to the Times, from Versailles, says Thiers sent a message to the President of the Republic, which will be read to-day. He urges the adoption of the proposition for a provisional increase, and is sorry that the approach of the vacation prevents the discussion of the matter on Tuesday, which he thinks it best that the Chamber shall remember at an early day. In conclusion the President says he relies on the patriotism of the country to preserve that perfect tranquility and order which France needs to revive her credit.

St. Petersburg, 12.—Czar's Telegram Opened.

The International Society to be Suppressed.

The St. Petersburg Telegram.

Thirty-five thousand colliers and iron workers in Lancashire, will strike unless an advance of ten per cent is granted.

The absence, from which the Queen has been suffering, was opened on the 4th and is now leading satisfactorily.

The training ship *Bacer*, which went ashore at Ryde, has been got afloat.

An exhibition is proposed to take place at Manchester in 1872.

A railway has been opened at Bahia.

A Paraguayan loan of a million pounds is announced.

The betting and enthusiasm are great in London. Ledger race, which comes off to-day.

Spain dismisses the police inspectors for the non-execution of gambling laws.

King Amadeus is at Tarragona, quite well, and has been enthusiastically received.

It has been decided at Salzburg to suppress the International society, and to suppress the society.

The Mt. Cenis tunnel has been opened successfully and trains are passing through.

The Doncaster St. Ledger was won by *Reverend*, a 100 to 1 shot.

The winner of the Oak Albert victory was second, and "Ringwood" third.

WALLACHIA.

Attack on the Jews.

BUCHAREST, 12.—The people of this city, excited by a false report that the Jews had killed a Christian child, made an attack on their market place, the government promptly interfered with a strong force of gendarmes, and arrested the leaders of the riot. No attempt has been made to renew the disturbance.

Correspondence.

COALVILLE, Summit Co., September 12, 1893.

President Brigham Young—Dear Brother,—I improve the present opportunity, with pleasure, of informing you through the medium of the pen, as circumstances are such, that a letter written by me to do so, is from performing that present in person, of my safe arrival from Europe on the 30th inst., and I am thankful to say, in good health and excellent spirits.

As you are aware, I was called at the April Conference, 1893, on a mission to Europe, and in compliance with this call I departed from my rural home on the 1st of May, and after a brief visit to a few of my relatives in the State of Indiana, I proceeded on the journey, in company with Elder Geo. H. Knowlton, enjoyed a pleasant voyage over the ocean, and arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of June.

President Carrington then presiding in the British Isles, allotted me to a field of labor, which was, to visit, and labor with intense satisfaction under his able and judicious management till the expiration of his term, after which I continued my exertions in the same field, and was told satisfaction under the wise supervision of President H. S. Eldredge.

The time apparently passed away very quickly and I enjoyed good health, and greater peace of mind, constantly to prove a benefit to those I was associated with, and trust if I failed to do much good I did but little harm. I taught the fundamentals of the Gospel, and I believe that, both in public and private, to all those that would lend a listening ear, I did not peradventure make as many proselytes as desirable, but I believe that the harvest will be a plentiful one before long. Hence I continued my labors in that line, trusting in the Lord to give the increase, and to the harvest, I am sure, I will be able to give a good account of myself.

My labors are before you, our brethren, and I am sure, that you will leave them, though I am ready to answer to any part or portion of them, if required. Had my experience in preaching been less limited, and my education less, I would have been able to do more, but I believe that the harvest will be a plentiful one before long. Hence I continued my labors in that line, trusting in the Lord to give the increase, and to the harvest, I am sure, I will be able to give a good account of myself.

With kind regards to yourself and associates, I remain, yours faithfully,

ALMA ELDRIDGE.

International Money Orders—A Useful Article.

The Postoffice in New York issues, by virtue of a Postal Convention between the Government of the United States and Switzerland, money orders to any amount on every place of the Swiss Confederation. Through the same channel money can also be remitted to every village, town and city of all the European countries with which Switzerland has a money order system, viz: Italy, France, Belgium, all states of the German Empire, including the Duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands (Holland).

Switzerland is a neutral country, and the rates of exchange are fixed as follows, until further notice:

South German gold, 4 1/2 cents per franc; gold of 2 1/2 francs, 12 1/2 cents; gold of 1 1/2 francs, 6 1/2 cents; gold of 1/2 franc, 3 1/2 cents; gold of 1/4 franc, 1 1/2 cents; gold of 1/8 franc, 7/8 cent; gold of 1/16 franc, 3/8 cent; gold of 1/32 franc, 3/16 cent; gold of 1/64 franc, 3/32 cent; gold of 1/128 franc, 3/64 cent; gold of 1/256 franc, 3/128 cent; gold of 1/512 franc, 3/256 cent; gold of 1/1024 franc, 3/512 cent; gold of 1/2048 franc, 3/1024 cent; gold of 1/4096 franc, 3/2048 cent; gold of 1/8192 franc, 3/4096 cent; gold of 1/16384 franc, 3/8192 cent; gold of 1/32768 franc, 3/16384 cent; gold of 1/65536 franc, 3/32768 cent; gold of 1/131072 franc, 3/65536 cent; gold of 1/262144 franc, 3/131072 cent; gold of 1/524288 franc, 3/262144 cent; gold of 1/1048576 franc, 3/524288 cent; gold of 1/2097152 franc, 3/1048576 cent; gold of 1/4194304 franc, 3/2097152 cent; gold of 1/8388608 franc, 3/4194304 cent; gold of 1/16777216 franc, 3/8388608 cent; gold of 1/33554432 franc, 3/16777216 cent; 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