

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rumors of changes in the cabinet of President Grant are about as follows: Delano, Belknap and Robinson are mentioned as the retiring members.

Two suicides in the East are reported in to-day's telegrams, one of them a member of a recently suspended New York mercantile firm, the other a newspaper reporter at the Beecher trial, who, in a letter to his employer, says, "I am weary of the trial and poison myself to get out of it."

Seventy-five thousand dollars damage by fire at Bennington, Vt., and fifty thousand at Corry, Pa.

A forger and thief, formerly cashier of the Hoboken Savings Bank, convicted, to die in the Hudson county court, N. J., has been sentenced to eighty-four years imprisonment.

Meers, Bristow, Carpenter, Pierpont and Stoughton are spoken of as successors to Williams in the Attorney-Generalship.

A train of delayed passengers from the west reached Omaha yesterday.

The steamer *Edgar Stewart* has been condemned and declared forfeited to the United States.

Mr. John Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper Bros., of N. Y., died last night.

The investigation of the so-called Duchesne conspiracy, against Bismarck, has commenced in Belgium.

The Pennsylvania miners are almost unanimously in favor of continuing the strike.

The Viceroy of India has deposed the Governor of Baroda.

Dr. Kennedy's motion, impugning the verdict in the Tishborne trial, was under consideration in the British parliament this afternoon.

A defalcation of a few thousand dollars has been discovered in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Philadelphia.

NEWS NOTES.

"A popular as well as humiliating entertainment," is what the *Lehigh Valley Times* calls the busy spelling bee.

A new flower has bloomed in the house of the Japanese minister at Washington, the first baby of the race ever born in the United States, a little female Jap-onica.—*St. Louis Repub.*

The new French process for toughening glass, consists in heating first to redness, and then annealing by immersing in oil. This method is pronounced very successful by competent authority.

A process has been discovered for the formation of a tough and malleable electro-deposit of iron, which has heretofore been thought impossible, as such deposits are commonly brittle and non-ductile.

On dit that at Sarcelles, in France, a baby was born which lived less than one day, and in that short period informed the good people about that "1875 would be a good year, but 1876 a bloody one."

Easter cards have been introduced by the London stationers, engraved in the form of crosses, of great variety, and many of them as low as two-pence each, others as high as half a crown.

The estimated number of women practicing as midwives in England and Wales is between ten and twelve thousand. The estimated number of women in large manufacturing towns and villages attended in their confinements by midwives is from thirty to ninety per cent.

Brown, the mind-reader, is in Philadelphia and has an easy job. "Here," says a man, "I'm thinking about something, now tell me what it is." And all the time he is to slap his hand on that man's head, look wise for a minute and cry out, "The Centennial, and I'll answer it."

The Marquis of Ripon, "pervert," was one of the canopy-bearers in a recent Roman Catholic procession at the Oratory Church, Brompton, and the Countess of Ripon made a note of it. "The marquis," we learn, "joined with the congregation in adoring the blessed sacrament." What a condemnation in his lordship!

A dying Covington woman asked that her bonnet, which she had never worn, might be placed on the table at her side. Her room was completed with, and after gazing long and sadly at the thing of flowers and ribbons, she murmured in a mournful whisper, "I shall never see it again," and soon after breathed her last.

Mining troubles the world over. The coal masters of South Wales made a final stand on a reduction of ten per cent. in wages, and the miners must yield or go hungry. The happiness of fifteen thousand men and their families is dependent on the issue. Arbitration is the only safe solution.—*Gloucester Times*, April 10.

The Boston *Investigator* shrewdly says: "Gold is the only power which receives universal homage. It is worshipped in all lands without a single temple, and by all classes without a single hypocrite, and often has it been able to boast of having armies for its priesthood, and countless human victims for its sacrifices."

Spelling matches continue to be the rage. It is curious to note the kind of madness which impels men to display their ignorance. If most of the people who take part in these "spelling tournaments" were to stay at home they would be credited with a little learning, but they insist on proving to the public that they cannot spell.—*Ex.*

Approes to the notion of putting clocks in all the principal streets of Paris, all controlled electrically to give a uniform hour, the *Figaro* says: "This is the last work of progress, and Paris, as usual, is in advance of all cities." But Brussels had this place of progress ten years ago, and copied it from old-fashioned Ghent.—*Ex.*

Mr. Morgier, of the French Assembly, has excited the French apothecaries. He says they sell for twenty-five cents a medicine which costs them about a cent and a half, but they say that the medicine costs them at least twice as much, that is three cents, and they seem to consider it an outrage that any one should question their right to a profit of 800 per cent.

Rev. Mrs. Olympia Brown says she doesn't want to go to Boston, and objects to the disposition of many clergymen to go there, regardless of sex, or previous conduct, or of service. "It would seem," she says, "that our ministry is nothing more than the game which the children play called 'Broom.' Which there are some enough for all the company except one, who stands in the centre and waits for vacancy in Boston."

"Man" is a good word, so is "woman," yet it is surprising to what extent people will have recourse in order to avoid the use of either. A clergyman in the Isle of Wight, who announces his intention of holding a confirmation class during Lent, gets out of the difficulty in the following way:—He says there will be classes for ladies, Monday and Thursday; for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday; for young men, Wednesday and Saturday; for males, Tuesday and Friday.—*Ex.*

When the labor classes of this country reach the level of those of Europe, the republic will have been demonstrated a failure. For the theory of our system was that it would prevent the concentration of the gains of labor—wealth—in a few hands; that it would do away with caste, which means ignorance and wealth to the few, and ignorance and poverty to the many. In saying of the wage system, "It is a failure," we are saying by paying no more for labor than the bare cost of existence of the body." The Labor Bureau pronounces the doom of the republic.—*Chicago Labor-Courier.*

RELIGIOUS TESTS.

AMERICA, meaning particularly the United States, is termed with something of boastful affection, by sanguine Americans, the land of freedom, the land of liberty, and the country of the Old World, on the contrary, are termed the lands of "tyranny and oppression, and their governments effete despotisms, wherein privilege and power are banded together to exalt the few and proscribe the many."

Here is the beginning of the United States government, a decided and far reaching antipathy to religious tests was manifested, and was a salient feature in the Constitution, from which that feature has never been eliminated. So it still remains, a component and distinguishing portion of that document. Religious tests are expressly prohibited as qualifications to office or public trust, and Congress is expressly forbidden to make any law interfering with the faith or practice of any religion.

Still there are individual officials in these United States who hold on to religious tests where they think they have the power to do so. There is nothing in the constitution, the federal laws, or the fair discretion of officials to favor religious tests in any way, but it is done by transforming discretion into indecision, and by violating the spirit of the constitution and of constitutional law. Here is a specimen from an exchange:—

"Julius Nieland of Philadelphia wanted to be naturalized. He possessed all the qualifications for American citizenship except a satisfactory religious belief. After inquiring into the nature of his theological opinions, Judge Ludlow endorsed on the petition: 'Refused on account of being an infidel.'"

This Judge Ludlow thus makes religion a test as to right of citizenship by naturalization. He possibly would do the same as to right of citizenship by nativity if it lay in his power.

However, he does not seem to be as strict in his religious test as some others do. He apparently is not anxious that the candidate for naturalization shall make profession of some sort of religion, no matter particularly what sort. But an infidel, a man of no religion at all, is his special abhorrence, and he will not have such an alien naturalized on any account, if he can hinder it.

Utah has had a stricter Judge than Judge Ludlow, in regard to religious tests, and yet, paradoxically enough, not so strict. The late Chief Justice of Utah was very strict in this regard, and at the same time very lax. We never heard of him refusing to naturalize an infidel for that cause, a murderer for that cause, an adulterer for that cause, a whore-monger for that cause. He may have done such a thing, but if he did we have no recollection of it. He never refused any man naturalization for having no religion, so far as we have heard—was not anxious on that point at all. But, being a candidate of a religious man, if a candidate was a religious man, if he made any profession of religion, the Judge was wonderfully particular as to what religion that man did profess, or rather what he did not profess. In for some singular psychological reason, the Judge would admit people professing any sort of religion, one alone excepted. That one exception was the "Mormon" religion. Let a candidate express his faith in that religion with anything like firmness, and his case was hopeless. It would have been better for him never to have any religion at all, as an unmitigated and confirmed infidel, believing in neither god nor devil, heaven or hell, than to believe in "Mormonism" with a better involving practical which all true belief does, so far as hope of becoming an adopted citizen of the United States was concerned.

All this is very curious, when one considers that the Constitution and constitutional law not only do not sanction, but are opposed to any religious tests whatever in civil matters.

HARD ADJECTIVES TO A STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Illinois Legislature has had some hard things said of it during this session. The Nevada legislature, lately adjourned, previously resolved that its "legislators" in which all religious rule but that of the Illinois alone, side the corroborating testimony of two Chicago papers. Here is the following from the *Times*:—

"For unadmitted eminence and unqualified wisdom, the Lower House of the Illinois General Assembly can distance all competitors. It is the last work of progress, and Paris, as usual, is in advance of all cities." But Brussels had this place of progress ten years ago, and copied it from old-fashioned Ghent.—*Ex.*

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Public Works in Russia.

The Russian government is about to undertake a great work, which, although not of the national importance of the Suez canal, will surpass it in the magnitude of its proportions, and nearly equal it in expense of construction. It has determined to connect the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azof (and consequently the Black Sea) by a canal seven hundred and fifty miles in length, and which it is estimated can be finished in six years, at a cost of about sixty-two millions of dollars, or about three and a half millions of dollars less than that of the Suez canal. It will follow the course of the valley between the two seas, that is supposed to have been the route through which their intermingled waters before they were separated by some great convulsion of nature in the remote past. This intervening tract of country is sandy and sterile for the most part, except where it is broken by a low range of mountains, and is very sparsely inhabited. The canyon covers an area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles. Its length is nearly eight hundred miles, and its width varies from thirty to four hundred and fifty feet, but in some places even at two thousand feet, and in others it is only a few feet wide. By scientific measurements, instituted by the Russian government in 1880, it is found to be one hundred and sixty miles long, and its width varies from thirty to four hundred and fifty feet, but in some places even at two thousand feet, and in others it is only a few feet wide. By scientific measurements, instituted by the Russian government in 1880, it is found to be one hundred and sixty miles long, and its width varies from thirty to four hundred and fifty feet, but in some places even at two thousand feet, and in others it is only a few feet wide. 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