

FOLLOW UP THE PLOW.

Hard times are now upon us,
And people are in debt;
The country's full of trouble,

Fill up your fields and prairies
With a crop that's good as gold,

There are too many people
Who from their duty shrink,

Who'd rather make a fortune
By other means than work.

By the man who plants tobacco,
Corn, wheat or cotton now,

A MAN OF PARTS--LOOK AT HIS WAR RECORD.

A Few of the Stories that will be Told before the Canvass is Over.

"What do you think of the ticket?" asked Mr. Magruder, in the boarding house, last night.

"Toler'ble," said Mr. Maguffin, "toler'ble." Down in the Custom house this morning I saw a clerk behind the counter trying to stave off a lot of fellows who wanted to get their invoices verified.

"Think of it?" he said. "It's a blazer. It'll draw like a house afire."

"Think Governor Hayes will be a reformer?"

"Reformer! I dont know anything about that, but just look at his war record. I was in a regiment that served under Hayes at Shiloh. The Governor was a brandishin' his sword and urging the boys on, when along came a bullet and knocked off his right arm. He just shifted his sword to his left hand, had a tourniquet put on the stump of his right arm, and then plunged into the fight again. Good ticket? I should say so!"

"Over in the appraiser's office I found the enterprising young man that used to put the figures in Charles Lawrence's invoices. I asked him what he thought of the ticket.

"Think of it? Its a roarer." "Believe the Governor will pitch in for reform?"

"I don't know what he'll pitch in for; but will you cast your eye on his war record? I was in a regiment that served under him at Antietam. The Governor was brandishing his sword and shoutin' to the boys to git in when along came a bullet and snaked off his left arm. He just shifted the sword over to his right hand, had a hasty tourniquet put on the stump of the left arm, and then bolted into the fight again. Draw? He'll draw like a blast furnace!"

"Happening at the post office I asked one of the boys who were 'raslin' the mails how the ticket struck him?"

"It will sweep the country!" "Do you suppose Hayes will reform the Government?"

"Hey? I did'nt catch that; and the young man put his hand up to his ear. I repeated the question.

"Oh, yes, reform. Well, now, I really can't say whether he'll be a reformer or not; but will you let your eye rest on his war record for a moment? I was in a regiment that served under him at Gettysburg. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and hollerin' to the boys to let 'emselves loose, when along came a bullet and carried away his right leg. The Governor stopped just long enough to have his leg cooped up, and then he dove into the battle again. Good ticket? The country was crying for it!"

"Then I dropped in at one of the United States Court rooms, up stairs, and asked one of the officials what he thought of the ticket.

"A boon to the country, sir; a sweet boon."

"Think he'll root out the corruption that defiles the service?"

"Just how much reform he'll do I am unable to state; but may I invite you to consider for a moment his war record? I was in a regiment that served under Hayes in the Wilderness. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and calling on the boys to rush forward, when

along came a bullet and lopped off his left leg. The Governor didn't even get off his horse. He just tied a waist belt around his left leg and went ahead again. Will the people vote for him? My friend, they'll have to enlarge the ballot boxes."

In a room across the hall I met a United States Marshal making out a bill for extra charges. I asked him about the ticket.

"Magnificent!" he said, "magnificent!"

"Think the Governor is likely to reform the administration?"

"Now, really, I hadn't given the reform question much consideration; but let me ask you to look at his war record. I was in a regiment that served under him at Cold Harbor. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and whoopin' the boys forward, when along came a shell and struck him square in the breast. It struck him inside of him and tore him into fine hash. We raked him into a rubber blanket, and were carrying him to the bivouac of the dead, but the Governor wouldn't have it. He jumped out of the blanket and sprang on his horse and went forward, brandishin' his sword. Will he be elected? Just you wait and see!"

"Anatomically speaking, Mr. Magruder, the Governor is, or was, a man of parts; much so; but I don't believe they can get him together in time for election.—New York Sun.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH IN THE COUNTRY.

MORONI.

The Centennial anniversary of our Nation's independence was celebrated in this town in a manner worthy of being noticed. The following was the programme—

At half past eight a. m. formed in grand procession, marched through the principal streets, headed by the Moroni band and banners waving. Stopped in front of the Bishop's, serenaded the Bishop and Elder Orson Hyde, who honored us with his presence, after which marched to the bowery. The exercises opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Brother Munson, singing by the choir, reading the Declaration of Independence, by R. H. Barton, music by the band, followed by an oration by Brother Charles Kemp, Orator of the Day, singing by the choir, reading of essay by R. H. Barton, Remarks by Elder Hyde, followed by toasts, music by the band, benediction by the Chaplain.

The next thing in order was marching into the City Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was waiting, of which all partook heartily.

After dinner we repaired to the ball ground, where a match game of base ball was played, the Red Legs on one side and the Blue Stockings on the other. The game standing 46 for the Red Legs to 43 for the Blue Stockings.

At night we had a grand ball in the City Hall, there being about eighty members present.

Much praise is due the authorities and the good ladies of this place for contributing to the success of the occasion. Nor can we forget to mention Amos Bradley, Marshal of the Day, for the manner in which he conducted the performance throughout. This will be a day long to be remembered by those present.

R. H. BARTON.

HOLDEN.

HOLDEN, Millard Co., July 8th, 1876.

Our town is 250 miles south of Salt Lake City, pleasantly situated. On the morning of the 4th of July of the Centennial year, at daybreak, we were aroused from our slumbers by the firing of muskets, etc.

At 10 o'clock all who felt so disposed met at the school-house, when the audience was called to order by Appleton M. Harman. After which David W. Savage, Marshal of the Day, commenced to read the programme for the day, when the Holden choir was called upon to sing an opening hymn, after which the chaplain, Dr. R. Stevens, engaged in prayer. Bro. Walter Stringham's string band was next called upon to discourse sweet music, which they did, with Sister Almada Stringham playing upon the organ, accompanying them. Mr. John Ashley was next called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, and to deliver an

oration suitable for the occasion, which he did to the best of his ability, being young in such things; after which we had songs, music, dialogues, speeches, etc. In fact it was a time of rejoicing.

In the afternoon dancing for the juveniles, horse racing and ball playing for the older ones, and at night a dance for the latter.

Your Wm. in the Gospel, WM. PROBERT, Sen.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.

On motion of Ingalls the Senate to-day adopted the resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the Sioux Indians had made hostile demonstrations prior to the invasion of their treaty reservation by gold hunters, whether the present military operations are conducted for the purpose of protecting said Indians in their rights under the treaty of 1868, or of punishing them for resisting and violating of that treaty and whether the recent reports of an alleged disaster to our forces under Gen. Custer in said regions are true.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill to-day, and gave notice that he would, to-morrow, endeavor to call up the bill for action: "Be it enacted, etc., That the President, if he deems it necessary, be and is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, or Utah, or either of them, to be employed as part of the army of the United States against the tribes of hostile Sioux in the northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Government, and by whose hands, recently, several hundred soldiers, citizens of the United States, have been slaughtered. Provided that not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Eaton submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report the number of troops in the Southern States and the location of each command, and asked for its present consideration, but Edmunds objecting, the resolution was overruled.

The time arrived for resuming the consideration of the articles of impeachment, and Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York Tribune, was sworn and examined.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Banning asked leave to present a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to report the object of the military expeditions under General Crook and Gen. Terry, now operating against the northwestern Indians, with all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition and all military orders issued by the War Department, &c.

Young, of Tennessee, objected, as he desired to offer a resolution himself on the same subject.

Boone, from the committee on Indian affairs, called up the bill for the appointment of commissioners to treat with the Sioux Indians for the cession of the Black Hills.

Conger having raised the question of consideration, the House decided—33 to 85—not to consider it at this time.

The House then took up the bill reported by the committee on Indian affairs declaring the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summit of the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming Territory, open to exploration and settlement.

Fort inquired if the late disastrous battle with the Indians had taken in the country affected by the bill.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Randall reported a bill for continuing for ten days the act defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the government; passed.

Banning offered a resolution calling on Secretary of War for information in regard to the object of the military expedition against the northwestern Indians, and for copies of all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all the military orders issued by the War Department directing the expedition; adopted.

WASHINGTON, 6.

The House committee on privileges and elections adopted the report to-day in the contested election case of Breaux vs. Darral of Louisiana, giving the seat to Darral. Also in the case of Baker vs. Mackey, of South Carolina. The committee reported no election in either case, which ousts Mackey, the sitting member from his seat.

The section in the post office appropriation bill in relation to third class mail matter, provides that all printed matter of third class, except circulars unsealed, is restored to the old rates; in other words, all transient newspapers, magazines, books and all printed matter, with the exception of circulars unsealed, will be restored to the former rates of one cent for every two ounces, while merchandise and unsealed circulars will remain at the present rates. The bill appropriates, in the aggregate, for the transportation of mails \$15,837,851. That embraces stage routes and steamboat lines at \$8,737,851, and railroad route at \$9,100,000, against the estimates of the department of little more than \$57,500,000, and a reduction upon the item of the transportation of mails of \$1,662,149. There is nothing in the bill which affects the fast mails, such being by special arrangement between the Postmaster General and the railroads.

SYRACUSE, 6.—Lewis H. Jones, hotel proprietor at Earlville, was shot and killed by a man last night to whom he refused to give a drink.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The House and Senate conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill have reached a substantial agreement on that bill. The Senate conferees agree in effect to yield to the House to fix the total amount to be appropriated as desired by the House, but they propose that the President shall be allowed discretion in the expenditure of this money among the various legislative and consular bodies, in order that the service may not be crippled. Both the House and Senate conferees agreed to the appointment of a committee for the entire reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service.

Mr. Wyman has been qualified as Treasurer of the United States.

Secretary Morrill took charge of the Treasury Department this afternoon. Assistant Secretary Conant was in the Secretary's office to receive him, and soon thereafter the various heads of the bureau and chief clerks were presented to the new secretary.

There was a consultation at the White House to-night on the subject of the Indian war. Secretary Cameron and Gen. Sherman were here from Philadelphia this evening, and the President discussed the situation at a considerable length. The impression is felt in high quarters that the troops now in the west, near the scene of the present operations against the Indians, are numerically, as well as in every other respect, able to enforce the demands of the government upon the hostile tribes, and to effect the proper chastisement upon them.

NEW YORK, 8.—The World's Washington special, senators and members from the frontier, with one accord, favor the organization of volunteer forces of frontiersmen, to be put under Crook's command. They say these men are familiar with the Indian ways, and would make a swift campaign. The army officers here generally complain of the superior fire-arms which have been supplied by Government, in one way or the other, to Indians, and deplore the advantage that such mistaken policy gives them.

Sherman returned to-night from Philadelphia. He has already conferred with Sheridan as to the future part of the campaign, but it is evident it will take some time to organize another expedition, with reinforcements of men and horses suitable for cavalry service. The victory of the Sioux, of course, makes the task of whipping them and driving them to their reservation more difficult, but Sherman feels confident that under Crook's leadership the great disaster of the little Big Horn will be retrieved, and the death of the gallant officers avenged.

The Sun's Washington special says it is the opinion of all well-informed western men here, that the Sioux war was altogether unnecessary, and that it was brought on by parties interested in Indian jobbery. The warriors, under Sitting Bull, are from Ogalallas, Brules, Black Feet and Dakotas, and in addition, there are many

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. They are the bravest and most warlike of the northern Indians, and the country which they occupy is admirably adapted to defensive warfare. They urge that the region in which Crook and Custer have been operating is rugged, with deep gorges and canyons, interspersed with bad lands. It is a country in which cavalry cannot operate successfully against the Indians, mounted as they are on hardy, well trained ponies, and the infantry will be altogether useless.

The Times says that the facts, now understood, dispose most people to lay the blame of the slaughter upon Custer's impudence and probable disobedience of orders, but criticism is kindly and charitable in tone, as it would be had he not fallen with his command in the thickest of battle. The situation was full of danger and difficulty, and the greater would disappear if Sherman and Sheridan had men, supplies and money under their control, to render immediate and decisive action.

The purser of the steamship Tybee, from San Domingo, has forwarded to the Secretary of State from the American consul at the port, details of the insult to the American flag. It seems that the Tybee, on her way from this port to San Domingo, took on board a passenger, at Cape Hayti, Gen. Pablo Villanave, ex-minister of war and marine under President Gonzales, of San Domingo. Arriving at San Domingo, Villanave sent to the authorities, asking permission to land, but was refused, and warned that if he did land he might expect to be arrested immediately after. Captain Kuhl, of the Tybee, was ordered to put the General on shore, the government averring that he had been endeavoring, on the Haytien frontier, to ferment revolution against the existing republic. The captain refused, and submitted the case to Paul Jones, the American consul, who decided that as the General was an ordinary paying passenger and had not been on shore, he was entitled to remain on board, and was under the protection of the American flag.

On the 25th of June, as the Tybee was ready to sail, an order was received from the Minister of the Interior commanding her to remain. The American Consul merely that he had on board a special bearer of dispatches to his Government, and that the ship was properly cleared, and she would sail unless detained by force. The message was unheeded, and seeing the attempt was to be made to take his passenger, Captain Kuhl took American flags to the stanchion on both of the gangways and all intruders were warned away. In a little time a field piece was brought on the wharf, and fifty soldiers armed with rifles, tore away the flags and went on board, and despite the emphatic protest of the American Consul, Gen Villanave lame and disabled, was taken from his state room and carried on shore, and then the vessel was permitted to sail.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—A grand fight is going on among the Centennial judges of pianos. It is charged that several of them are the interest of inferior manufacturers, for which reason they refuse to concur in any report declaring judgment in favor of the best instruments exhibited; accordingly they have only agreed to issue thirty or more certificates or diplomas, that all may share alike. The affair creates considerable scandal. Some suggest the selection of a new jury from distinguished citizens of musical taste. Experts hesitatingly declare the American Steinway's pianos the finest exhibited, and superior to the European.

NEW YORK, 8.—There is a growing fear here that Russia is stimulating the war on the Danube, and intends, at the proper time, to enter the conflict to gratify popular sympathies with their Slavophile brethren, and also to wipe out their Crimean defeat by seizing Constantinople. The coolest opinion, however, is that the Czar has become very conservative and doesn't sympathize with the young Russian war party; and, therefore, there is no immediate danger that the troubles will involve the great power. The adhesion of the Roman Catholics of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Turkish cause is cited as evidence that the basis of the difficulty is not the religious persecution of Christians by the Turks.