

the time from 1840 till 1860. New England, the Middle States, Virginia and the Carolinas do not mean that after laying the foundation of the republic the West and Southwest shall ruin and discredit them and the republic together. The *Herald's* prediction of the tread of armed men in 1861 was no more certain than a repetition of that prediction now, unless the newly-fledged States, which think themselves wiser than the "original thirteen," learn wisdom from the danger of the hour.—*New York Herald*, March 31.

BULLYING THE WEST.—We called attention yesterday to the fact that the *New York Herald* had rendered itself famous, or infamous, a year ago by charging upon President Grant the criminal purpose of overthrowing the liberties of the country. It gave a temporary currency to the word "Caesarism," as applicable to the President's purpose. But now that same paper is engaged in the earnest endeavor to persuade the President to become a Caesar and set the popular will at defiance by vetoing bills that have some prospect of being enacted by Congress. After having cajoled and flattered the President in a number of articles, complimenting his courage, his wisdom, his patriotism, and told him how he could save the nation from ruin and win for himself immortal renown, by simply vetoing all currency bills, the *Herald* has suddenly dropped the "soft-soaping" style of approach, and is now appealing to "arms"—that last arbitrament between States—for a settlement of this currency question. The *Herald* seemingly thinks President Grant is afraid of the smell of gunpowder, and will veto the will of the West and South in order to keep peace in the family.

It will be seen that war, pure and simple—war by the New England and Middle States, Virginia and the Carolinas—is threatened against the West and Southwest, unless the men of the West and Southwest "learn wisdom from the danger of the hour." That is to say, unless the West and Southwest get scared in time and back down from their demand for an increase of the national currency. The *Herald* talks flippantly about its predictions of civil war and bloodshed in 1861, and by reference to their verification seeks to make its present words the more alarming.

When the President was a citizen of the West, he failed to discover that Western people were easily scared out of their rights. And the South showed its ability to make a very desperate struggle in defense of its rights, as its citizens held those rights to be. When, therefore, the South and West combined, determined to have their rights in an equalization of the national currency, and their rights in saying what and how much the national currency shall be, it will be an unlucky day for the man, or men, or State or States, that shall undertake to say "this thing shall not be done." The people of the United States have never yet had a "boss" powerful enough to defeat their will. The people of the South and West comprise about two-thirds of the nation. They consider their votes worth just about as much as the ballot-box, or in Congress, as the votes of any other constituent parts of the Union. One thing may also be added, that they are as able and resolved to vindicate their rights, as any conceited minority may be to outrage them. They have no favors to ask, and certainly no fears of the foolish threats emanating in New York, from the utterer of treasonable threats in 1861. If "bluff" is the present game of the contractionists, to "coerce" the President and frighten Southern and Western members of Congress from their duty in regard to the currency, it can and will be met as it deserves. If the majority of the States and voting population in this country cannot rule it and make its laws, they would like to see what smaller force is going to "boss" the job.—*Missouri Democrat*, April 4.

Sensationalism.

Sensational journalism and the emotional drama are very much akin in the necessity of keeping up highly spiced food for patrons under penalty of losing custom. The Washington correspondents of the *Satanic* or sensational journals understand very well that their career will be cut short with speed if

they fail to supply a daily scandal of goodly dimensions from the seat of government. So, too, it has come about that no sensation drama is up to the mark unless it includes an ingenious murder and a case of adultery. It is told that an old lady residing up the Hudson came down last week to New York for the purpose of seeing the new plays and players, and she asked a nephew, who was posted, to accompany her in making the round of the fashionable places of amusement. They first visited the Union Square Theater, saw the play of "Led Astray," the theme of which is adultery, and the old lady, though a little surprised, thought it might do for once. Then they visited Booth's Theater, saw the great Janauscheck in the play of "Chesney Wold," the theme of which is adultery, and the old lady got a little uneasy over so much of it. They next visited Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater, saw the thrilling play of "Charity," the theme of which is adultery, and the old lady got so nauseated and disgusted with the whole adulterous business that she declared she could not tolerate any more of the plays now being performed before fashionable society. Her nephew, however, persuaded her to try one more theater before flying from the city to her home. So the next night they visited the prettiest of all the New York playhouses, where the wicked opera bouffe of "Madame Angot" was performed by the French troupe, and where adultery, which in the previous plays resulted in remorse, was taught as a fine art. With the idea that French opera alone was bad, the old lady was induced to give just one more trial to New York amusements, and visited the Academy of Music, and there what should she encounter but the naughty opera of "La Traviata." The old lady took the next boat for her rural home, fully determined never to set foot in a modern playhouse again unless a healthier style of performance should take the place of the present vicious fashion. Let us hope the old lady will live long enough to see the libertine emotional drama displaced; and let us hope that the kindred infidel sensational journalism will speedily run its race and go out of fashion, and that the mere scavengers and scandal inventors now employed as correspondents and contributors will find their occupation gone.—*Washington Star*, April 1.

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Manufacturers of tobacco,.....	10.00
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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, Alma Eldredge, Mayor in and for the City of Coalville, Summit county, Territory of Utah, will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, before the Register and Receiver thereof, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to prove my right to enter the S. 1/2, N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 Sec. 8, S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 Sec. 17 and W. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 Section 18, Township 2 North, of Range 5 East, of the Salt Lake Meridian, in the Territory of Utah, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants of Coalville in said county and territory according to their respective interests under the act of Congress, approved March 2nd, 1867, at which time and place any adverse claimants may appear and contest my right to enter the said land as aforesaid. Witness my hand this 18th day of February, A. D. 1874.
ALMA ELDREDGE,
Mayor.