

THE SALT LAKE EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. V.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1872.

NO. 90.

Pioneer Paper of the Rocky Mountain Region.

THE EVENING NEWS.

[Published every evening except Sunday.]

THE DESERET NEWS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.]

DESERET NEWS WEEKLY.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 6.—A discussion took place on the circular presented by Morrill, of Vermont, concerning the railroad demanding fifty per cent. above present contract rates for carrying the mails, Cameron saying he was satisfied it was false so far as regarded Tom Scott. The circular was finally laid on the table.

Bayard gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up a resolution asking the President to transmit the instructions given to the U. S. district attorney for New York, relative to the prosecution of persons who have given gratuities to custom house officials.

The Senate resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Sawyer, from the committee on education and labor, reported an amendment to increase the appropriation for the bureau of education from \$28,500 to \$38,950. Carpenter opposed the amendment, declaring his belief that neither bureau had any warrant under the Constitution. Thurman also opposed it, and commented upon the centralization tendency of the government, evinced in the creation of illegal bureaus for the control of the educational and agricultural interests of the country through Federal officers. The amendment was rejected. Frelinghuysen offered an amendment to increase the salaries in the agricultural department; lost.

HOUSE.

The application of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the half of Goat Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, having come in, Sargent spoke of the enormous grants to the Pacific railway, from which the company will build the roads had put \$40,000,000 clear in their pockets, after building the lines. Congress had dealt liberally with these roads, and loaded them down with lands and bonds, and now they came for an additional subsidy. He said the report of the army engineers showed that no part of the road can be suffering.

Kilgore favored the bill, as was for the interest of commerce rather than the railroad.

Butler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment giving the claimants any part of the island.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

ALBANY, 6.—A statement was made in the assembly by two speakers, that some members from the rural districts were selling their votes on a bill for \$10 per head. No action was taken thereupon.

NEW YORK, 6.—Mrs. Stowe has fully recovered from her late ailment.

In the Hall case, Judge Daly decided to accept evidence to prove the contents of the missing vouchers. The defense took exception and the court adjourned.

George Jones, publisher of the Times, before the insurance investigating committee in regard to articles which have appeared in the Times. He refused to answer as to the mode of obtaining information and doing business in the office. Jennings, of the Times, was also examined. He declined to give the name of the author of the articles, refused to retract any statements without further proof, and said he would probably publish more of them.

NEW YORK, 6.—The Times published a long interview with Governor Warmoth, in which, after stating that he had no intention to make friends with Grant, the governor said, "I intend to support the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia. I am unqualifiedly opposed to Grant's re-election as President of the United States."

BOSTON, 6.—The Union Pacific railroad company's new board of directors appointed the following committee: Executive committee, Horace Clark, S. D. Duff, John Duff, Charles Ames, Augustus Schell and Geo. L. Pullman; government director James F. Wilson; Finance committee, Jos. H. Barker, Oliver Ames, E. A. Alden, N. A. Baldwin, Levi P. Martin, Augustus Schell; government director I. C. L. Harrison. Land grant committee, Jno. Duff, I. H. Barker, Charles Ames, C. L. Bushnell, F. G. Dodge, and D. J. Barker; government director B. F. Wade. Special committee to confer with connecting roads, Horace T. Clark, Geo. M. Pullman and G. M. Dodge; government director Jas. F. Wilson.

The following from Omaha was received to-day from Superintendent Stokols: There are no obstructions on the line between Omaha and Chicago, and all trains at this date are in motion.

EUROPEAN.

BERLIN, 6.—The donations granted the Emperor on the anniversary of his coronation to Paris, have given rise to much comment on account of the largeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, Gen. Molke, Von Roon and Manteuffel, and the Duke of Bavaria, received each three hundred thousand thalers; General Goben and minister Del Bruck two hundred and twenty thousand; and others were proportionally remembered.

PARIS, 6.—M. Sauton, editor Corsaire, fought a duel to-day with M. Roget, the Pays. The latter was twice wounded.

Signor Minghelli is expected to arrive here shortly, on a private mission from the king of Sardinia, concerning the Roman question.

The debate was continued on the bill to impose penalties for connection with the International society. Louis Blanc declared the passage of such a measure would throw France back three centuries.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE WANTED.

A want of knowledge of a language at once brings the philosopher and the fool very near to each other when they both attempt to communicate with the foreigner who speaks that language alone. Also, if a stupid person speak a foreign language well, and a clever person speak it badly, the stupid person has the better chance of telling most to the foreigners, while the clever person is like one who is dumb.

From a very considerable experience in connection with education, we are convinced that it requires a very small amount of brain power to be a good linguist. It requires not a sort of parrot-like mimicry of language, but it does not require reason or deep thought; in fact there are so many absurdities in connection with languages—so much that is merely arbitrary, both in construction and in other details, that the person who is able to learn a language in a few days will advance rapidly. Let us take a few examples in connection with masculine and feminine in

France and Germany. The French have but the masculine and feminine or neuter, the common sense appears with the German; consequently a student has to learn, when studying French, what the French people have chosen to call masculine and what feminine, and in this there is no reason to guide him. It is a man is called masculine and a woman feminine; but why the sun should be called masculine and the moon feminine is explicable on no reason whatever; and so we proceed, finding the most arbitrary rules for this selection, a branch of any one of which causes the breaker to become a subject for ridicule. But again, if this selection of the sexes of words were universal, there might be some hopes for a student of many languages, but what the French class as feminine the Germans often put down as neuter, and the Italian as masculine; thus, the sun in German is feminine, and the moon masculine, for what reason it is impossible to say; confusion reigns supreme in this subject, to the total exclusion of reason. Our case will, we believe, be found similar to that of hundreds of thousands of other people. As a boy we were taught Greek and Latin, such an amount as enabled us to read a Greek testament with the use occasionally of a lexicon, and to read freely Ovid and Virgil. But our future career in this subject, and in which Greek and Latin were not subjects for examination; but French and German "paid well;" consequently, four years were devoted to the study of these two languages—at the end of which time we found ourselves in South Africa, where the only languages of any practical use were Dutch and English. To Dutch and English, consequently, we turned our attention, and after rather more than a year's study, we were able to converse perfectly in both these. But again we were on the point of finding these latter labors useless, for there was every prospect of our services being transferred to India, and we heard from good authority that we were not likely to get on there unless we could speak Hindustani, and perhaps understood Sanscrit or Persian. Here we were Greek, Latin, French, German, Dutch, Caffre, Hindustani, Persian, Sanscrit, all to be learned, in order that one's own thoughts and wishes should be made intelligible to the natives. In our judgment this is not a mistake, but it is a slur upon the common sense and civilization of the world.

In music there is but one language. The composition of a German composer can be at once read and translated into sounds by the musicians of the whole world. To an English musician it is a matter of indifference what was the nationality of the composer; there is in music but one language and that one simple and intelligent; and yet what is the importance of making musical sounds compared to the importance of conveying thoughts to other people and making them intelligible? Yet there are a thousand different ways of doing the latter, instead of the former. A person knows at least four or five of these—that is, unless he employ some four or five years of his life in acquiring a knowledge of these languages, he is dumb in many countries.

Unfortunately, also, unless a person keep perpetually practicing a language, he soon forgets it, and as his past labor, at least a great part of it, has been gone over again.—Chambers' Journal.

A DREAD MYSTERY.

A Young Lady Disappears from her Home in Sullivan County and is seen Next Week.—Is it Another Alice Howley Case?

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1872.

One dark, cold night, in the middle of December last, as one of Gumer's coaches, which then transferred passengers and baggage to the railroad station, was en route from Wurtsborough, Sullivan county, to Ellenville, Ulster county, was toiling up the Shawangunk Mountain, a carriage containing a man and woman and driven furiously overtook the coach. The driver of the latter was requested to stop, and the lady was transferred hurriedly from the carriage to the coach. The man then bid good by and drove back as rapidly as he had come. The driver of the coach did not recognize either of the parties, nor did the singular circumstance excite any suspicion on his part. The morning after the above Maurice Royce, a respectable but poor man, living on the Monticello road, about six miles from Wurtsborough, Sullivan county, was in search of his daughter, a young lady of eighteen years, known the country round for her beauty and grace. She had disappeared, her father said, and her parents neither knew where nor why she had gone. Inquiry was sent in every direction, and a description of the young lady was given at points where she was likely to appear, but nothing was ever heard from her until a few days since. On Thursday last the son of a neighbor of the Royces, named Harding, held business in Middletown, Orange county. While strolling about the Erie Railway depot at that place, reaching the addresses on the boxes and packages, he was given rise to much astonishment to see a coffin box, and on it the following address:—

MISS ANNA ROYCE.

Centerville, Sullivan county, N. Y.

Young Harding at once made inquiry at the express office as to where the box had come from, and was informed by the agent that, together with a trunk, bearing the same address, it had been sent from New York.

The box was taken to Wurtsborough, and sent to Mr. Royce. When taken into the house, and before it was placed upon the floor, Mr. Royce exclaimed, "My God! it's Anna!" It was opened, and there, cold in death, the face still beautiful, but bearing unmistakable traces of suffering, lay the form of the missing girl. The scene that ensued in the little family is said to have been agonizing to all who beheld it. The mother was almost crazed, and the father, bending over the beautiful wreck, moaned, between his sobs, "My poor Anna! My poor little girl!"

The news of the affair soon spread about the neighborhood, and produced the greatest excitement. By the side of friends the remains of the young lady were buried on Friday, they being placed in the grave as they came in the coffin. They were dressed in a decent manner. On Saturday, however, by order of the coroner, the body was exhumed, and an investigation is now being made into the mysterious affair.

A hundred different theories are advanced by the gossip of the vicinity as to the secret of Miss Royce's sudden disappearance, and the causes that led to her death. The prevailing idea, although scoffed by many, is that it is a second Alice Howley case. The circumstances would seem to give some foundation for this opinion. Every effort will be made to ascertain who the parties were that stopped the coach on the night in December, the very night that Miss Royce disappeared. It is believed that developments will be made at the investigation that will reveal the entire mystery.—New York Herald.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

SALT LAKE CITY,

THE LEADING HOTEL

Of Utah.

JAMES TOWNSEND, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is centrally and pleasantly located, well furnished, and has accommodations for 150 guests.

THE PROPRIETOR is now preparing to build large additions to his Hotel, which, when finished, will render it the

Most Complete Establishment in the

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION!

ROOMS BY THE SINGLE NIGHT, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

TAYLOR & CUTLER, PROPRIETORS.

We have rented our Restaurant to MESSRS. GLADE & GOODMAN.

AMERICAN HOTEL!

A Select First-Class

HOUSE.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF THEATRE, Salt Lake City.

TERMS:—\$3 Per Day.

Board, without rooms, \$10 Per Week.

J. C. LITTLE, Proprietor.

Salt Lake City, May 24, 1871.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FANCY JOB PRINTING,

AT DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

WHITE AND RED

Pine Lumber!

OF EVERY KIND

FOR SALE AT THE

Mouth of Deer Creek,

American Fork Canyon, by

SANDERS & PRATT.

BILL LUMBER!

I AM PREPARED TO

Saw and Deliver,

On the Shortest Notice,

LUMBER AS PER BILL,

RED AND WHITE PINE.

LUMBER AT THE MILL,

TWO AND A HALF PER FOOT.

Liberal Discounts Paid to persons desirous of doing business.

W. W. BRIDGES, Proprietor.

1871.

J. M. JOELSON,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

And Manufacturer of

Upholstery, Mattresses, &c.

Groesbeck Corner,

Opposite the WHITE HOUSE,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

J. R. MURPHY,

Assayer, Metallurgist and

Mining Engineer,

Office—Three Doors North of Hooper, Eldredge & Co's Bank.

MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Examination and survey, with report and map, made on mining property.

Plans furnished and advice given as to the most efficient style of building Furnaces for smelting, and the construction of the same.

Assaying in all its branches done promptly and cheaply.

CHARGES—\$5.00 for Single Assay.

1871.

L. M. RUMSEY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Iron Pipe, 3 sizes, Belting, Hoses, Packing, and Agricultural Implements.

North Main St. - ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1852. P. O. Box 765.

BARCOCK & CO.,

Importers & Jobbers of

Tens, Coffees, Spices,

Sugars and Fine Syrups.

4 & 47 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

By permission we take pleasure in referring to Messrs. KOPPEL, Business Bankers, No. 13 Wall Street, New York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

665 & 667 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Largest Importers, Manufacturers & Dealers in

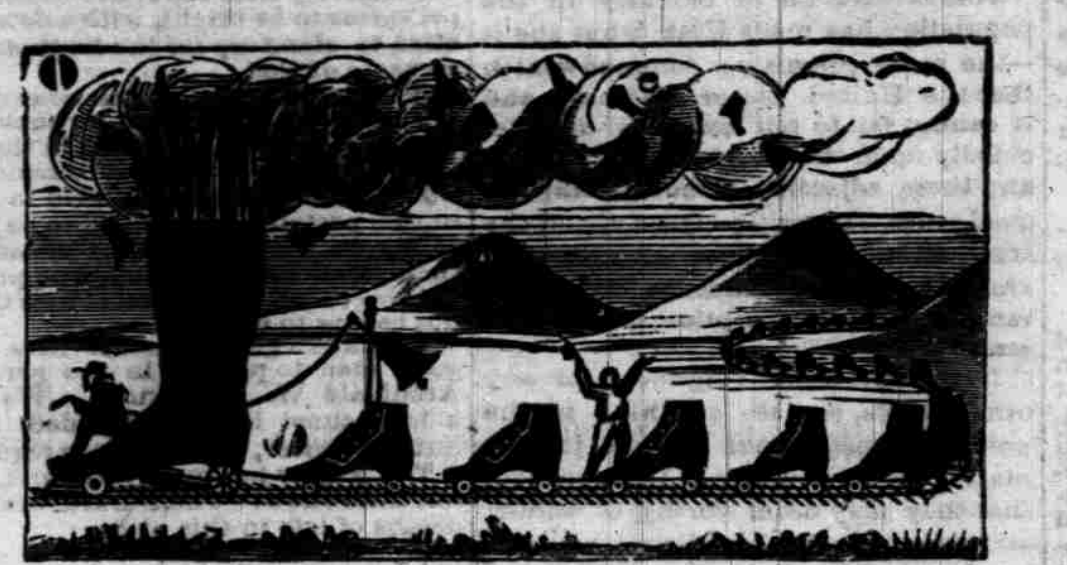
Silverware,

Prevalent Stones,

Bronze Clocks,

Z. C. M. I. BOOT & SHOE DEPT.,

At the Sign of the BIG BOOT!



Every style and quality of Boots and Shoes made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

HOME-MADE AND IMPORTED BOOTS & SHOES

A full assortment of Shoe Findings, Horse Collars and all kinds of LEATHER.

22 RIDES WANTED. H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

Z. C. M. I.

RETAIL DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

have just received some New Goods which we are prepared to sell at very low figures

FANCY GOODS!

Too Late For Christmas,

But those who were unable to make the usual CHRISTMAS PRESENT can do so now.

Styles Unique. Prices Low.

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW!

140,000

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD WITHIN THE PAST YEAR.—Scientific American, Jan. 10, 1871.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Received the Great Award of the Highest class and have left all rivals far behind them, for they

Sold in 1870 127,933 Machines!

SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

The number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer	127,933	Florence	17,000
Wheeler & Wilson	82,000	Bolton	10,000
Howe	75,000	Atina	5,000
Grover & Baker	70,000	Star	5,000
Wood	60,000	Pinkie & Lyon	5,000
Wilcox & Gibbs	50,000	Parham	1,000
American Sewing Machine Co.	10,000	Wilson	500

And several other companies who sold a few machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all others.

The Singer Machine is now capable of a range and variety of work such as was not possible with any other machine.

It is so constructed that it will sew any kind of fabric, and it will sew any kind of seam, and it will sew any kind of button.

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