

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DESERET NEWS, Semi-Weekly.

(Published every Tuesday and Saturday.)

The DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY.

(Published every Wednesday.)

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Three months, \$1.50

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BREVITIES.

In Somersetshire, England, cattle are dying by scores from having eaten so many acorns when they fell in large quantities during the late gale.

An Illinois editor says: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking in the dark: you know that you are keeping up a powerful winking, but nobody else has any idea of it."

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler says that if women were as particular in the choosing of a virtuous husband as men are in the choosing of a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would be soon begun.

The pious inhabitants of Santa Cruz procured a new minister from the East, but he did not suit them, and they dismissed him. In his farewell sermon the Dominican took occasion to give the brethren "particulars," which created so much hilarity that they had to see the organ going to drown the uproar.

A dairyman was awakened by a wag in the night, with the announcement that his best cow was *croaking*. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of Brummie, when he found a turnip sticking in the mouth of the pump.

The Methodist conference in Wisconsin, having denounced *croquet* as immoral, are forbidding members of the church to play at the game. In the ground that is *croquet* is the glory of God, a paper in that State wants to know "whether boys may play baseball, girls trundle hoops and the children of both sexes chew gum, with any reasonable hope of salvation."

An ambitious amateur once put up the play of the "Lady of Lyons" as a complimentary testimonial to himself. At the end of the first act he addressed his audience as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, with your kind permission I will conclude the evening's entertainment by singing 'I would not Die in Spring Time,' as I find the part of Claude a little too hefty for me."

A woman living in Pennsylvania recently had her eyesight restored by an operation, after having been blind for several years. The first thing she did after objects became visible, was to sit down to read a number of letters, which she presumed had been sent to her husband by ladies during her blindness. The feelings of the poor woman can be better imagined than described. When she found that her jealousy had been occasioned by a number of coal and washing bills.

At Newcastle, Delaware, lately, a man was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. After the conviction it was suddenly discovered that it was the brother of the convicted man who committed the assault, and the brother is ready to confess the crime. As three witnesses identified positively the convicted man, the affair is interesting all round.

"Why do you oppose the giving the ballot to women?" asked a lady, the other evening of a confirmed bachelor. "Excuse me, madam," replied he, "but I have not sufficient confidence in their capacity to conduct government affairs." "What evidence of their natural inferiority to mankind can you advance?" queried the lady. "A simple fact is enough to satisfy my mind," retorted the bachelor, "and that is the faithful way in which they do up their back hair."

One of the greatest drawbacks to a very common name would seem to be the necessity of constantly keeping the world *au fait* as to your identity. We know that London papers are continually made use of to set people right on this score. Mr. John Jones writes to request that it may be stated that he is not the Mr. Jones of Highbury, who was very drunk on Monday night and assaulted the cabman. Mr. Henry Smith implores that the editor will permit him to state that he is not the person who made the mistake of placing another gentleman's name at the bottom of a check. While poor Mr. Robinson writes in an agony to say that he is not the Robinson accused by Miss Thompson of attempting to kiss her in the Metropolitan railway.

When cousin Ichabod first saw the elephant at the show he exclaimed, with mute astonishment, "Then that's the rascal manager—the rascal manager itself! Wouldn't it be a good idea to make a team to draw him with? Ain't he a scroogie?" Ichabod went home and related what he had seen. "I seen," said he, "the rascal manager—the biggest lump of flesh that ever stirred before. He had two tails, one behind and 't'other before. Philosophers call the fore and a proboscis. He put one of his tails in his pocket and hauled out all the gingerbread—every hooter. What'd'ye think he done with it? Why he stuck it in his own pocket, and began to fumble for more."

A man having lost a quarter of a million by a lawyer's dog, repaired to the office of the lawyer and said: "I have come to ask a piece of advice. Suppose a dog carried off a leg of mutton from me, where do I look for my pay, to the dog, or his owner?" "Oh," said the lawyer, "to the owner of the dog." "He is responsible for any damage his dog does you," said the man. "You owe me seventy cents." "Ah," said the lawyer, "then my dog did the mischief—Well, here is the money." The face of the man expanded with a smile at the shrewdness in forestalling making his exit from the office when he was brought to a halt by the lawyer saying: "I have a small bill against you, my friend." "Ah! for what?" said the man. "For the seventy cents," replied the lawyer. "This answer was a power. It being strictly legal, and the lowest fee in the calendar for advice, there was no dodging, so the money was paid over and he departed a wiser if not a better man.

WAR TO THE DEATH RESOLVED ON!

Disorderly Scene in Congress!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

McCreery asked leave to introduce a resolution, notice of which he gave yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the removal of the graveyards on the premises, and the general restitution for any incumbrance placed there in the interest of the government. A lengthy discussion arose, which assumed a wide range, and occupied several hours. At three o'clock it was still in progress. The Republican Senators took very positive ground against the disturbance of the bones of the loyal dead at Arlington. The assertion by Sumner, that the resolution was representative of the sentiments of the Democratic minority, was met by McCreery with the assertion that he alone had originated it and was responsible for it. The abstract question of the right to prohibit any member from introducing any legislation whatever, formed a feature of the debate.

After further debate, the Senate, by a vote of four to fifty-four, refused leave to McCreery to introduce the resolutions.

The House resumed consideration of the bill to consolidate the postal laws. Pending the question, an amendment was offered by Hill that from the first of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege be repealed; and an amendment thereto was offered by Walker, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines to be interchanged between the States, and a copy of a weekly, semi-weekly and monthly newspaper to be sent free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where they are published; adopted by seventy-three to fifty. Hill's amendment, as thus amended, was then adopted by 103 to 65.

A proposition was inserted, authorizing the Postmaster General to make temporary contracts for postal service over new routes, which are to come unless confirmed with the subsequent session of Congress.

An amendment, providing that the franking privilege should not be taken from any person to whom it has been heretofore granted by special act of Congress, was adopted. Various amendments as to details were disposed of, and the bill was then passed without discussion.

WASHINGTON.

Disorderly Scene in Congress.

When General Logan presented the bill abolishing the ranks of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy, yesterday, and moved the suspension of the rules that it might be passed, there was great objection in the House. Schofield opposed action on the bill, and declared that it was referred to the naval committee, of which he is chairman. He did not think it best to pass the bill just now, because, if for no other reason, he did not like to kick a man when he is down.

Schofield's speech brought General Logan to his feet in defense of his present action. He had no reference, in offering this bill, to any person, but he called to have it passed now, because there is a vacancy in the office of admiral, and if Congress postponed action, the vacancy must be filled, and there would then be no need of the law. He showed that though there are only 8,000 men now in the navy, there are 116 officers holding rank as high as General, Lieutenant General, Major General and Brigadier General. This office was created to do honor to Admiral Farragut, and there was no intention that it should descend to others.

He, of Maine, repeated the old argument of allowing the office to continue, and referred to the Porter letter. Gen. Logan interrupted him with the question, "What do you lug that in?"

"I do it on my own responsibility," replied Hale. "I see you do!" sneered Logan. When Hale had finished a scene of disorder ensued in the midst of which Schofield asked permission to make an explanation, and Butler objected, and he should be granted permission to reply to Schofield. Half a dozen other members were at the same time attempted to get in their words.

Schofield claimed that the military committee's reform bill passed last session, required a larger appropriation than was asked for before, and that only the half pay of the rank on which they were retired, the army officers received the usual pay of their rank.

When Hale said that and came down to the front of the Speaker's desk, the members crowded around him, and perfect silence pervaded the house. Referring to Porter's letter, and the allusion to him which it contained, Butler said that if gratitude for a letter could influence his vote, he should not be opposed to this bill. Then warning to his subject, he made one of the most powerful speeches heard on the floor of the House for many a day. The words came red hot from his lips, as he denounced Porter as a man who did not know his own mind two days in succession, and who one day lauded his commander and next day abused him. Then comparing Porter, the author of the lately printed letters, with the sainted and brave Farragut, he asserted

in the strongest language, that he was unwilling that such a man should be held up as an example for the brave and noble youth of the United States Navy, and as a friend and associate of the noble Farragut. Said he, "I say, that I shall object to placing this honor upon a man who has dishonored himself and dishonored the President."

Cox added a few words, and then the vote was taken *vice versa*, hardly a single voice being heard in the negative. Wednesday, 13.—The President nominated General Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Western members begin to talk of the new apportionment bill to give increased representation of the Western States, based on the recent census, the new members to be chosen at a special election in time to take their seats next December in the 42nd Congress. A bill to this effect will soon be introduced, and if no committee reports it, it will be sprung upon the House some time on Monday, in the morning hour.

Since the revelation of Admiral Porter's treaty towards General Grant, some serious facts have been raked up respecting General Butler's relations to the same person. It is said that, previous to the election of 1868, Butler wrote a book about General Grant, more severe in its comments upon his character and its denunciations of his acts, than ever Porter's letter to Secretary Welles was. Those who claim to have seen proof sheets of the volume, declare that it was unsung in bitterness and in its contempt for the tactical capacity of the President. Butler, however, was persuaded to suppress the book for the time.

NEW YORK.

War to the Death.

Tribune's cablegram, London 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Laforey to Laurence, Friday, says that he is in command of the continued resistance of the army of the Loire, and he has resolved to postpone the request for an armistice and remain with the army.

A dispatch from a special correspondent of the Tribune, at Tours, on Friday, says that a war to the death is more firmly resolved on than ever. Cremerieux and Fourchon were to go to Bordeaux that evening.

CALIFORNIA.

Trial of the railroad robbers.

Santa Barbara county, on Saturday, surrounded a notorious band of highwaymen in a house at Sespe, and demanded their surrender. Jim Murphy, in attempting to escape, was shot dead, and the remainder were captured and taken to Santa Barbara for trial.

The robbers of the Central Pacific train at Verdi, Nevada, named A. J. Davis, E. B. Parsons, J. C. Roberts, Joe Gilchrist, R. Ockrell, R. A. Jones, J. H. Chapman and John Squires, are now being tried. Jones and Davis have pleaded guilty, and will be used as State's evidence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Several French Victories Announced.

Bordeaux, 11.—The government is installed and vigorous measures are decided upon. Large reinforcements are going forward from all parts of the south of France. The troops are perfectly armed and equipped. A number of batteries are ready, with men, horses and large cavalry forces.

Several victories are announced. The postal and telegraph service is much interrupted. Gambetta is still with the army.

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