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## BREVITIES.

Much of the unhappiness in this world arises from giving utterance to "basty, unkind words."

It is believed that in the future when this country is fully developed, America will be able to feed four times as many persons as in the world to-day.

Many people labor to make the narrow way wider. They may dig a path into the broad way, but the way to the end must remain a narrow way to the end.

A saloon keeper having started business in a building where trunks had been made, asked a friend who had had better do with the old sign, "Trunk Factory." "Oh," said the friend, "just change the T to D, and it will suit you exactly."

Paris was a Christian city, as famous before the Prussian victories for its devotion to the Christian religion, and yet last March reported 165,000 paupers. Human life is infinitely less safe to-day in Christian New York than in Constantinople or Baghdad.

Mr. S. S. Packard has for some years held open a standing offer to educate gratuitously 50 women in his business college. He states that the result has been 200 applications, 30 in the first year, and the two who went through the course are now in excellent positions as book-keepers, and earn good salaries. Mr. Packard sums up the general result of his experience in the statement that the trouble is not to find remunerative employment for competent women, but competent women for the remunerative employment, that is ready for them, and will be while the world stands.

The Narrow Gauge is being universally adopted whenever its superior advantages become known. In the Southern States there is no other gauge now being built, and the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad companies have appointed a committee to visit the legislatures of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and procure a change in the charter so as to conform to the three foot or narrow gauge. They argue that when the difference in the first cost of the road and the economy of working it, enabling them to transport travelers and merchandise at cheaper rates, are considered by these legislative bodies, they will not refuse their assent.

The discovery and patenting of a mode of manufacturing paper from tulle, recently effected, by S. D. Baldwin, of Marysville, is of considerable importance to the State. The great abundance and cheapness of the raw material in this immense advantage, particularly since rags and other paper-making material are becoming higher in price. Many experiments have been made in the use of various substances, such as straw, etc., in such manufacture, none of which have been entirely successful, and we trust that this discovery may be made of practical utility.

Professor Huxley, in distributing the prizes at the Charing Cross Medical College, qualified his approval of the prize system in these words: "The successful men in this world are not those who went off at a great gallop, but those who used racing phraseology, those who would 'stay.' It often happened that those whose early career was slower and quieter than those of others exhibited a greater amount of wind and tougher staying power and came in at the winning point at last." He urged upon the audience the importance of plodding industry, which was often of more service than brilliancy or talent, and of using the pace as a plow horse, instead of permitting it to soar aloft.

The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive spite. Nay, the gloom of the face, the familiar and dear, awakens pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of a rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make their traveling irksome and unpleasant.

Have you enemies?—Go straight on, and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. It is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, when advisable; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "If I am not spiced with enemies, I am not alive." "Live down" will get out of themselves.

prejudice," was the Iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of the who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a reaction if you but perform your duty, and hundreds will be once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)  
**By Telegraph.**

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**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
**SENATE.**  
Internal Revenue—Judicial Resignations—Civil Rights—Amnesty.

Scott reported from the finance committee a bill declaring the meaning of the internal revenue act of July, 1870, to be that the 25 per cent. tax on dividends of savings, and the undivided profit of all bank, insurance and other corporations mentioned in the act, made or which accrued from surplus funds during August, September, October, November and December, 1870, in all cases where such corporations had already paid, or would thereafter pay, upon savings, income, and undivided profits accruing in the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least 25 per cent. per annum. The bill also directs the commissioner of internal revenue to refund the tax paid on all such savings for said five months to all corporations that have paid a tax of 25 per cent. upon all dividends for 1870-71. The bill passed.

Sumner said, in reply to Morrill's argument last week against the constitutional right of the supplementary civil rights bill, that the power to pass the bill was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery, the legislation necessary to make abolition complete. Morrill had found constitutional difficulties in the way, because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the constitution and disregarded the new rule which conferred at Appomattox the rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted uniformly for human rights. If this bill should be rejected and the amendment passed, the colored vote would be so divided as to defeat the Republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in the election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same in the Presidential election. Morrill charged Sumner with upholding this bill by using the colored voters as co-operating agents, and by reasons addressed to the judgment of the Senate.

At the conclusion of Morrill's remarks the Senate adjourned. The amnesty measure came up and Chandler spoke in opposition to it. The first thing required of the rebels was repentance. The case of General Longstreet had been cited as a reason for amnesty, but Chandler said that there was no evidence of repentance, loyalty and general good character by joining the Republican party. The Ku Klux rebels of the south seemed to forget that they were traitors to the Union, and could be shot at any time for violations of their parole; and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot it would do more good than anything else, and they would be the civil rights reform and said we had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years by reforming traitors out of office and replacing them with good loyal men, and expressed the opinion that we had never had so honest and efficient a civil service as under the present administration.

**HOUSE.**  
Appeals to Supreme Court—The Syndicate—Homestead Bill—Territorial Disputes.

The bill in reference to appeals to the Supreme Court, after discussion, passed substantially as reported. Bingham unsuccessfully strove to have the bill modified so as to restrict the writ of error to cases involving the title to land, and applied to more penal cases, it would delay and impede justice in the case of the Mormon prosecutions. A sharp debate followed on the report of the committee of ways and means concerning Secretary Bondwell's operations with the syndicate. Book giving figures to show that the funding of the loan at the rate already paid would cost the government twenty-four millions of dollars; and that the adoption of the majority report would be an order to Bondwell to fund the thirteen hundred and fifty millions yet to be placed on the market on the same terms and through the same agents as the hundred and thirty-five millions already funded.

Brooks, of New York, another member of the committee of ways and means, asked Davies if the pending resolution was adopted by the house, if the secretary of the treasury would regard it as an order for him to go on in the same way with the rest of the loan? Davies replied that the secretary would be assured by the adoption of the resolution that in no respect had he violated the law.

Cox, who offered the resolution on which the resolution was based, argued against the position taken by the secretary of the treasury and by the committee of ways and means. He charged the syndicate with being a pack of corner-cutters who should be stripped at once.

Kerr offered an amendment, that in the opinion of the house the secretary of the treasury, in negotiating, had incurred the debt more than was necessary or proper, and had incurred expenses contrary to law.

Without the debate coming to a close the speaker adjourned the house. Garfield's suggestion that the home-stand bill be so amended that the date of settlement on United States surveyed lands may count after the survey as part of the period of the five years, and that occupation requisite toward establishing a homestead claim, was suggested in, and Garfield, Clegg and Merritt were appointed a sub-committee to confer with the committee on Territories and public lands upon the subject.

**PHILADELPHIA, 31.**—Henry W. Gray, regular Republican, is elected Senator of the 4th district, by a 540 majority.

**WASHINGTON, 31.**—Pittsburgh, Pa., was before the Senate committee of finance, this morning, arguing against a reduction of the salt duty. A delegation from the woolen manufacturers of New York and Pennsylvania, and a representative for the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, were also before the committee.

**NEW YORK, 31.**—Sam G. Courtney, to-day secured a stay of proceedings from Judge Barnard, in the supervisors of the county against Connolly, until the 15th of March, by which time the court of appeals is expected to decide as to the case of the people against the ex-comptroller.

The custom house investigation was resumed to-day. There was no evidence of importance adduced by Babcock and Foster will be heard on Friday.

**ALBANY, 31.**—The Governor, in response to a resolution of the House, says there were several instances of bills during the last legislature which had clauses which never had passed, and which bills were presented for his signature.

**NEW YORK, 31.**—The Pacific steamship *Henry Clay*, which was advertised to leave this place yesterday, did not sail till this morn., because of delay in shipping her heavy cargo, which was equal, in bulk, to that taken by the *Benvenuto* on the 25th. Whether the unusual freight by this line will continue, depends on the weather and consequent condition of the Union Pacific Railway.

**MEXICO.**  
**MATAMORAS, 31.**—General Quiroga flanked Cortina yesterday, and now holds possession of this side of Comago. Cortina previously telegraphed here for reinforcements, but only had six hundred. It is supposed Quiroga will advance on Matamoros, leaving a sufficient force near Comago to prevent Cortina moving. The severest storm of the season is prevailing, which obstructs military operations.

**EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.**  
Petitions for Gambling—Thanksgiving—Livingstone Expedition—Reinforcements for Cuba—Expulsion—Carpenter's Strike.

**PARIS, 31.**—The director of the *Official Journal*, published under the control of the Commune, has been sentenced to transportation. In the National Assembly, to-day, a debate was begun upon the recent report from the committee providing for the future of France, from the treaty of commerce with England.

The people of the towns of Aix Vichy, Plombieres and Bagnols, have adopted the law against public gambling, and offer forty million francs per annum for the privilege of establishing gambling establishments in those places. The thanksgiving ceremonies, at St. Paul's, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, are announced to take place on the 27th.

Three thousand pounds were subscribed, at a meeting, last night, in aid of the Livingstone expedition. **MADRID, 31.**—A dispatch from Barcelona says stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears the crowd who assembled on Tuesday, burned the houses where the Cretol dealers had been collected, and fired on the troops, who replied with such effect that two were killed and one seriously wounded. The place is now quiet, and, owing to the precautions of the authorities, no more trouble is expected.

Eight thousand reinforcements have sailed from Cadix for Cuba. **BORDEAUX, 31.**—The boiler of the steamship *Amazon* exploded yesterday. Two men were killed and several injured.

**BRUSSELS, 31.**—The journeymen carpenters are on strike. The masters have closed their shops and the men are now parading the streets. No disturbance.

**WESTERN DISPATCHES.**  
**Various.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, 31.**—The tug *Joseph Redmond* caught fire at her wharf last night, and was badly damaged. A sample lot of five tons of chloride silver ore, from the Joseph mine, Arizona, has been brought here for working; it assays over \$2,000 per ton.

Jennie Bennett, living for some time unhappily with a man on Kearney St., attempted suicide last night. She says she has lost \$15,000 within two years in stock speculations.

The Japanese Embassy publish a card of thanks to San Francisco for the liberality and kindness shown them since their arrival. They started for Sacramento via Stockton at 8 this a.m.

The sailing of the Australian steamer *Island* postponed till Friday, and the China steamer *Mariposa* till Sunday, on account of the non-arrival of the English and New York mail.

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OF EVERY KIND  
**FOR SALE AT THE**

Mouth of Deer Creek,  
American Fork Canyon, by  
**SANDERS & PRATT.**

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

Most Complete Establishment in the

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**TAYLOR'S HOTEL,**

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,  
West side East Temple St.

Rooms Newly Furnished,  
BY THE SINGLE NIGHT, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

**TAYLOR & CUTLER,**  
Proprietors.

**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.

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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.

At Liberal Price Paid to persons bearing of course HAULING.

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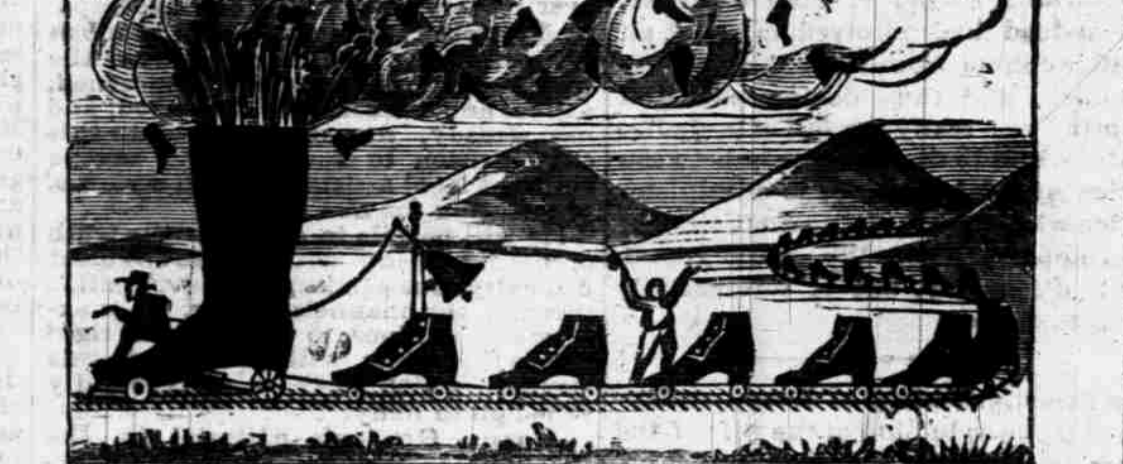
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Silverware,  
Precious Stones,  
Bronzes, Clocks,  
Marble Statuary,  
Oil Paintings,  
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AND ALL KINDS OF  
Fine Jewelry,  
At the Lowest Prices.

**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.

HIDES WANTED. H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

**Z. C. M. I.**

**RETAIL DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!**

We 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, June 10, 1871.)

**The Singer Manufacturing Company,**

**AT THE WORLD'S FAIR**

—Constituted by the homes of the people—  
Received the Great Award of the Highest Honor and have left all rivals far behind.

**Sold in 1870 127,833 Machines!**

**SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.**

The magnitude to which the manufacture of Sewing Machines has attained is shown by the "SINGER" returns (to which any one can have access) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they pay a royalty. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer... 127,833  
Wheeler & Wilson... 8,812  
Singer... 8,812  
Grover & Baker... 5,562  
Wheeler & Wilson... 5,562  
Wheeler & Wilson... 5,562  
Wheeler & Wilson... 5,562  
Wheeler & Wilson... 5,562

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all others, their sales being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established machines, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than their old style. Their total sales for 1870 were 127,833 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one-half in the latter year.—New York Sun.

One-half of our Gigantic Sales, now nearly,

**THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION**

**Machines Sold,**

AND ALL IN PRACTICAL USE, WERE MADE WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

But the greatest increase of our sales over all other Machines, being within the past year. This is incontrovertible proof that

Our Machines are the Best in the World!

**The New Family Singer Sewing Machine,**

With Attachments for All Kinds of Work,

is fast winning supreme favor in the household, as shown by the rapidly increasing sales, over all other machines.

This New Family Machine is now capable of a range and variety of work such as was only recently thought impossible to perform by machinery. We claim and can show that it is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, most adjusted, easily operated, spacious and variety of all the sewing machines. It is remarkable not only for the course, making the interlocked-elastic-stitch, which is on both sides of the fabric, and the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first-class work. Thus, heavier cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of course, making the interlocked-elastic-stitch, which is on both sides of the fabric, and the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first-class work. Thus, heavier cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of course, making the interlocked-elastic-stitch, which is on both sides of the fabric, and the only stitch which is universally approved, or is at all adapted to first-class work.

We manufacture our own needles, silk and twist; furnish linen and cotton thread and oil of superior quality—but which can be relied on only when obtained through our Principal or Branch Offices, or Agencies.

Other Sewing Machines Repaired on Reasonable Terms!

We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction!

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