

NEWS ITEMS.

THE Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill which will go into effect in May, prohibiting the exclusion of children from any public school on account of color or race.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the snow in the garrison at Fort Ridgeley, Minn., was at one time during last Winter 30 feet deep, and the thermometer 35 degrees below zero. All the animals in the quartermaster's stable were entirely buried beneath the snow, which was with difficulty cleared away to feed them.

THE cholera still prevails in Southern Russia, where the mildness of the winter has produced a great deal of illness. At Moscow there have been so many cases of typhoid fever lately that the hospitals are quite full.

AN imperial ukase permits Jews, who have received a diploma at a Russian or Polish university, to enter public service in Poland with the rights and privileges of public functionaries.

AMONG the great tunnels of the world is that which connects Gamagli with St. Marquerita, on the road between Genoa to Chivari. It is 3,050 yards in length, and is just completed.

M. VON BORN, a banker in Dortmund, Germany, lately made excavations in the neighborhood of Frankenhäusen, in the hope of finding copper, and in doing so has discovered the largest and most beautiful caverns in all Germany. The two largest are eight hundred and six hundred feet in length respectively, and about one hundred and thirty feet in breadth, and forty to fifty feet in height. The third cavern is also several hundred feet long. The three caverns contain in all nine pools of water, so clear that the smallest pebbles can be seen at the bottom, though they are eight and nine feet deep. This, of course, is only possible when the caverns are lighted up by magnesium or Bengal lights, which, however, is very constantly the case, as they are visited by many hundred persons every day. A great many beautiful slabs of gypsum hang from the roofs.

A CURIOUS process for giving iron an exceedingly high degree of hardness has been discovered in France by M. Gaudin. This chemist, some time since, recorded the fact that by heating iron, tolerably free from carbon, with a small quantity of boron, a product so hard that it cannot be forged may be obtained. He has now found that a similarly hard metal may be obtained by adding to ordinary cast iron, while in fusion, phosphate of iron and peroxide of manganese. The iron produced in this way cannot be forged, but it casts easily, and is therefore thoroughly applicable to the construction of such machines as require in their material extreme hardness rather than tenacity. The metal so produced is, moreover, singularly sonorous, and its inventor suggests its employment in bell-foundry. He also states that he has discovered a species of alloy called tungsten-iron, crystals of which are so hard that they will cut glass as readily as the diamond.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—Roger Giles, surgeon, parish clerk, and schoolmaster, Reforms ladies and gentlemen that he dross teeth without waiting a moment, blisters on the lowest terms, and fiks vor a penny a peace. He Zells Godfather's Cordel, kuts korns, And undertakes to keep every bodys Nayls by the year, or so. Young ladys And gentlemen larned their grammer language in the purtiest manner—also gurt keer taken off their morals and Spellin. also sarm zinging, teaching the baze viol, and all other sorts of phancy Work. Queer drills, fashingable poker, and all othes contrary dances, tert at home and abroad to perfeckshun Perfumery and snuff in all its branches. As times be Cruel bad. He begs to tell that he is just begun to zell all sorts of stahunary wares, blacking bawls, hurd herrings, and Coles, skrubbing brushes, trakle, mice-traps, brik dust and all sorts of sweetmeats, including taters, sassage and Other garden stuff. —also phrute, hats, songs, hoyle, latti buckets and other eatables. Korn and bunyan zare, and all hard Wares—He also performs fleabottomy on the short-est notice; and Fathermore in partictlar he has laid in a large assortment of ttype, chain-e, dog's meet, lollipops and other pickels,—such as hoysters, windzer Zoap, Old raggs bort and zold hear, and no place helse, and new laid eggs evry day by Me, Mr. Roger Giles. P.S. I teeches joggreby, Rummattecke, and all them outlandish things. N.B. a ball on Wensdays when our Mariar will perform on the Garter.—Airedale Courant.

Varieties.

—“Jacob,” said a father, “yesterday I forbade you associating with the neighbor's children any more, and to day you disobeyed me. The next time I catch you there I will punish you.”

The next day Jake was over there again, totally oblivious of the interdiction until he saw his father enter the neighbor's yard with a rod in his hand. —Jake made for the fence; over which he leaped, pursued by his father, and ran home; there he was caught.

“Now, my son,” said the irritated father “what did I tell you I would do yesterday?”

“You told me, father, that if you caught me there again, you would punish me.”

“Well—” said the father.

“Hold on, father,” said the little reprobate, who knew if he could make his father laugh, the matter would be all right, “you didn't catch me there, you caught me here!”

The effect was produced and the rod dropped.

—Early rising gives long days, invigorating light in abundance, and healthy cheeks. This beautiful passage from Bulwer's Caxtons is worthy of perpetual remembrance:

“I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom and purity and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called ‘old’ as long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And youth!—take my word for it—youth in dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepid, ghastly image of the youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains and the dew sparkle upon blossoming hedgerows.”

—Coleridge was acknowledged to be a bad rider. One day, riding through the streets, he was accosted by a would-be wit, “I say, do you know what happened to Balaam?”—Came the answer sharp and quick, “The same as happened to me. An ass spoke to him.”

—“John,” said a traveler to a farmer's boy, who was hoeing in the field, “your corn is very small.”—“Yes, we planted a small kind.”—“But it looks dwarfish and yellow.”—“Yes, we planted the yellow sort.”—“I mean, you will not have half a crop—do you understand me?”—“Oh, yes, I understand; we don't expect to, for we planted on shares.”

—A young fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty girl, when he met a Methodist minister who was somewhat celebrated for tying the matrimonial knot at short notice. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly—

“Can you tie a knot for me?”

“Yes,” said Brother B—, “I guess so; when do you want it done?”

“Well right away,” was the reply; “is it lawful though, here in the high-way?”

“Oh, yes; this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself.”

“Well, then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!” shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister, in his profane wrath, should fall from grace.—American paper.

—A woman said in a police-court the other day, that before marriage her husband pretended to be much struck with her, but now she was every day struck by him.

—A Missouri postmaster thus certifies his official returns:—“I hereby certify that the four going A Counte is as near Rite as I now how to maik it if there is eny mistake it is not Dun a purpose,”

“Of what use are forms?” exclaimed a petulant legislator to Dr. Franklin; “you cannot deny that they are often mere empty things!”—“Well, my friend, and so are barrels, but nevertheless they have their uses,” quietly replied the doctor.

—A student who was declaiming vigorously, and, as he doubtlessly believed, eloquently, on “The Language of man,” burst forth with, “The indispensable contributions of the inferior members of the animal kingdom to our noble language, and—” but here his tutor stopped him, and satirically requested an explanation of the “indispensable contributions” referred to. Whereupon the student, without being at all abashed, at once replied, “They may be found, sir, in such words as dog-matism, cat-echism, cro-nology, pus-illanymous, duc-tiffy, hen-pecked, ox-ygen, cow-slip, pig-ment, as-teroid, and rat-ification.”

Utah Produce Company

PROSPECTUS.

THE excessive fluctuations in the price of the products of this Territory, and of Flour more particularly, that have hitherto occurred, have operated alike injuriously to both the producer and the consumer, until it has become a matter of necessity that some efficient action be taken to remedy this evil, and secure to the citizens of this and adjacent Territories, as nearly as the nature of circumstances will permit, a uniform price for a reliable brand of flour. And inasmuch as all previous efforts to accomplish this, have been at best partially successful, (consequent upon their being based on individual action, and the necessities of many having compelled them to sell flour at a sacrifice, that the condition of the market did not warrant;) we now propose that a Company be formed, of sufficient capital to obviate the necessity of selling, except at a fair price; and thus to insure to the producer, remunerative rates for his products, and at the same time to supply our neighbors constantly, with a first class article of flour, at a price so low as to supercede the necessity of its importation from California, Oregon, or the Missouri river. The necessity of this measure is so obvious, that we confidently expect the co-operation and favor, not only of the citizens of this Territory, but those of Idaho and Montana also, and are sanguine that all parties concerned will be benefited to the extent that this and kindred associations become general. For the accomplishment of this end, we recommend the formation of similar Companies in the principal settlements of this Territory, which, to work harmoniously, it is deemed important should act in unison with and under the direction of this the parent association.

It is also proposed that this Company act as Storage and Commission Merchants, both in this city and in Montana, to receive flour and other produce from the companies to be formed in the various settlements, as well as from individuals, and, as soon as the finances of this Company will permit, to make advances on all consignments.

CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. The name of this Company shall be the Utah Produce Company, and its duration shall not be less than three years.

Sec. 2. The amount of its Capital Stock shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be increased when deemed necessary by the Stockholders representing two-thirds of the paid-up Stock, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 3. The Company are fully authorized to do business, when two hundred shares are subscribed.

Sec. 4. The business of the Company shall be to deal in grain, flour, and such other commodities as the President and Directors may think proper, both by purchase and on commission and of transporting the same to market for sale.

Sec. 5. The powers of the Company shall be exercised by a President and Five Directors, who shall appoint a Treasurer and Secretary. The Treasurer shall give such bonds as the President and Secretary may require.

Sec. 6. The President and Directors shall be elected by the Stockholders, and hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible for office, who is not both a Stockholder and a resident of this Territory. All officers are eligible for re-election.

Sec. 8. Whenever deemed necessary by the President and Directors to call a meeting of the Stockholders, the Secretary shall give ten days' notice of the time and place thereof, by publication in some local newspaper.

Sec. 9. A number of persons representing more than one half of the paid-up Stock, are necessary to constitute a quorum to do business in all general meetings of the Stockholders. Each person shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares.

Sec. 10. The Secretary shall keep the books of the Company, which shall be subject to the inspection of the Stockholders, including a book containing the names of all the Stockholders and when they became such, together with the number of shares held by each respectively.

Sec. 11. The President and Directors shall have power to make such bye-laws as they may deem necessary for the business of the Company.

Sec. 12. A dividend of profits shall be declared and paid every six months.

Sec. 13. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of the Stockholders, representing two-thirds of the paid-up stock.

TO THE MILLERS OF UTAH.

We beg to inform you that a Company has been formed in this city, called the “Utah Produce Company,” with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of dealing in flour and other home products, the former being its speciality. The object of the company is to obtain for the farmer a remunerative price for his grain, by securing to the consumer, both in this Territory and elsewhere, a brand of superfine flour uniformly good; and for the furtherance of this object, we solicit your aid and co-operation, by doing all in your power to prevent any but fine flour, free from shorts, from leaving your mills; and suggest that you make only two qualities of flour—the first to be branded with the name of the mills and “SS,” to be equal in quality to Tanner's and Allen's “SS,” and another, branded SS extra, of a still finer grade. Special care should also be taken that each sack contains 48 pounds.

Thus we will immediately raise the reputation of our flour, and, as a consequence, its commercial value. That you may realize to what extent we have injured ourselves by sending inferior flour to the mining districts, we would call your attention to the quotations made in the Montana Post of September last for the different kinds of flour, viz:—

St. Louis, for Sack of 48 lbs.,	\$28.00
States, “	24.00
Salt Lake, “	18.00

Now if we cannot at present make as fine flour as that made in St. Louis (although some of our wheat is equal to any in the world), we certainly can make at least as good an article as that known as “States,” and by doing so get six dollars per sack more for it in gold. The difference between the cost per sack consists simply in the difference in value of about 8 lbs of shorts and the same quantity of flour, which you are aware will not exceed fifty cents. Hence we find we have been losers of five dollars and a half per sack, sold in Montana, and as FORTY THOUSAND SACKS have been shipped from this Territory to that market during the past season, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS have been lost to the

people of Utah in one year. Does not this imperatively demand that efficient steps be at once taken to remedy the evil and put a stop to this “penny wise and pound foolish” policy? Much more on this subject could be said, but we believe enough has been mentioned to enlist your attention and induce you to unite your efforts with ours for the accomplishment of this public good.

E. HUNTER, President.
L. S. HILLS, Secretary.

A. O. SMOOT,
H. S. ELDREDGE,
JOHN SHARP,
H. W. LAWRENCE,
W. S. GODDE,
Great Salt Lake City,
March 19, 1866.

Directors.

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ABSTRACT.

Of Meteorological Observations for the month of March 1866, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

The highest and lowest ranges of the Thermometer, during the month, in the open air, were

Max. 65° Mean 47½ Min. 20°

The amount of rain and snow water was 2.600 which amounts to more than two and a half inches of water over the surface. Prospect for irrigation fair.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. A.M. cloudy; p.m. clear.
2. Mostly clear.
3. do
4. do
5. do
6. Clear and warm.
7. do do
8. Cloudy.
9. Rained.
10. Cloudy and cool.
11. Cloudy and Snowy.
12. do do
13. do do
14. do do
15. Clear.
16. do
17. do
18. A.M. clear; p.m. cloudy.
19. Snowy and rainy.
20. Cloudy.
21. Clear and cloudy with some snow and rain.
22. Cloudy; rained at night.
23. Clear and cloudy—rained.
24. Partially clear.
25. do do
26. Cloudy and rained.
27. Partially clear.
28. do do
29. Cloudy and hazy.
30. Cloudy and windy.
31. do do

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