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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BREVITIES.

A cat interfered, tooth and nail, to prevent a London man from beating his wife.

He who labors diligently need never despair. We can accomplish everthing by diligence and labor.—*Menander.*

A New Orleans mule eat up a whole chest of tea before finding out it was only hay!

An irascible Georgian has found out that it costs just $12,50 a word to swear at a judge.

When Aristotle was asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood, he replied: "Not to be credited when he speaks the truth."

"How did you get rid of that troublesome lover of yours, Carrie?" "I married him, and havn't been troubled with his attentions since."

A Memphis paper announces that the young ladies of that city are preparing for married life by practicing in a gymnasium.

Grace Greenwood acknowledges that "man is a grand creature, even if he is a little stingy about the franchise." So is woman as to the first count, and she is graceful too.

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should first do when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account." He passed.

When Mrs. Benton asked her new English nursemaid whether her name was Anna or Hannah, the latter replied, very promptly, "Haich, Ha, Ha, Hen, Hen, Ha, Haich—Anna."

Mr. Thomas Hughes writes in *Macmillan*, for December, that "the average American citizen is one of the most reserved, taciturn and matter-of-fact mortals."

A small boy, being called up as a witness in a New York court, and asked by Mr. C. S. Spencer what they do to a person who swears to a lie, replied, "They make policemen out of 'em."

A little Danbury girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered, "Perhaps, mamma, they may have been frost-bitten, it was so cold last night." The mother retreated.

Do not, then, said I, my best friends, train boys to learn by force and harshness, but direct them to it by what amuses their minds, so that you may be the better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each.—*Plato.*

A New York politician, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a "country member" who had been his friend, says: "I am pained to hear that ——— has gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

"A narrow escape."—(Fragment overheard the other day.)—"Well, Lauchie, how are you?" "Man, I'm wonderfu' weel, considerin'." "Considerin'—what?" "I did last night what I've no dune this thirty year. I gaed to bed pairfutly sober, and I'm thankfu' to say I got up this mornin' no a bit the waur."

An Irishman, in describing America, said: "You might roll England thru it, an' it wouldn't make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that you might drown ould Ireland in; and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, and ye would never be able to find it out, except it might be by the smell of the whisky."

"Parson L.," inquired Uncle Olin, a pleasant old man who was at work one day last summer cutting the grass in the large yard of the Baptist church in a Franklin County town, and spied his minister, who was of the Congregational order, "how do you suppose my old cow will winter on this Baptist hay?" "Oh, well," was the quick reply, "I think she may live through on it, but she'll probably give rather thin milk!"

The valley of the Red River of the North, having a breadth of from forty to one hundred miles, and a length of four hundred miles, lying half in Minnesota and half in Dakota, has been pronounced by agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad to be the most fertile region of like extent on the continent.

The idea that because after some great battles heavy rains have fallen, therefore the cannonading of the opposing forces caused the rain, has so taken hold of the imagination of a man in Chicago that he has petitioned Congress for the use of three hundred pieces of ordnance, twenty thousand blank cartridges, and a number of other appliances, wherewith to make experiments to demonstrate the possibility of producing rain at will. It is unnecessary for him to put himself to the trouble and the country to the expense he contemplates. The whole subject was long ago scientifically investigated in Europe, and it was found that rain quite as often failed to fall after heavy cannonading as the reverse. Under favorable conditions, such as an atmosphere saturated with moisture, and not agitated by wind, the concussion of artillery may precipitate showers, but that it produces rain at other times there is no reason to believe.—*N. Y. Sun.*

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Woman Suffragists—Mail Steamers to Australia—Presidential Dereliction—Women in the Territories—Amnesty—Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely to the woman suffragists asking to be heard before the Senate, and asked that the committee be discharged from its consideration. He promised an early report upon the claim that women have the right to vote under the constitution as amended.

Cole, from the postal committee, reported favorably on the bill for a subsidy for mail steamship service with Australia *via* Honolulu.

Davis of Kentucky gave notice of his intention to call up at an early day, the resolution of inquiry as to a dereliction of duty on the part of the President.

Wilson introduced a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories.

The amnesty bill came up and was laid over.

Carpenter said that he deeply regretted that the President had adopted the rules recommended by the civil service commisaion, and that he had voluntarily given up the patronage which his enemies said he was abusing, but he presumed it had been done in deference to the clamor which gave the appearance of its being the popular desire. Referring to Sumner's one term amendment to the constitution, he said it would be treating General Grant, after he had faithfully served one term, worse than Jeff. Davis; for while Congress had the power to remove the disabilities of the latter, it would have no power to remove from General Grant the disabilities which this amendment would impose on him. He spoke at length, criticising and opposing Sumner's proposition. Civil service reform he characterized as a cunning catchword, the conclusion being that whoever is not in favor of reform is in favor of abuses. But change is not necessarily reform, and in a government of such delicate structure as ours, it is better to "bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of." He discussed the distribution of power between the legislative and executive departments of government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing power were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform measure, his remaining powers would be no greater than those of a constable in Milwaukie. He followed with a heavy onslaught on the competitive examination principle. Maintaining that a competitive examination system should apply equally to the highest offices and the lowest, to a cabinet appointment as to a janitor of Congress, he asked did any body suppose that such men as A. T. Stewart, or H. G. Stebbins, or George Opdyke would present themselves for examination? And if they did, would they not probably be beaten by candidates who had just left school? This may be reform, said Carpenter, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it, for it will excite indignation and contempt. He then proceeded to criticize the report of the commisaion, and said it was based upon the vicious leading idea of the permanency of tenure for public servants. Another fallacious idea underlying the report was, that party is opposed to this government, and to labor for the success of party ought to disqualify a man for public office in all free countries. There must be parties. The great Republican party which has achieved such wonders in the last ten years found the public offices filled with its enemies, when it came into power. According to the civil service reform doctrine it ought to have left these offices in possession of the old occupants, and if it had done so how different would have been the history of these years? At the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others less patriotic sent theirs to school; and now, if this system was adopted, the sons of the first class, who were fighting for their country, while others were remaining at school or college, would be excluded from public office because they did not know the fluctuations of the tides, or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the names of the four principal rivers that flow into the Caspian sea. (Laughter).

Trumbull replied to Carpenter at some length, defending the principle of the proposed civil service reform, and the report of the commission, from which he read, to show the necessity of reform, the statement that one-fourth of the entire revenue of the government was annually lost in collection.

Sherman questioned the correctness of this statement, saying the entire cost of collection is less than five per cent. In reply to a remark by Trumbull with reference to the custom investigation going on in New York, Sherman announced that he hoped soon to report a bill to the Senate, which would cure the abuses which have occurred in New York.

Trumbull proceeded with his argument, controverting Carpenter's views, as to the extent of the President's powers under the constitution. In conclusion, speaking of the use of government patronage for party purposes, he said:

"Now I am free to say, and will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican party has not power enough to sustain itself without using the patronage of the government, let it go down. No party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the unbiased votes of the people, without party patronage."

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Pension Bill—National Arbitration—P. O. Appropriation Bill.

Garfield opposed one of the pension bills, which allowed a widow who has been drawing pension for nineteen years to receive fourteen years' back pension, on the principle of the bill passed yesterday, making the pension commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. Garfield said that that bill, although only applying to pensioners of the late war, would take twenty millions out of the treasury. The bill passed by 109 to 65.

A petition was presented from the society of Friends in their annual meeting, asking that in all national disputes a reference be had to arbitration in lieu of the sword. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and to have probably a favorable report.

The post office appropriation bill was made the special order for Wednesday. It appropriates $28,225,750, including half a million for the China mail, $150,000 for that of Brazil, and $75,000 for the Sandwich Islands mail. The pension bill appropriates $34,080,000.

The report that Braxton was entitled to a seat from Virginia was adopted and the House adjourned.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Fire—Six Hundred Million Loan—Stocks—Catacazy Gone—Mail by Panama—Customs Investigation—Financial—Farragut Prize Case.

HARRISBURG, 18.—A fire at Mount Jay to-day destroyed the Brady & Bro's, malleable iron works, Brady & Son's edge tool factory, and Buckinger, Maskey & Co's. iron foundry.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—The city is very quiet.

John Q. Childs, the well-known engraver, was found dead in bed. Cause, overdose of laudanum.

NEW YORK, 18.—Interested parties write from Philadelphia that a proposition will be made to take a six hundred million United States loan, on the same terms that the one hundred and thirty-million loan was taken by the Syndicate, but that Boutwell has made no decision in the matter.

There was a great crowd at the court this a.m., to witness the arraignment of Stokes. He was brought to court in a close carriage, and was arraigned. His counsel asked a postponement, as they had not seen the indictment. The case was then adjourned till Wednesday next.

Catacazy sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The run on the 3rd Avenue Bank continues, but is decreasing. About $200,000 has been paid out.

The appearance of Eldredge F. Gerrey, as one of the counsel for Stokes, indicates that the theory for the defense requires much elaboration of detail.

It is said that the pressure of freight occasioned by the railroad blockade has compelled the Pacific Mail company to charter another steamer to go to Aspinwall on the 25th.

The custom house investigating committe had surveyor Cornell before them to-day. He testified he had been to every State convention for ten years. There were six custom house officials at the convention last year, as delegates, and probably forty or fifty more who were not delegates. In his opinion no custom house patronage was used to control the State convention of 1871. The statement that one hundred custom house officers were travelling about was not correct. He said whenever he had track or suspicion of corruption by any officer he recommended his removal, and Murphy always met his view. In the time of Grinnell he failed to get an inspector removed for bribery, but never failed when he reported a case to Murphy. He was handed a notice, said to have been posted in the custom house, calling on the clerks to pay 2½ per cent of the salaries for the past year, and signed by Murphy. He pronounced it a forgery. He admitted there was a contribution for political purposes last fall. The officers paid about two per cent of their salaries, but said it was all voluntary. The officers took pride in helping to support their party, but he never knew of any one being turned off for refusing to contribute.

Gold dull. Sterling, 9½; governments dull. Stocks closed strong. The Pac. Mail was among the leading shoals in advance. There was no rise in the Pac. Mail, but there were purchases by parties who believed that the property would be more valuable in the future. W. U. Tel. 73½; quicksilver, 26¾; W. F. & Co., 57; Pac. Mail, 57½.

ANNAPOLIS, 18.—The legislature in joint convention, to-day, again balloted for U. S. Senator, without result. The highest vote for any person was fifteen.

The Democrats caucus to-night nominated Geo. R. Dennis, present State senator from Somerset county, he receiving 58 votes on the second ballot. This settles the matter.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The Farragut prize case in the supreme court of this district, was to-day referred by consent of counsel, to a board of arbitration, consisting of W.S. Payne, Boston; Thomas H. Durant, Washington, and G. A. Fox, ex-assistant secretary of the navy; with the understanding that parties may appeal from the decision of the board to the supreme court.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

Mexican Matters—The Japanese Embassy—Water for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—A dispatch *via* Tucson, says Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, had sent 1200 men to Sinaloa, to assist the authorities in the recapture of Masatlan.

Captain Phelps, of a United States steamer, who was ordered to Magdalena Bay, to investigate the situation of American colonists, reports that, after a full investigation, he finds no cause at all for such charges. No such expulsion took place, and no acts of hostility against Americans were committed by the Mexican authorities or citizens.

It has been decided to have a military review at 1 p. m. on Saturday, in honor of the Japanese Embassy. The banquet will be at the Grand Hotel, on Tuesday next. It will be thoroughly exclusive, only 200 plates, and the guests will necessarily be confined to officials, the committee and their immediate friends. To-morrow the Japanese will make an excursion around the Bay, on the *Capital*.

The different proposals for supplying San Francisco with water have been referred to a special committee of the board of supervisors, consisting of Shrader, McCarthy and Kennedy.

Advices from Mazatlan, by the steamer *Sacramento*, say that General Corona is preparing to attack the city which is now in possession of the revolutionists. The revolution is practically dead on the entire western coast.

The great Wharton trial still drags its weary length along, illustrating in a striking manner the uncertainty as to results or facts obtainable from the evidence of medical experts. It would seem as if the advance in the exact sciences tended more and more to prove the danger of implicitly relying on medical testimony alone in criminal trials.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New Orleans *Times* regards as "hopeful husbandmen" those who sow bribes and expect to reap reforms.—*Ib.*

A Model Inaugural.—That of Governor Noyes, of Ohio. It makes barely a half column in large type, and is as full of ideas as an egg is of meat.—*Ib.*

And now they have a sort of border ruffian war in the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico. We suspect that they caught the disease from New Orleans. This thing must be stopped, or it may get to Albany before we are done with it.—*Ib.*

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2.23 "	5.30 "	San Jose		4.05 "
2.23 "	5.30 "	Niles		4.05 "
11.57 "	2.30 PM	Stanton		7.05 "
		Vallejo		4.30 "
		Davis		
1.15 PM	4.30 "	Sacramento	3.00 PM	2.25 PM
	5.15 "	Colfax	10.20 "	
	8.45 AM	Reno	3.10 A	
	9.10 "	Winnemucca	4.15 P	
	1.20 P.	Battle Mountain	1.25 "	
	4.40 "	Elko	4.45 "	
	9.47 "	Ogden	9.30 "	

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