# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## BREVITIES.

Hook, in describing a badly cooked dinner, said everything was sour except the vinegar.

Pat was asked the other day if he understood French. "Yes, yer honor, if it's spoken in Irish."

A very slender man asked a friend what character he had better assume at a masquerade, and was advised to braid his legs and appear as a whip lash.

Spurgeon experiences great physical exhaustion after public speaking, and his physician advises him to desist for a while. He has published over one thousand sermons in London.

It is a well-established fact that people who live much in the sun are usually stronger and more healthy than those whose occupations deprive them of sunlight.

A London vicar proposes an itinerating church on wheels, to reach the neglected masses—a large furniture van with a belfry, and seats with other fittings, to hold thirty or forty persons, to pass from street to street.

English writers long ago accused the fashionable American woman of wine-sipping. Henry Ward Beecher now says she is addicted to swearing. If these authorities be accepted, she is about ready for the ballot.—*Ex.*

"Patty," called a lady to a young girl who was in the parlor, "did you tell your mother that I was here?" "Yes 'em," answered Patty demurely. "And what did she say?" "She said, 'Oh that dreadful woman again.'"

Mother, said a little boy, "I've got a bad headache and a sore throat, too." "Well, you shall have some medicine," said the mother. "It's no matter," resorted the shrewd urchin, "I've got 'em—but they don't hurt me."

Speaking of theoretical farming, Josh Billings says he once knew a man who wouldn't even set a gatepost without having the ground analyzed to see if it possessed the proper ingedients for post holes.

An exchange, describing a fashionable party, speaks of a gallant who whispered to a lady "and took her apart," and ungallantly adds that "it is not a very difficult feat to take a lady apart these times, but then there is very little left of her afterwards."

A Philadelphia woman who, 40 years ago, at the age of sweet sixteen, married a rich old fellow of three-score for his money, expecting soon to be a gay and festive young widow, has recently died aetat 56, leaving a husband of 100, and four children to mourn her loss.

A recent number of a Berlin newspaper says that a contractor of masons' work has been condemned to two years' imprisonment, and the carpenters to one and a half years' imprisonment, by one of the German courts, for criminal neglect in their work, the buildings falling in consequence.

France is henceforward to have but one executioner. Up to this time each chief town had for many hundred years possessed a special headsman, but the Versailles government has found this arrangement to be expensive, and worked an economy by suppressing all executioners except that of Paris.

A South Bend editor gets off the following at the expense of Indianapolis:

"Those citizens of Indianapolis who do not get presented with canes buy themselves notary public commissions. Every man you meet there who hasn't a cane is a notary public, and there are not over one hundred canes in the city."

Christopher Columbus was first buried at the Convent of St. Francais, in Spain; then his body was removed to the monastery of Las Cuevas; in 1536 it was removed across the Atlantic to San Domingo; in 1796 it was removed to the Havana cathedral, and now the news comes that his body is again to be removed and used to start a new cemetery in Havana.—*Ex.*

Efforts are being made by fashionable tailors in New York to revive the old fashion of knee-breeches. Fashion plates, representing English swells so attired, are displayed in clothiers' windows, and it is stated that the ladies of the women's rights persuasion are coming forward as a man in favor of the "knee plus ultra" movement.

An Indianapolis man is disgusted with the fair sex. The Journal says: "He stopped a horse and buggy which some lady had left unhitched, cutting his hands and bruising him considerably. The lady driver soon came up, and instead of thanking him she commenced scolding about the dirty buggy and the muddy lines, and wound up by telling him to get some paper and wipe off the mud."

At one time Bradburn was in straits, and wrote to John Wesley, who sent a £5 note, with this laconic epistle: "Dear Sammy—Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shall thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Yours, affectionately, John Wesley."

Bradburn replied: "Rev. and Dear Sir—I have often been struck with the beauty of the passage of Scripture quoted in your letter, but I must confess that I never saw such a *useful expository note upon it before.*"

A maiden lady who had once been jilted wrote her own epitaph as follows:

"Here lies the body of one
Who died of constancy alone.
Stranger! Advance with steps courageous,
For this disease is not contagious!"

The practice of muzzling dogs during summer, is based upon the popular supposition that hydrophobia is induced by hot weather. Statistics show that dogs are more liable to attacks of madness in winter than at any other time, and this disease is unknown in countries where the heat is intense.—*Ex.*

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### EASTERN DISPATCHES.

PORT LEYDON, N. Y., 26.—A Wilmington, N. C., dispatch says the outlaws Henry Berry Lowery and "Boss" Strong are dead.

Jules Favre, in his testimony before the committee of the French Assembly, broadly intimated that Washburne and some American officers aided the Prussian spies during the late war.

Two log huts, eighteen feet high and twenty feet square, were discovered in digging for the foundation of a new building in the rear of 82 Sullivan St., one evidently a residence of primitive times, the other a cattle shed.

In May, 1856, James O'Donnell was killed in a brawl in Rosevelt street, by one Michael Hays, who at once thereafter fled to California, and was not seen until last week, when he was met by a brother of the deceased, who went before a grand jury and had Hayes indicted. He was arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—There was an explosion of sulphur in the Potts colliery, near Ashland, Pa., this evening, by which ten men were burned, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 26.—The State Republican convention meets here to-morrow. There promises to be a very full attendance.

NASHVILLE, 26.—David Lewis, colored, shot by the mob last night, died this forenoon. He made a confession of the crimes of which he had been guilty, but denied the shooting of Murray, another of the band. Murray, who knew Jones well, in a dying statement declared he was shot by him.

### EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 26.—A special from Paris says if the negotiations for the withdrawal of the troops from the French territory prove successful the National Assembly will be dissolved.

In the Commons to-night Macfie, member for Leith, called attention to the disgraceful neglect of precautions for the protection of Scotland against a foreign foe, and moved that the coast defenses near Leith and Glasgow be strengthened. Sir Robert Anstouther seconded the motion.

Caldwell, secretary of war, admitted the plausibility of the motion, but argued that Liverpool should be properly defended first, and then Glasgow. There was no danger for Edinburg; even Paul Jones didn't attempt to attack that quarter. It should be remembered that the great improvements made in torpedoes had revolutionized the system of coast harbor defenses.

The motion was negatived without a division.

### MEXICAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, 17.—Manuel Asperos has left the capital for the United States, for the purpose of occupying a seat on the mixed commission in session in Washington.

The government troops attacked and defeated, after a fight of six hours, the insurgents in the State of Tobasco. The revolution there is considered over; all the leaders have fled. Porfiero Diaz is reported to have gone to New York, and other leaders of the insurrection are said to have gone to northern Mexico by steamer from Veru Cruz to Havana and thence to New Orleans, where they again sailed for Brazos and Santiago.

### A Territory Without Taxes.

Colorado presents a state of financial prosperity as a territory unequaled in the history of a new state, if not entirely without precedent. There is no indebtedness of any kind hanging over the territory. There is a surplus of $50,000 in the treasury. The current expenses of the government are less than $45,000 per annum. The law provides that no tax shall be levied for the current year, 1872; and that the tax of 1873 shall not exceed one and one-half mills on a dollar.—When the legislature meets again in January, 1874, the present surplus will scarcely be diminished. These are simple facts stated in a plain manner. They convey a wonderful meaning, however, and one which will be appreciated by all classes from the wealthy capitalist seeking investment for his money, to the humblest immigrant who knows from experience how hard it often is to meet the demands of the tax collector. Here is a territory with no debt, no taxes, and cash in the treasury; and that territory is Colorado. Let the fact be made known from the Atlantic to the Pacific; in England and Ireland; and among the nations of the continent. Its simple statement is sufficient; it tells its own story of solid prosperity, of public economy, of wise and intelligent control. It will bring more immigrants to Colorado, this one brief, stubborn fact, than columns of statements regarding other inducements which are presented. The capitalist, the mechanic, the farmer, the common laborer, each comprehends its meaning. The citizens of Colorado may well be proud of the financial position which is thus assumed by their territory. While other states and territories are struggling with heavy indebtedness and the burdens of high taxation, and suffering the evils of a depreciated credit, Colorado pays dollar for dollar, and her legislature votes no tax in 1872. And all this is done without any mean or niggardly policy. A liberal allowance—too liberal in fact—is made to the legislature, in addition to the payment by the United States. The supreme judges receive a large compensation besides their salaries allowed by the general government. All the Territorial officers are well paid, and have an ample contingent fund for all purposes. We are paying the general government for the use of its penitentiary—built by money received from the internal revenue taxes in this Territory at a rate which in three years will pay the whole cost of the building. A fair allowance is made to the immigration board, while all other just indebtedness is promptly met and paid. Our Territorial government is run on a liberal, though a truly economical basis; and yet there is no necessity for a tax in 1872. Furthermore, we make the assertion that the addition of $15,000 a year would meet all the expenses of state government. How insignificant the additional financial burdens, when the influence, power and responsibility of statehood is considered. Another point also presents itself. The wisdom of the late legislature in killing all local appropriation bills is now manifest. There were presented by members from various sections, bills appropriating money for objects worthy of aid, which amounted to an aggregate of $125,000. If one passed all must. Fortunately none passed, and the credit of the Territory was saved. Let counties have what they save by having no territorial tax, and apply it to the objects for which they asked aid at the hands of the whole Territory. We cannot too warmly congratulate our readers on the prosperous condition of the Territory, and the fact that it is a community with so well filled a public treasury that one year can be allowed to pass without the levy of tax.—*Colorado Real Estate Register.*

### THE PIRATES OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Among the numerous industrious races inhabiting the Twelve Thousand Islands of the Indian Archipelago some twenty-five years ago, there were whole tribes devoted to the exciting pursuit of piracy. It must not be supposed that they constituted a handful of men, whose haunt was some secluded or unknown isle, whence they issued occasionally on a piratical expedition, but a vast and organized body who boldly put forth to sea at certain periods of the year in large boats, well manned and armed, with cruel determination spread like a vast web through the intricate channels of the Eastern Seas to attack and plunder every vessel that came within their reach. Not satisfied with cruising in the immediate neighborhood of their haunts, they set sail on long voyages during several months in the year, after which they returned laden with rich stores to their homes. Incapable of fear, they scorned to envelop their movements in secret, but in the face of day lay in the open sea in wait for the first trading vessel, no matter to what nation she belonged, when, sometimes to the sound of music, and yells of defiance, they bore down upon the richly-laden ship, surrounded her, massacred the crew, and after rifling her of her stores, sank or left her drifting tenantless upon the sea. Sometimes the pirate fleet, with their swift and noiseless boats, stole stealthily down through the tree-shadowed waters of the narrow channels, and beneath the shelter of the jungle, rested its oars until the dead of night.

A peaceful village had been seen in the evening light clustering upon the beach on its raised platforms. The labor of the day is over, the song of the Dyak maiden floats on the air, the voice of children at their play makes a low murmur, the father leans from the long balcony running across the front of the little community of houses; groups are busy here and there. Early they retire to rest and perfect silence broods over the scene. The bright moonbeams play upon the waves, dotted with isles as far as the eye can reach; an undulating surface of jungle stretches interminably away in the back ground. Scarcely has the serenity of sleep stolen upon the spot when the waters around the shore are disturbed by the movements of many keels, that cut the waves and produce a rippling murmur, unheard, save by the cruel marauders intent upon their prey. A hundred krisses are unsheathed as they set their foot on shore, and a loud yell of triumph bursts from their lips as they find themselves secure upon the village platform. In hopeless fear the wretched victims fly to arms—the cry of despair from the mother, who, in dying, perceives her little one borne away from her arms—the shriek of the maiden struggling with her captor—all mingle confusedly with the groans of the dying and the loud yells of the pirates, who kressing the aged, carry away into hopeless captivity the maiden and the child. As a last act, a burning brand is applied to the frail tenement, and soon a mass of forked flame rises into the air, while the buccaneering fleet again put to sea and steer away before any alarm is given to the surrounding country. The morning sun rises upon a heap of black and smoking ruins.

Such scenes were of frequent occurrence in the Indian Archipelago twenty-five years ago. The burning of villages, the massacre of women and children were the constant practices of the freebooters, who dwelt not on some obscure island, but whose homes were scattered far and wide over the Archipelago. No one coming abruptly upon the rude-built and strong villages inhabited by these men could for one moment imagine the inhabitants to be the same who, at certain periods of the year, scoured the seas on expeditions of depredation and murder. The utmost taste presided over the disposition of their gardens and houses; the hight of rude luxury was displayed, and many of the productions of Europe were found scattered in their dwellings, standing sometimes on perches raised forty feet above the ground. Their wives and families were decked with every savage ornament; and while they remained at home, the freebooters appeared to forget the daring exploits of the sea, in the peaceful enjoyment of domestic comforts. The life of these pirates, if investigated, would be found to be one of singular romance and variety; but that of the less ferocious sea gipsies, skimming by day with their white-sailed prahus, over the ocean, and clustering by night near the shore, possesses in the highest degree the attributes of romance. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that since the period of which we have been speaking, Sir James Brooke and his associates have swept the seas of these vast buccaneering hordes, and have put a stop to the inhuman barbarities which were formerly of such frequent occurrence.—*Sacramento Union.*


ESTRAY.

ONE Red 3 year old Bull, branded B S on left horn, bush of the tail white. Came to my place in the spring of 1871. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away. LEROY HOLT.
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