

THE EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest eastern dispatches received this afternoon announce the passage, by the U. S. House of Representatives, of the Civil Rights Bill, by a vote of 153 to 95.

Both houses of the Minnesota legislature have now passed resolutions calling upon Congress to elect a committee to investigate the charges in connection with the P. M. corruption scandal, or to resign his position as congressman from that State.

The cold weather continues in the east; it has caused a good deal of suffering and some deaths among the people, and severe suffering among the stock. Railway travel on the Chicago and North-western road has been suspended two days on account of it.

The jury disagreed on the Kemble-Dana libel suit.

An interesting exciting time was had in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday, during the debate on the civil rights bill. One of the members, Brown, of Ky., made such severe criticisms upon the character of General Butler, that, by a vote of the House, he was called to the bar, and censured by the speaker. The bill was strongly condemned by several of the members on the republican side.

The Episcopalian of Illinois have elected Dr. Dekoster bishop of that diocese.

Ex-governor Buckingham, of Conn., died last night.

Prince Philip of Saxony and the eldest daughter of the King of Belgium were married yesterday.

A good deal of severe fighting is reported to have taken place in Spain the last day or two, with defeat on the side of the Carlists.

The proposition to re-impose the duty on tea and coffee is said not to meet with much favor in the ways and means committee.

An effort is to be made in Congress to restore the naturalization law to the condition in which it existed before the war of the rebellion.

Richard Ferguson was shot by J. C. Devine, yesterday, at Deep Creek, U. T.

Cardinal Rauscher is spoken of as likely to succeed Pope Pius Ninth.

Pinchback, senator elect from Louisiana, has memorialized the senate to take speedy action on his case.

The U. S. Senate adjourned, this morning, after the reading of the journal, as a mark of respect to the late Senator Buckingham.

The Rev. L. Coleman declines the bishopric of Northern Wisconsin, to which he was recently elected.

The heavy run on the Bank of England continues, nearly two hundred thousand pounds having been drawn therefrom to-day.

The British parliament has re-assembled. For synopses of the Queen's speech see telegraph news.

The scene in the U. S. House of Representatives to-day has seldom been equalled in its history, and orator was crowded with spectators, and hundreds outside, unable to gain admission. The principal speakers were Shanks, Garfield, and Butler, the latter closing the debate on the amendment in relation to mixed schools, which was adopted.

ABUSES OF DANCING.

If dancing is an agreeable and useful pastime, it is also liable to numerous and great abuses. There is to many people a powerful fascination in dancing, and such people are liable to practise it to excess. But there is no evil in dancing, except in the excess of other abuse of it.

Dancing is not a business with the generality of people, and therefore it should not be practised by them as a business. It is to most simply a recreation, a social relaxation from the regular business of life, and therefore it should be practised by them as recreation, and as such alone.

With young people dancing may be and often is used in an educational as well as a recreative light, and therefore it may be by them so considered and accepted, and as an end, but as a means to an end, like most other educational drill or discipline, which end is the attainment of general healthfulness and of easy, elastic, graceful carriage, as well as the cultivation of refined sociability. Professional dancers are not infrequently long lived, Garfield's wife, Madame Violette, a German dancer, died at the age of 98.

Dancing to excess is dissipation. It is giving to recreation the time, energy and means which should be devoted to the sober and necessary business of life. Herein dancing is made an evil and with some people proves a great evil.

When a man has worked four or five hours steadily and with energy at any one pursuit, his energy is usually exhausted. When the natural energy of a man begins to flag after such a term of steady labor, during all the further time he spends at it without refreshment, relaxation, or rest, he is drawing on his future energy, and the debt he has to pay, some time or other, probably with interest, for the creditor is Nature, and it is inexorable.

If four or five hours is about the time for one spell of energetic and vigorous labor, it is also sufficient for one spell of active recreation, of dancing for instance. It is a far longer time than continuous dancing can be kept up by one person, and such persons if divided by numerous brief intervals of rest. Thus, for all useful purposes, four or five hours attendance at a dance is sufficient at one time, especially when we recollect that in most instances a day's ordinary labor has been performed during the same day, and another day's ordinary labor must be performed on the day following. From six till ten o'clock in the evening, or from seven till eleven, is ample time to be devoted to dancing for all purposes of health, recreation, and social enjoyment. Any material excess of these hours is likely to result in evil in one shape or another.

Some people will say, that they would then have only just entered into the spirit of dancing. But we

may say that it is better to break off in the very midst and height of the enjoyment than to push after it until the energies flag very sensibly and the vitality is fast evaporating. If you break off in the midst of the enjoyment your energies are retained, they have been healthfully exercised, they are not impaired, not unduly drawn upon, and the reminiscences will be most agreeable, all which experience will be reversed if the light of pleasure is pursued to its last feeble flicker in the grey dawn of the morning.

Never mind the song that says, "We won't go home till morning, till daylight does appear." That is the song of revelling and dissipation, and is not worthy of acceptance as a rule of conduct by sensible persons, who have every day duties to discharge. People who follow that policy and pursue pleasure all night are burning the candle of their lives at both ends. They are fit for nothing the next day, but to lie in bed and sleep, or loiter upon the sofa and look and speak and act "as cross as a witch." That is far from the kind of life that young people should take for their pattern. In such cases dancing is a real evil, and a great one. Of the two it would be better to renounce dancing altogether than to be so excessively, unwisely, and injuriously devoted to it.

Dancing should neither be pursued for too long a time at once, nor at too frequently recurring times. Whenever it induces, either actually or in its wearying effects, at one time, or at frequent times, upon the hours which should be devoted to the necessary labors of life, it becomes an evil, that, the excess is an evil, and should be discouraged accordingly. If dancing is considered as strictly a recreation, and followed accordingly, there will be but little danger in pursuing it to excess. But young people are not apt to think of these things, and their judgment is likely to lag far behind their feelings, especially in those departments of recreative activity, amusement, or pleasure, to which they are ardent devotees.

When people become so fond of dancing, so taken up with it, so absorbed in its pursuit, that they cannot resist an invitation, but must visit the ball-room so frequently as to seriously interfere with their proper avocations, the evil is likely to be very serious, and they should think much and soberly and well upon the subject, recollecting that their usefulness as son or daughter, father or mother, or citizen, is greatly imperilled and is very likely to be materially impaired. If they can not judge for themselves how much time they may safely devote to dancing, and how frequently they may engage in parties of that kind, they should ask the opinions of the more sensible of their friends, and abide by the same when given. Too much recreation of any kind dissipates the energies, mental and physical, and enfeebles the person, male or female, for the active and serious business of life.

MARRIAGE.—The Woman's Journal says—

"The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that the consent of the parties is all that is requisite to make a marriage valid, and that no ceremony is necessary—the same doctrine has already been laid down in several other states."

That is something like Scotch marriage, and so far as the responsibility of the union is concerned it is thereby nullified on the right person. Still there is a higher marriage, is there should be, than that of mere consent of the parties alone, for intelligent creatures. Animals marry on the mutual consent plan.

GIVE THE DATE.—The Sacramento Union of Feb. 2 has the following paragraph—

"The DESERTER NEWS has dug up from the Book of Mormon some paragraphs which justify it in asserting that the late General Morrow late commandant at Camp Douglas, has been doomed to the bottomless pit. The reason why this doctrine has been laid down is made of the gallant soldier's spirit is, that he once came to Utah to interfere with the Kingdom of God, and a change of venue was granted him to New Orleans, because the execution of sentence."

If our able Sacramento contemporary will be kind enough to inform us what issue of the DESERTER NEWS any passage of the kind above described occurred, we shall feel obliged. Otherwise the statement of the Union can not be accepted.

THE BEECHER BUSINESS.—The Chicago Advance, a religious paper, thinks the prospects are that Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton and Mr. F. B. Carpenter will hold to their allegations of Beecher's confession of guilt, that he will deny the confession, that he and Mrs. Tilton will deny the main charge, that the jury will disagree, that the nonchalance and levity assumed by some who are most interested, are painfully out of place, and that "as the trial goes on it is one of the saddest scenes that the sun looks down upon in the world."

By Telegraph.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Death of Buckingham.

WASHINGTON, 5.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal, and marked respect to the memory of Senator Buckingham; Senators Hamilton, Sherman, Fenton and Washburn were appointed a committee to attend his funeral.

HOUSE.

The Civil Rights Bill.—The Mixed School Question Settled.

The attendance of spectators, to-day, was fully as large as yesterday, a large proportion being colored people. The civil rights bill was taken up at 10.30, and a number of uninteresting ten minutes speeches were made.

At 12.15 Butler called the previous question. Shanks, in the course of a speech, said he had the equal rights plank of the Cincinnati platform of '72, which he read, causing much laughter all over the house, which were renewed when he announced that he would offer it as a preamble to the bill.

Butler accepted the substitute, and the bill is now in that shape before the House, with an hour's debate; a quarter of which was given to Garfield.

At 12.40 Butler rose to close the debate. The scene presented in the House has rarely been surpassed. Every gallery, including the diplomatic and ladies' galleries, was crowded, and nearly a thousand people were crowded around the doors attempting to gain entrance. Butler's speech presented no notable points beyond an attempt to retort on John Young Brown, by having read a reasonable letter written by him at the beginning of the war, in spite of the objections of Hale, of N. Y., and others. He moved that the bill be stricken from the record, but no vote was taken. Butler concluded his speech and a vote was then taken on the school amendment, which was carried, 128 to 48.

The next vote was on a motion to insert the amendment of White, as a substitute for Cessna's amendment, which was practically the senate bill. White's amendment was rejected, as was then Cessna's substitute. A vote was then taken on the adoption of the preamble moved by Shanks, several Democrats voting for it.

The Civil Rights Bill Passed.

The preamble to the bill was adopted by 219 to 23, and at three o'clock the bill was placed upon its passage. The vote on the civil rights bill was 153, yeas 88. I. Ambler, Smith, Starnard, Cuchfield, Lowndes, Roderick, R. Butler, Egan, Brambery and Phelps, republicans, voted in the negative. No demonstration, either on the floor or in the galleries, followed the announcement of the vote.

A Righteous Decision.

The owners of the four leading machines—the Wheeler & Wilson, the Wilcox & Gibbs, the Singer and the Howe—have organized a sort of sewing-machine ring, and obtained what amounted to a monopoly of the business. This company has been actively engaged ever since 1873 in besieging Congress for the purpose of obtaining an Act which would enable them to extend their monopoly for seven years longer to monopolize what is known as the "four-motion feed," the most valuable feature of the principal machines now in use. How profitable this monopoly has been appears from the fact that A. B. Wilson has already realized three or four millions out of it, while Singer admits that his profits prior to 1870 amounted to \$2,000,000. How much his patents have paid since that time is not known; but it is estimated by those who are familiar with the subject that the further extension sought for, granting another seven years monopoly of this feed-motion, would be worth not less than from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars.

The Senate Committee on Patents have at last agreed to report adversely to the extension sought by the monopolists, and in so doing have rendered a righteous decision in favor of the hundreds of thousands of poor needlewomen out of the world, and in opposition to the fortunes of the members of the combination have been built up. The inventor of any contrivance useful to mankind has an equitable right to a fair return for his ingenuity and skill, and for the thought and labor expended in perfecting it. But it is too much to ask that he should be permitted to levy a perpetual tax upon those who use his invention. The actual cost of the average sewing machine does not exceed twelve or fifteen dollars, and yet for more than twenty years prices have been exacted by the monopoly yielding them a clear profit on each machine from thirty to fifty dollars. The effect of the refusal to grant the extension will soon begin to be felt, and within two years the price of the best machines in use will be reduced to \$20, or even lower.—S. F. Chronicle.

IF YOU WANT FURNITURE CALL AT J. M. JOELSON'S, Groesbeck Block, SECOND SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

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Agents in Utah For the sale of Cass' Improved Meat Holders.

Orders from the Country promptly filled. Free delivery to all parts of the City.

NO. 87 FIRST SOUTH ST.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

San Francisco, Feb. 4.

300 N. Valley, 7 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 122 1/2; 123 1/2; 124 1/2; 125 1/2; 126 1/2; 127 1/2; 128 1/2; 129 1/2; 130 1/2; 131 1/2; 132 1/2; 133 1/2; 134 1/2; 135 1/2; 136 1/2; 137 1/2; 138 1/2; 139 1/2; 140 1/2; 141 1/2; 142 1/2; 143 1/2; 144 1/2; 145 1/2; 146 1/2; 147 1/2; 148 1/2; 149 1/2; 150 1/2; 151 1/2; 152 1/2; 153 1/2; 154 1/2; 155 1/2; 156 1/2; 157 1/2; 158 1/2; 159 1/2; 160 1/2; 161 1/2; 162 1/2; 163 1/2; 164 1/2; 165 1/2; 166 1/2; 167 1/2; 168 1/2; 169 1/2; 170 1/2; 171 1/2; 172 1/2; 173 1/2; 174 1/2; 175 1/2; 176 1/2; 177 1/2; 178 1/2; 179 1/2; 180 1/2; 181 1/2; 182 1/2; 183 1/2; 184 1/2; 185 1/2; 186 1/2; 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