

am willing to compare Senator with Senator from Western States and from New York in all the history of the last forty years. I will go further, and compare the purity of Western Legislatures with that of the Legislatures of two or three of the States not many hundred miles away from the city of Washington. In reference to their representation in the Congress of the United States I do not think that the gentleman from New York would desire that a comparison should be prosecuted very far touching that very State to which he referred, especially the State of Nevada, the illustration he used that the people of the West are too much in the habit of sending men of means to the Senate of the United States. I ask him whether his constituents, above all others in the Union, have not been loudest in their praise of one of these very Senators, nay, of that very Senator himself, for having the other day made the ablest speech upon the financial questions of the country in the Senate, and a speech in support of their own views.

"As to my own State and the State of Wisconsin, do we not remember that noble and honest man, Mr. Dodge, who was the first Senator that Wisconsin sent here? Do not I and others of us remember that other man, one of the first sent from the State of Iowa, James W. Grimes, whose ability on the floor of the Senate was equal to that of the foremost Senator from any State of the Union, who long wielded power over the entire Navy of the United States as perhaps no other chairman of the Naval Committee ever did; a man who went almost unknown to the State of Iowa, and came back here and took his seat as Senator from the new State, and developed an integrity, an honesty, and a vigorous ability to an extent unsurpassed by the representative of any State in the Union? Shall I point to Benton, of Missouri, one of the five great men of the strongest era in the history of the United States Senate, who came as a Senator from a State with a population not one-third that of the State of New York. Shall I go through history, and point to Clay, of Kentucky, and others from the new States whose renown is a part of the history of the country?"

"And so going over the Senate of the United States, man for man, new States and old States, I will challenge comparison of ability and public service upon the testimony of history. And I say that the young, the vigorous, the intelligent population of the West, though they may not be educated in schools of learning as I wish they might be, do understand human character, and do know the men who will best serve their States and the country."

Mr. Cox was not in favor of admission, but not for the reasons given by Mr. Potter, whose doctrine was not that of the people of the State of New York, as he (Mr. Cox) understood it. Nor was it in accordance with the precedents, as he understood them, in that House or in the Senate. He would not object to the admission of New Mexico as a State upon the ground suggested by Mr. Hoar. While they had Arkansas, South Carolina, and Louisiana to take care of it would be a very good amendment to the bill to provide for their admission at the same time as New Mexico.

The bill was then passed, as before reported, by a vote of 160 to 54, 76 not voting.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—An improved or newly invented felted fabric has been introduced and brought to a great degree of perfection in England. It is useful for curtains, upholstery, bookbinding, etc. It can be made to imitate the solidity of Cordova leather, the rich brocaded silks of Lyons, the elegant cretonnes, Mulhouse, the purity and gloss of damask linen, and the magnificent paper of China and Japan. It is, in fact, a species of Japanese paper. It is as durable as any woven fabric, is impermeable, light and warm, and particularly applicable for curtains and quilts, and needs no washing. Its colors never fade, and it is so cheap that elegant curtains three yards long, ready made with bands, sewed and lined, range in price from \$1 to \$5 the pair. The manufacture has

not yet been sufficiently extended to meet the home demand, consequently the article is not sold in foreign markets. But it soon must be in extensive use in all civilized nations if the things said in its favor are true.

JUDICIAL HAPPINESS.—Now that Judge McKean has decided against the power of the Probate Courts in Utah to grant divorces, that crazy and judicial member is happier than he was when the Supreme Court of the United States practically pronounced him a judicial knave, if not worse. — *Omaha Herald.*

SHOT THE VILLAIN.—The Syracuse (New York) *Journal* states that Thomas D. Kelley, of Oxford, the seducer of Josephine Le Clear, of Manlius, who subsequently died of abortion, procured by Dr. Hayes, was shot by Albert Le Clear, and instantly killed, the body receiving three revolver shots. Le Clear escaped.

A MICAWBER JUDGE.

A MICAWBER chief justice there is in Utah. Ever since the U. S. Supreme Court put a stop to his illegal course, and abolished his illegal juries, he has persistently refused, at various times, to have any juries, or to do anything requiring juries. He has been waiting for something to turn up, which should give him enlarged judicial powers, plenary if possible, with juries virtually of his own choosing, that a man's appearance in his court on charge of crime might be tantamount to conviction. Honest and intelligent juries, men who have some regard to constitutional principles and to justice, are dreadful obstacles to the wanton whims and partizan prejudices of a "missionary judge." Such juries this unjust judge did not want, nor would he have. He would rather stop the whole judicial machinery, paralyze the bar, and give the entire community up to anarchy, than have an honest jury, than try a man by a jury of his peers. The judge wanted a jury of enemies to the accused, so that conviction might be sure in every case where his Honor's friends or the friends of such a jury were not likely to be hurt. Juries of this class he could procure under his initial policy, had not the Supreme Court at Washington stopped him in his law-defying and iniquitous course and said to him, "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no further. Here let thy proud and wanton course be stayed." Since then his Honor's policy has been one of masterly inactivity. He has waited and waited for something to turn up favorable to his notions, waited for Congress to enact some unconstitutional and proscriptive law that would empower him to do legally, if not constitutionally, what he at first tried to do illegally and in defiance of both law and constitution. The judge, the "ring," the absentee U. S. officers, and their subsidized local organ here have exerted their energies to the utmost to secure this proscriptive legislation, and now that the infamous Poland bill has passed the House, though it is not exactly what he wanted, his Honor's hollow eyes sparkle with hope and confidence that he will soon have a chance to carry out his nefarious designs under cover of law, and deprive numbers of the people of their limited liberty and their hard-earned property, if not their lives.

KINGSLEY AND WOODHULL.—This is how the Oakland *Transcript* talks of the reception of Canon Kingsley and V. Woodhull in San Francisco—

"San Francisco turned out a rather slim audience to hear Kingsley, a man eminent in letters, as one of the ripest *belles lettres* scholars, and most masterly writers of the present day. But she gave the obscene Woodhull an overflowing house. If Kingsley comes to Oakland to lecture he may surely reckon

on upon a crowded audience. If the Woodhull comes here, she will either talk to empty benches, or be hissed from the rostrum."

NORTHWARD.—The *New North-West* says it is informed that Gov. Potts, of Montana, has received positive instructions to prevent the return to the Big Horn Country of the Yellowstone Expedition, regrets such a restrictive policy on part of the government, and thinks "if this matter were properly presented to the Department, backed up by the indorsement of prominent officials, that the prohibition ought to be rescinded, and if the apprehensions of a short mining season are realized there will be less difficulty in August than now in organizing a command of sufficient numbers to accomplish the purposes proposed."

The *Montanion* says—

"Ten Coy, Chief of the Bannocks, Shoshones and Sheep-eaters, has been ordered to remove from Lemhi to the Fort Hall reservation, the order having been worked up by Major Reed, at Fort Hall. Governor Potts endeavored eighteen months since to have them remove there, but their protestations were so strong against removal, and their presence at Lemhi so devoid of evil that the governor dropped the matter. Ten Coy now declares that they will not leave Lemhi; that they will rather forfeit all the government aid; that they have two hundred warriors, and will fight it out *a la* Modoc rather than go. Ten Coy is about the best of the Indian chiefs, and a young fellow who means business when he talks. We do not know of any well authenticated case of his band having done any harm in Montana. Of course, if the government insists on his removal resistance is futile, although it may cost blood and treasure manifold more than any benefits to be obtained. The action of the Governor in asking a revocation of the order, or a commission to examine into the matter before final action is taken, is commendable, and will probably result in the order being rescinded."

Throughout settled Montana there have fallen recently a series of rain showers almost unprecedented for the season, nothing like them having been seen since 1868. The heavy rains, however, have not annihilated the "ironclads," as hoped for. Says the *Madisonian* of May 23—"Much of the growing crop in the counties of Beaverhead, Madison and Gallatin has already been eaten up or destroyed by the grasshoppers. Soon after they take possession of a field of grain, everything green and growing is obliterated."

All the minerals are not yet extracted from Montana. Another fine vein of coal has been struck in Bozeman Pass, and the Jefferson river placer mines are talked of in this way in the *Avant Courier*—"The mines are the biggest thing that has ever before been struck in the Territory. The most flattering prospects have been obtained all along the river. Work will be commenced by a large number of claim owners as soon as the river commences to fall."

GEN. BRISTOW.—The *New York Times* gives the following description of the newly appointed Secretary of the Treasury—

"General Bristow is a large, fine-looking man. He is courteous, of pleasant address and dignified in bearing. He has the frank, direct manner of a soldier, and his word may be implicitly trusted. He has the reputation of unimpeachable integrity, and upon him no Treasury rings have any claim or dependence. The personal friends of Bristow are enthusiastic in their predictions of his success. They say he will not use his office for political or personal purposes, and that he will be something more than an irresponsible machine for signing papers which he has not read."

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.—Matthew Arnold talks about the world needing more sweetness and light. Beecher seems to be impressed with a similar idea. Somebody put the following question to the last named gentleman—

"What can we do for a friend for whom we have prayed a long time, and all that we can say or do only makes him more determined to have his own way?"

Beecher answered thus—

"Nobody likes to live in an atmosphere of incessant reproof. If you want to win his heart and melt his opposition do not darken his life by making him feel, even by your looks or air, that you are groaning over him as a miserable sinner. Make life cheerful to him; make your own love for him a source of joy; let your piety be full of sweetness and light; show the utmost appreciation of his good qualities, and be patient. The case as you state it is not a very bad one."

CRUEL PENALTIES.—Mr. Bayard, in a recent discussion in the Senate of the United States, said, "I can see in all these attempts to invade the relations between man and wife, to establish differences, to declare those to be two whom God hath declared to be one, elements of chaotic disorder, elements of destruction to all those things which are, after all, our best reliance for a good and a pure and an honest government." "I have sat in this chamber and seen laws leveled with the most serious and cruel penalties against a class of people practising polygamy in our Territories."

HAYDEN'S EXPLORATIONS.—The *Omaha Herald* of June 5 has the following—

"Hayden is a vigorous and able explorer. His examinations of the Territories have proven of inestimable value to the savans of our own and foreign countries whose life-work it is to penetrate the mysteries which geological science unfolds of the formation of these remarkable regions, whilst his admirable narratives of their agricultural and mineral resources are invaluable contributions to knowledge upon these subjects. It is for these reasons Congress advances upon all former precedent by appropriating \$100,000 to prosecute his surveys. No higher compliment could possibly be paid to Hayden and his work."

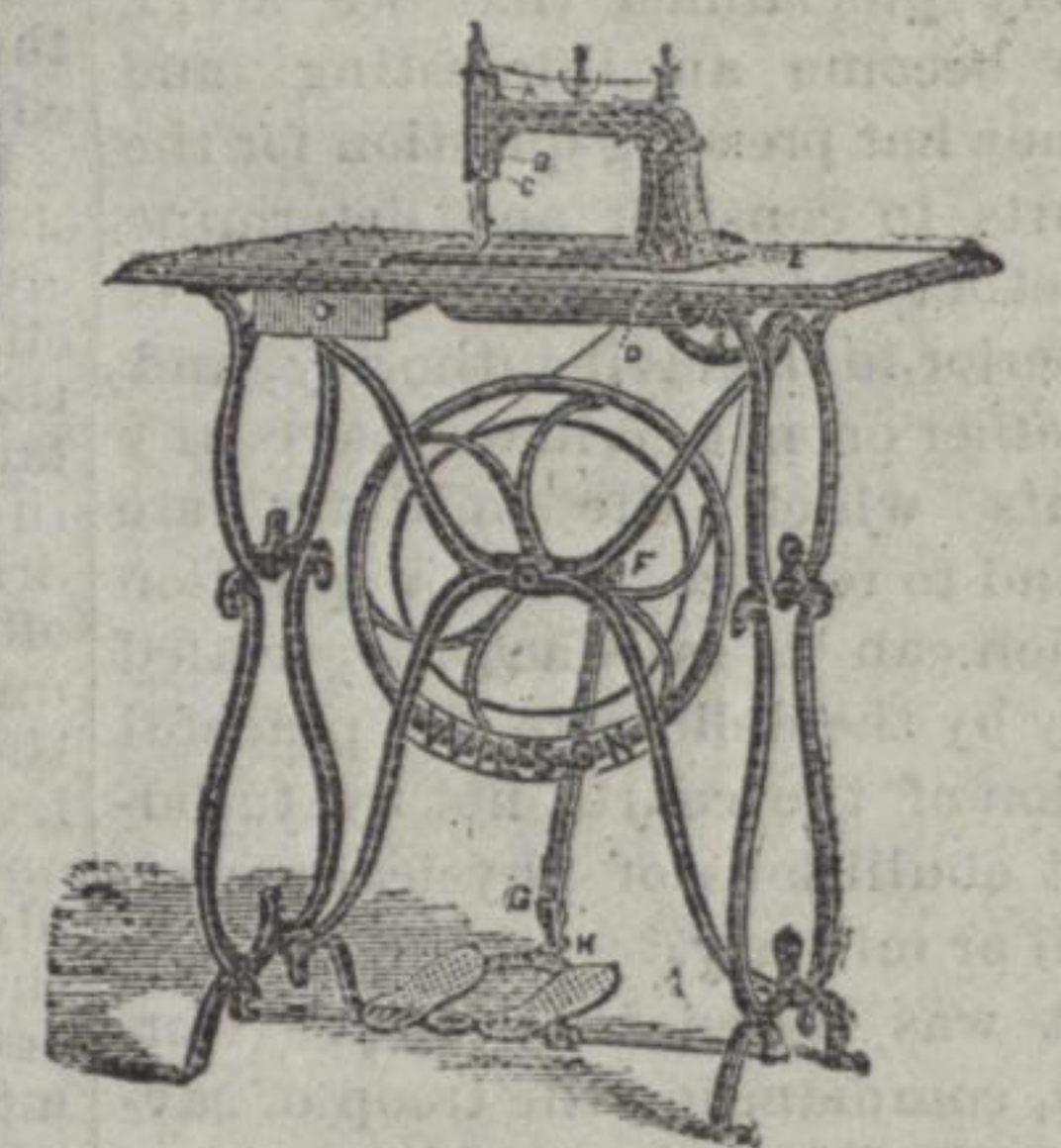
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NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 22nd day of April, 1873, Orson A. Dispain's cash entry R. and R. No. 1182 of the N 1/2 of the S W 1/4 of Section 12, S 3, R 1 E, was suspended in Washington. For the reason that in the Township Plat it appears that this tract was returned as mineral land, and a hearing was ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine the mineral or non-mineral character of the said tract. Therefore, the 27th day of June, 1874, is set for hearing for the said Orson A. Dispain, whose post office address is Granite, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, to appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, to prove the non-mineral character of said land and of each legal subdivision of the same, at which time all persons are notified to appear and show the mineral character of the same, there being no mineral lying on the same or no known mineral mines in the immediate vicinity.
WILLETT POTTINGER,
Register.
GEO. OVERTON, Receiver. w17 1m

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