

PARIS, 16.—The Republican journals commend, highly, the votes of the Right and Left Centre yesterday, against the restoration of the monarchy; they say it shows that a monarchy is impossible. The Orleanist journals consider the action of the Assembly leaves the situation unchanged, but they think the consequence will be the consolidation of McMahon's powers.

The fire in the forest of Fontainebleau was extinguished after destroying ten acres of timber.

LONDON, 17.—This is the second day of the Ascot races. The royal hunt cup was won by "Lowlander," "Maid of Perth," second. "Apology" won the coronation stakes, "Blanch Fleur," second. "Atlantic" won the Ascot Derby, "Clairvoyant" second. "Lammas" won the Ascot Biennial, "Spectator" second, "Couronne de Fer."

PARIS, 17.—Copies of the New York Herald, containing Rochefort's letter, written on his arrival at New York, have been seized, on account of the attack on McMahon.

In a fight in Algiers, thirty-seven Moorish insurgents were killed; the loss of the French troops was six killed and ten wounded.

PANAMA.—President Barrios, of Guatemala, has ordered commandant Gonzales to be shot, on the score of criminal disobedience to the military laws of the republic; no ill-feelings exist between Magee and the government.

LONDON, 18.—Stephen Gleinne, brother-in-law of Gladstone, is dead. W. H. Gladstone, son of the ex-premier, inherits the estate of the deceased.

Rochefort was recognized by a crowd in Dublin and hissed.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has sailed for N. Y., on the steamship America.

The Bank of England has fixed the minimum rate of discount at 2 1/2 per cent.

A special dispatch to the Times from India, says that 123 rioters in Sittin district, have been sentenced to imprisonment from two to five years.

Forty deaths from cholera are reported at Dinburgh.

THE POLAND SPOILIATION BILL.

The House bill to plunder Utah ought not to pass the Senate without more discussion than it is likely to receive either inside or outside that body. That it is calculated or even intended to reform any abuse, or right any wrong, no one on this side of Judge Poland's district can be expected to believe. But that it is a most perilous and iniquitous measure, devised not only to torment and strip the Mormons, but to deplete the Treasury of the United States besides, was abundantly shown in the partial, acrimonious, and unseemly debate which preceded its passage.

The present Congress has exhibited as little respect for any recognized principle of common honesty or common decency as any of its predecessors; but we are free to say that we can remember no scene in all its history more shameful and disgusting than the one it presented, with so much pharisaical and ignominious pride on the eve of passing this bill. Here were some hundreds of politicians, mindful of approaching elections, and eager to earn cheap reputations for a sort of virtue which very few of them possess. Here, on the other hand, were the unhappy Mormons, against whom an accusation could be made with impunity, and for whom it was supposed no kind of sympathy could be excited in any Congressional district in the Union. A magnificent scheme of plunder, a helpless community, and a great moral ideal, constituted together an exceptional opportunity and an overpowering temptation. In vain did Mr. Potter present the constitutional inhibition. In vain did Delegate Cannon iterate and reiterate the fact patent to everybody that the bill was made, not to punish criminals, but to despoil the thifty and enrich the greedy, and prove his assertion by pointing to the lobby visibly at work. Mr. Poland acknowledged that the bill was drawn in part by a small but venomous attorney from Salt Lake, who, having an eye to business, was permitted to write his own law, while Mr. Crouse of Nebraska announced the foregone conclusion by stating that the hightoned statesmen who sat near him "didn't care what in hell the bill contained, they were going for it."

They did go for it, and if the Senate should do likewise, what are the consequences to be? Grant will sign it, of course. * * * The ignorant and brutal McKean has just been re-appointed Chief Justice, with a view to future operations. There can be little hope that a Senate which contains Hipple-Mitchell and John Patterson will fail to pass such a bill, or that the President of Sanborn and Shepherd should hesitate much about delivering up a parcel of rich but defenceless fanatics to the cruel and rapacious "ring" composed of such disreputable characters as he delights to honor.

In Utah there are about eighty-six thousand Mormon to several hundred Gentile residents. The Mormons own the soil, the stock, the goods and chattels. A few of the Gentiles keep store, live cleanly, and make money, while the rest run the courts, lobby bills through Congress, annoy the Mormons, steal mines, and make even more money than the decent Christians who mind their own business. Out of the entire anti-Mormon population probably not more than one hundred are in favor of passing the private property of the Territory through the blackened hands of McKean and the other conspirators, to be by them distributed as lawful booty. That, nevertheless, is the programme prescribed by Poland's bill. The eighty-six thousand Mormons, in spite of the silent protest of the six hundred respectable Gentiles, are to be handed over to the one hundred miscreants who constitute the federal ring and huddled under the fouled ermine of McKean. They are made court, jury and prosecutor. The homes of the people will be broken up by wholesale, and in that now smiling country we shall see a desolation, compared to which that produced by plague, pestilence or war would be cheerful to look at, for it includes not merely material ruin, but the two greatest concerns of man—religion and the domestic relations. It is manifestly impossible that this atrocious raid can be carried to the bitter end without a military force, and accordingly we shall have the regular army placed under the orders of McKean, and in all probability a volunteer force to clothe, equip and feed, with patronage and contracts to ease the conscience of the Administration party.

Mr. Cannon, the Delegate, attempted to expose the inevitable consequences of the bill. * * * He managed, however, to impart a hint, which would have been fatal to the whole scheme if a majority of our noble representatives had cared—as Mr. Crouse assured they did not—"what in hell the bill contained." He intimated * * * that among the corrupt designs of the carpet baggers was one to seize the legislative power of the Territory, and then tax and issue bonds until bankruptcy should terminate the process. The poor soul was right of course. That certainly will be as inevitable as death.

The property holders will be arraigned, convicted, and disfranchised in batches. The hundred knaves already in possession of the jury box will take exclusive possession of the ballot box, and sit down as the Legislature of Utah. Terror, confusion and corruption will reign. Families broken up, children without protection, farms and homesteads under the hammer, a barbarous judiciary with its servile tools at Salt Lake, troops harrying the country, and a grand carnival of vulgar thieves rejoicing in their work, will make the final spectacle under Mr. Poland's bill. Compared to this, the fate of South Carolina would be supremely enviable, and compared to this the wretched Mormons might well wish for their barren desert, which attracted nobody's cupidity, and which has bloomed under their careful hands only to invite destruction.

It may seem impertinent to cite the Federal Constitution to Mr. Poland and the 155 gentlemen in Congress who care not "what in hell his bill contains;" but we nevertheless think it quite proper to remark in passing that their bill is in flagrant violation of at least two provisions of that antiquated instrument—the one respecting religion and the one respecting trial by jury. * * * No man who has followed the bleeding trail of Mormonism from Missouri to Salt Lake can doubt that it [polygamy] is held to by these foolish and fated people with the fervor of religious conviction. It is their revelation out of Heaven,

and we are not saying much for it when we say that it is almost as good as Schuyler Colfax's or Bishop Newman's.

As to the trial by jury, Judge Poland's bill simply, plainly, and solemnly abolishes it. It enacts that no Mormon shall ever be tried by his peers, but always by his enemies, known and selected for that reason alone; that he shall never stand before "an impartial jury of the vicinage," but always before a partial, packed, and interested jury of carpet-bagging aliens. * * * —New York Sun.

Correspondence.

Ten Dollar Sewing Machines.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 17, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

You will see from the inclosed letter, from a responsible firm in New York City, that Robert J. Mulligan & Co., general manufacturers, 336 Canal St., New York, whose advertisement I enclose, from the Beaver Enterprise, cannot be found at their thus advertised place of business. The conclusion is thus forced that the firm is not a bona fide one, as advertised. I believed as much when I wrote to New York about them, as I did not see their advertisement in any other of our Territorial papers. You can use the inclosed letter for the behoof of the people, who might be misled and suffer loss by relying upon such advertisements. Hoping that the other papers will copy it,

Respectfully yours, A. M. M.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1874.

A. M. Myser, Esq., Salt Lake City.

Dear Sir—In regard to the sewing machine for \$10, the writer went up to 333 Canal street, and was told they had gone to 95 Liberty street, but at the latter place no one had heard of them. They are not in the Directory, and the writer addressed a letter to them and put in the post office, but up to the present writing has received no reply. You can draw your own inference. Meantime, if we hear anything from them we will let you know.

Yours truly, * * *

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

There are many persons in this western country who prefix their names with a handle, such as "professor." Will you be kind enough, for my benefit and probably some others, to state what constitutes a right to that title?

GENERAL BUNCOMBE.

We do not think that a person has a claim to the title of professor unless he has advanced sufficiently in the particular branch or branches of science or art, which he may profess to be a professor of, to creditably pass an examination before an acknowledgedly competent board of examiners, scientists and experts. Worcester says a professor is, "one who publicly teaches any science or art, particularly in a university, college, etc."

Of course the natural presumption is that the party claiming the title has at least a fair knowledge of the branch of which he claims to be professor, but this seems to be cast aside in this Western country as an "old fogy" notion, and the consequence is that titled individuals are as thick as flies in September.

Generally if a person claims to have a recipe to cure the measles and has read Dr. Coffin's work, he is known as a doctor. And if he succeeds in amputating a wart the title covers the profession of surgeon. There is a genius in this City who, among other things, makes a kind of business of cleaning teeth and paring nails, who is known as Dr. So-and-so.

If an individual is ambitious to be called by or adopt the title of professor of music in the west, he has but to learn to scrape "The Arkansas Traveler," "Yankee Doodle," and "Pop Goes the Weasel" on the fiddle, and he is made. If he desires to be a professor of geology, let him haul ore from Bingham a while, and learn the difference between copper quartz and galena. If a school teacher can manage to spell professor without making a

greater blunder than putting two f's in it, he can sign his name with the coveted prefix. The popular notion of the manner of securing a life interest in the title of Colonel on the Pacific slope appears to be to lead a party of men who go out for a cattle drive; and the aspirant to the title of judge has but to sit in judgment on some little boys who have broken a pane of glass in a window, when playing ball. If a man who calls himself a professor of botany establishes the fact that he knows a leek from a Swedish turnip, he passes muster.

Arm Broken—Y. L. R. and M. I. S.

TOOELE, June 20, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Another accident occurred here to-day, at the shingle mill in Middle Canyon. While Brother A. Hinks was examining a part of the machinery his left arm was caught by a belt and broke at the wrist and otherwise fractured. Also the left side of his head was badly injured, and the left ear nearly severed. Dr. Dodds attended to the case and reports favorably.

The following named ladies visited this place on the 11th and 12th instant—Miss E. R. Snow, Mrs. Horne, Mrs. Howard, and Mrs. Z. Young, held three meetings with the sisters, and organized a Young Ladies' Retrenchment and Mutual Improvement Society with Miss Eliza De La Mere President. About seventy of the young ladies had their names enrolled. The instructions given were very good and timely. Their visit was duly appreciated.

On Friday afternoon the above ladies visited Pine Canyon and had a good time. RURAL.

Child Drowned.

SPRING CITY, Utah,

June 17, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

This evening we were startled with a report that a little son of Neils H. Borrison had fallen into the main water ditch and was drowned, which alas proved too true. It appears that the child, who was only about two years old, had, unperceived by its mother, got outside their city lot, and in attempting to cross the large ditch on a slab placed over it as a temporary foot bridge, there being a large volume of water in the ditch at the time, and running very rapidly, he slipped off and was washed near half a mile before he was recovered. When found, life was extinct.

Yours very respectfully, GEO. BROUGH.

Earthquake—Good Crops and Little Money.

KAMAS CITY, Summit Co., June 19th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 17th (last Wednesday) the majority of the people were awakened from their peaceful slumbers by a rumbling sound followed immediately after by as hard an earthquake as has ever been experienced in these valleys, so hard in fact, that it swung a wagon tire that was hanging on the side of my house at least one foot from the wall. A door standing in Bishop Atwood's garret was thrown to the floor. Wm. Gibson's door was wrenched from its fastenings and thrown wide open. Old Father Evans was thrown from his bed. Considerable damage was done to our log shanties by shaking the daubing out. The shock passed from West to East and lasted about one minute.

Crops look well, never better at this season. Times are dull and money is scarce. Still the Saints feel satisfied that God will help those that help themselves. All is well. Peace and harmony prevail. G. B. LEONARD.

The Sundry School—Excursion to Logan.

BRIGHAM CITY, June 16th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

DEAR SIR—Commendable progress in principles and discipline has been made lately in Brigham City Sabbath School, consisting of thirty-six classes with good teachers. J. C. Wixom, A. Madson and C. Kelly are superintendents, and T. H. Wilde Secretary. A splendid library is here,

and a talented and attractive choir, conducted by Mr. S. N. Lee. The organ part is taken by Miss Minnie Snow.

Accompanied with the brass band in uniform and a number of citizens, reaching in all about 550 souls, we went with a special U. N. R. R. train early yesterday morning to Logan, where at the depot we were met by the Logan Sabbath School, under Superintendent Charles O. Card, Elders D. T. Morell, F. M. Hurst and other gentlemen connected with the school. After some sweet singing from the Logan school had been listened to, under the sounding music of the brass band, all marched in a procession half a mile in length to a spacious bowery, where all were seated, a prayer was offered, welcome speeches, etc., made, and after partaking of pic-nic, all joined in a general dance in the bowery. Visits were also interchanged, and we had otherwise a general good time among the good people of Logan, who spared no pains to make time pleasant for all. About sundown the same day we were landed again at Brigham City, without having met with any accident. The agent, Mr. Charles Nibley, had spared no pains in making the best arrangements for the excursionists, and the caution and good judgment of the conductor and the engineer deserve praise. Respectfully, A. C.

The Temple—Navajoes—100 in the Shade.

ST. GEORGE, June 11th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The work on the Temple is progressing favorably, considering the amount of masons engaged on it. The greater portion of the west end is nine feet above the water table, the south side is progressing rapidly, and shortly the masons will be operating on the north side and on the east. The lumber is arriving from Mt. Tumbull, several thousand feet arriving on the 5th and 7th, more is expected soon, as several teams have gone to the pinery. The new saw mill sent from Salt Lake, has been safely located in the pinery and ere long will be in running order, and if ordinarily manned it will turn out from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. If no accident takes place, all the lumber necessary for the Temple will be cut and piled up before next fall. The carpenters are busy preparing their sheds to commence operations in framing, under the directions of Bro. Joseph Shohfeld. The greatest drawback to the onward progress of the works is the limited amount of bone and muscle, necessary to forward the different departments.

Harvest is now on hand—the first barley in our district was cut on the 4th, the first wheat on the 5th, and has been continuing ever since. The first crop of lucern is already cut and stacked, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest of both fruit and grain, the only deficiency being the lack of help to attend and save the crops.

There has been some little excitement on account of threats made by Navajoes intending to raid upon our settlements, but owing to the high waters of the Colorado they cannot do much for some time to come. It is expected that preparations will be made to defend our frontier settlements and endeavor to preserve our stock from the ravages of the red man, and we hope our brethren on the frontiers will be alive to their own interests and prepare themselves for self-defence against all intruders.

Owing to the multiplicity of labors devolving on the few, the coal interest has been partially neglected, but hands have been at work and the prospects are that the road will soon be completed to the coal bed.

Our summer has come upon us all of a sudden. Already the mercury has been as high as 100 degrees in the shade, which makes it rather unpleasant for those who have of necessity to labor in the heat of the sun. Nevertheless, it is favorable for the fruits and most of our crops. Although many of our people are complaining of the excessive heat, and some few are sick, yet generally speaking the health of the community is tolerably good. THISTLE.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank. Buying at \$1.60; selling at \$1.11.