

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, March 10, 1871.

THE thirst for money, the expensive habits, the terrible extravagance which are being indulged in by many of the business men of the country are such as to cause well-founded and justifiable alarm in the minds of the prudent and far-seeing, as to what the future of the country will be. We live in an age of speculation, and but few are content to make money in the old-fashioned style. The prevalent feeling is to make it quickly on the high-pressure principle, or not at all. In Utah we have been comparatively free from this spirit of gambling and speculation; but now that the railroad is built, mines are being opened and our business is taking a wider range, opportunities for indulging in this spirit are far more numerous than ever before. We sincerely hope that our citizens will not allow themselves to be drawn into this style of doing business. Better, far better, for them to cling to their old-fashioned ways, even at the risk of being called old-fogies, than to be hurried along by a desire to speculate and make money quickly. The permanent residents of this Territory have the business of these mountains in their own hands if they only choose to manage it aright. In the proper use of their facilities and opportunities they have sure and definite prospects before them for the increase of substantial wealth; but to acquire this, they should neither speculate nor gamble. Let others who come here do as they may, they should control themselves in this respect. The anxiety to get rich is the dominant idea of our generation; but if any people can control themselves on this point, it should be those who have settled these valleys. In poverty and general destitution they came here, and when the excitement over the discovery of gold in California convulsed the nation, and prompted men to abandon home and friends and incur the most fearful risks to obtain gold, they were still in want of many things to which they had been accustomed; but they did not get excited; they did not renounce sterile and forbidding Utah to go and gather the glittering treasures which their neighboring State spread out so invitingly before them. They remained here contentedly, and have lived long enough to prove to themselves and to those who did not resist the temptation as they did, that there were other ways of creating and acquiring wealth besides digging gold or speculating in claims.

This experience should not be forgotten at the present juncture. There will doubtless be numerous temptations to speculate in mining claims, to gamble in other directions; but where one man will make money at this business fifty, at least, will lose. The risks are too many for any sensible man who has as good opportunities as our citizens generally have, to take them. A man who has a good farm, orchard or garden incurs but little risk in cultivating and attending to that. If he be a man capable of working as a mechanic or a laborer, he takes no risks in laboring for those who speculate, giving them an honest day's work for an honest day's wages. So if he have a team, one of the best and safest speculations in which he can engage is to get steady work for it and himself at well-secured, good wages.

A man who maintains calmness and self-possession, is in a far better position to make money in this country, under the present circumstances, than his neighbor who is carried away by excitement or the spirit of speculation. His judgment is better, and if a really good opportunity of making a bargain presents itself before him, he has no difficulty in perceiving and taking advantage of it.

Money will, probably, be made in mining, but money will also be spent in mining; this latter will go into circulation and the people generally get the benefit of it. Strict attention to business and economy will, if persevered in, bring wealth. If others choose to gamble and speculate, let them do so; but it will eventually bring ruin upon any people who encourage it. This is proved in the communities where this disposition prevails. Merchants are failing daily, and the bankrupt courts are full of business. There is a plain cause for this. Where men speculate and make money without earning it by honest endeavor, they do not value it properly. It has cost them no toil, and why should they be careful in spending it? They and their families (if they have them) enter upon a career of extravagance that speedily ends in ruin. If a man earns a dollar by square, honest labor, he is apt to know its worth and to put it to a right use.

This community will remain a happy and prosperous one, if they earn their money by well-directed, legitimate industry, and expend it economically and prudently.

Iron ship-building in the United States is yet in its infancy, yet there is every prospect of the carrying trade of the world being done before long in iron steamers. The reason of this is obvious. An iron sailing vessel, taking her original cost, repairs, management, etc., into calculation, can afford to carry freight twenty-five per cent cheaper than a wooden ship of the same size. The same which operate against the building of iron ships in the United States are said to be chiefly the high price of labor at the foundries and ship yards. The average percentage of expense in wages in the United States over Great Britain is set down as follows: In foundries and machine shops, 67 per cent; in rolling mills, 44 per cent; and in ship yards, 67 per cent. There is a protective tariff also which increases the cost of iron imported from England. If an American ship-owner wishes to construct a vessel, therefore, he is compelled to use wood instead of iron.

Mr. Charles M. Palmer recently read an interesting paper upon the use of iron ships at a meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, from which the Missouri Republican has collected several important facts. Mr. Palmer declares,

as the result of careful experiments, that if the skin of a vessel could be made of wood six inches thick without joints it would be equal in strength to iron plating riveted together 1-14 inches thick, but so much easier is it to unite iron plates than pieces of wood, that the 1-4 inch plating is 1 1/2 times stronger than the ordinary sheathing used in wooden ships. In vessels of one thousand tons, the iron-ship weighs thirty-five per cent less than the wooden one of the same capacity; therefore the former will carry more weight, and the sides being much thinner, there is more room for storage of cargo. The greater strength attainable allows the iron ships to be built of a finer model, and consequently they are not so liable to strain in a heavy sea as a wooden vessel. The use of iron masts, steel yards, and wire standing rigging, materially decreases the weight aloft, and adds much to the convenience of navigation by facilitating the processes of setting and taking-in sail. As to the cheapness with which they can do the work it is stated that an iron screw steamer, now running between the Tyne and Thames, transports a load of coal at three-eighths the cost which would accrue were a wooden vessel of similar dimensions employed. The first iron ship that went to sea was built at Birmingham and put together in London, no longer ago than 1820. The prejudice in favor of the old material was very difficult to overcome, and as late as 1850 there was only one ton of iron to nine and a half tons of wooden vessels constructed in British yards. Since then the ratio has rapidly increased, and in 1865 the iron tonnage exceeded that of wood. During the past five years wooden ship-building has rapidly declined. Mr. Palmer thinks the amount of iron put into ships within the boundaries of Great Britain within the last twenty years can not fall short of 2,021,100 tons, and estimates the quantity used in 1870 alone at 250,000 tons. He believes that even in the long voyage to India, China, and Australia, where sailing vessels have heretofore been used to most advantage, a change is likely soon to occur. Recent important improvements in marine engines have lessened the consumption of fuel to such an extent that iron screw steamers are sure to soon drive out all competitors. This result is rendered more certain by the completion of the Suez canal.

NECK-TIE PARTIES.—Of all amusements among the Latter-day Saints in this Territory, dancing is the one most generally favored, in fact it is universal, for in all our cities it is indulged and delighted in by all ages, from the child of two to the matured man of eighty years old and upwards. One main reason for this is that dancing is in itself a healthful and easily learned and, when indulged in moderately, combines first-class amusement as well as exercise; and no other single amusement is so attractive to people generally as this.

One thing characteristic of the social dances of the Saints is the absence, almost invariably, of what are termed round dances; and, owing to this and the fact that the management of all such affairs is very strictly excluded, dancing parties among us never lead to those improprieties of conduct for which they are proverbial elsewhere.

In the States a new style of dancing party called "Neck-tie Parties" has been recently introduced, and is becoming a great favorite. The fashion at these parties is for each lady attending them to carry a neck-tie, or of the same color as the dress she wears on the occasion. Before the dance commences the gentlemen present draw lots for these neck-ties, the rule being that a gentleman must hunt up and have for his partner the lady who wears a dress the same color as the neck-tie he draws, and after having danced with her three times he must take her to supper.

No wonder that such a style of dance as this is becoming a favorite with men and women whose notions of propriety and morality are not very stringent; but it is easy to see that its tendency is to break down and abolish reserve and decorum, and in numerous instances it will throw young folks of both sexes, unaccompanied with vice, into association with the impure and dissolute, and thus be a source of great evil.

We have heard of an effort being made to introduce this style of dance in this city, in fact it is said that neck-tie parties have been, or will be immediately, held; but here, as elsewhere, the tendency is to break down and abolish reserve and decorum, and in numerous instances it will throw young folks of both sexes, unaccompanied with vice, into association with the impure and dissolute, and thus be a source of great evil.

marrow, were three and a half inches in diameter. The bones crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air.

We are indebted to Col. Frolish, in the office of the Surveyor General, in this city, for the following:

Returns of the survey of the exterior and sub-divisional lines of twelve townships in the Southern and western portions of Utah Territory, run by Julian Bauman, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, have this week been turned over by C. C. Clements, U. S. Surveyor General for Utah, to the U. S. Land office in this city.

The survey embraces the following townships, viz:

Township 22 south, range 6 and 10 West	10
" 23 " " " " " "	10
" 24 " " " " " "	10
" 25 " " " " " "	10
" 26 " " " " " "	10
" 27 " " " " " "	10
" 28 " " " " " "	10
" 29 " " " " " "	10
" 30 " " " " " "	10

This land is all in the lower Beaver Valley, the Beaver river passing through all the townships except two, and takes in the "Hay Springs," "Yellow Banks," and "Black Rock Springs," covering an area of one hundred and fifty-two thousand and ninety-five acres of land, well adapted to agricultural pursuits, with good grass and water, affording superior facilities for grazing.

By Telegraph.
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

The Secret Treaty between Russia and Prussia:
French National Guards awaiting the signal to commence an Open Revolution!

Napoleon Protests against the Course of the Assembly!

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.
Hatch introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt and afterwards a bill to repeal the duty on coal. Both were referred to a committee of the whole. The bill to repeal the salt duty was discussed during the entire session. The amendment by Kelly, to reduce the duty 50 per cent, was negatived. Pending any action on the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Republican Senators' Caucus.
WASHINGTON, 2.—The Senate Republican caucus, after a session of three hours, decided, by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-one, to sustain the report of the committee on the re-arrangement of the committee of the Senate, which committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Cameron, is now engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States. The committee on foreign relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Sumner, is also engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States. The committee on foreign relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Sumner, is also engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The caucus of the Republican Senators met at eleven o'clock to-day, and was one of the most important of the session. The committee on foreign relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Cameron, is now engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States. The committee on foreign relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Sumner, is also engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States. The committee on foreign relations, under the chairmanship of Senator Sumner, is also engaged in a study of the foreign relations of the United States.

NEW YORK.

Revolution in France.
A dispatch to the World dated Paris 9, says the national guards are strongly entrenched, with thirty-one guns, on the heights of Mont Martre, awaiting the signal of their leaders to proclaim an open revolution in favor of a commune.

MISSISSIPPI.

The St. Louis Tornado.
ST. LOUIS, 9.—The number of lives lost in the fearful tornado at East St. Louis, yesterday, was seven. Thirty-seven persons were seriously, and a number of them fatally, injured. The number of those receiving less severe hurts are at least double this number. Some damage was done to the steamers on this side the river, in the neighborhood of the sectional docks, below the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Surrender of Cannon.—Removal of the Assembly.
PARIS, 9.—The mayors have unanimously guaranteed that the national cannon will be surrendered to the Assembly without coercion. It is thought that when the Prussian deputies, who are expected to arrive in the Assembly, return, the agitation will cease.

The government maintains a conciliatory attitude.
On the 9th inst. the national congress convened at Paris. The day, a committee reported in favor of removing the Assembly to Bordeaux, but to continue it at Bordeaux until the German troops leave France. Arrangements for the installation of the Assembly at Bordeaux are completed. The government will be preferred to go to Versailles. The matter will be debated to-morrow. It is expected that the recommendation of the government will prevail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Secret Treaty.—A Protest from Napoleon.
LONDON, 9.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Granville declared that the government had any knowledge of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which would have given Napoleon an extraordinary advantage.

cation to the President of the French Assembly, against the vote by which that body declared that the dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The Assembly has only one object in view, peace and has exceeded its power. The foundation of all public right is the plea that he is ready to yield and in that alone.

It is rumored that the Russian loan introduced by Rothschild will be withdrawn because the Conference is still sitting, also because there are fears that the loan may not be successful in this market.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, 9.—The Chamber of Commerce, in a memorial to the foreign ministry, try to embody in the international law the possibility of private property in sea, and to get for it the definition of contraband.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 9.—Blaschke has arrived.

WEST INDIES.

The progress of the San Domingan association.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 9.—A letter from Puerto Plata, on the 5th, says: The San Domingan Commissioners left here for Monte Cristo, yesterday, accompanied by Baer's officials. The belief in Puerto Plata, is that the annexation scheme will be carried out, notwithstanding there is a strong party opposition. In Baer's threats have been made to burn the town if it is annexed and, already, two houses have been set on fire. Guards patrol the town at night. The partisans of Cabral predict a general revolution. Much excitement is reported here. The condition of Baer's official. The annexation party, however, remains firm.

An attempt to assassinate Faring, the British Consul at Puerto Plata, failed.

Correspondence.

PROVO CITY, MARCH 8, 1871.

Editor Deseret News: Dear Sir,—On the 1st inst., at Provo, Utah, a meeting of the citizens of Utah County, interested in the organization of a County Co-operative Stock Herd, was held at the basement of the meeting house in this city. Bishop A. O. Smoot, presiding.

The bishops and leading men of all the settlements of the County were present, except from Lehi, Cedar Fort and Fairfield, which were not represented.

On the call of the President for reports of the amount of stock subscribed, and the feelings of the people on this matter, the majority of the representatives reported a general desire for such a measure, and a liberal subscription, while in two or three settlements a feeling of fear or wariness was expressed. The business would pay, seemed to prevail.

A number of excellent speeches were made by the brethren and a good feeling prevailed, after which the committee, consisting of Hon. Geo. W. Hunt, John Nuttall and John B. Milner, appointed at a previous meeting to draft a constitution or articles of agreement for organization, presented said agreement, which was read, and after due consideration, on motion of William Bringham, was received and adopted.

The same of the association being "Utah County Co-operative Stock Association," with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows, viz: For President, Myron Tanner, of Provo, Vice President, William Bringham, Springville, Directors, Orsavel Simonson, John Morgan, Goodrich, David H. Holladay, Santaquin; Albert K. Thurber, Spanish Fork; Gideon D. Wood, Springville; Isaac Bullock and Elijah F. Shasta, Provo; John Brown, Pleasant Grove; Thomas J. McCullough, Alpine, and Washburn Chipman, American Fork; Secretary, Alexander F. McDonald, Provo; Treasurer, Abraham O. Smoot, General Superintendent, Lyman B. Wood, Springville.

After remarks from President Smoot on the progress of the Provo Woolen Factory, the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stock Association, held on Monday evening and Tuesday morning, Washburn Chipman, of American Fork, and Joseph B. Tanner, of Payson, were appointed business agents; and John D. Holladay, of Santaquin, James A. Bean, of Provo, and Henry H. Boley, of American Fork, were appointed appraisers. The General Superintendent was instructed to procure suitable herd grounds, receive stock and start the business forthwith.

After remarks from President Smoot on the progress of the Provo Woolen Factory, the meeting adjourned.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.—Virginia City, Nevada, was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement on the night of the 5th inst., by the perpetration of a cold blooded murder. The name of the victim was William Smith, a miner, who is described as a native of London, England, who had resided in Nevada during the past five or six years. He was thirty-five years of age. It appears that Smith was in the International Saloon talking with some friends when a man named Arthur Perkins approached him and said: "What do you want, and how do you want it?" Smith said: "I want nothing of you." Perkins then drew a pistol and shot Smith through the head, scattering his brains on the floor and killing him instantly. The murderer was at once arrested, and three or four men, who were present at the time, were seized at the scene of the affair and symptoms of a desire to wreak summary vengeance were manifested. The murderer was removed to the jail, where he was kept under guard. The officers, however, drew their pistols and the crowd, which was gathered around the jail, threatened to break in and free the prisoner. The delivery of which Perkins was bound by the officers, and was taken to the jail, where he was kept under guard.

and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep, otherwise life will be short and what there is sadly imperfect.

Special Notices.

OYSTERS.—A. Meech, CHICAGO, the oldest House in the West, packs his own Oysters in Baltimore, thus saving two or three per cent. Try him. 406 3/4

SURFACES.—Lumber—Cheap for Cash Common from \$2 to \$3.50. Clear, \$4 per hundred feet. Mill running winter and summer. 416 3/4 J. J. THAYER, 1st Ward, S. E. City.

The Celebrated Elgin Watches, Finest Diamond, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Goods, Optical Goods, Spy-Glasses, Spectacles for the million. Microscopes for Miners, Bank-Note Detectors, etc., etc., for sale by Carl G. Assmann, New Rock Building, opposite Salt Lake Exchange. 406 3/4

WOODSUM, TENNEY & CO.

Manufacturers of

THE GENUINE

PITT'S IMPROVED

CHICAGO.

State and Washington Streets.

DEPARTMENTS:

- A. Prints and Domestic.
- B. Dress Goods.
- C. Clothes and Cassimeres.
- D. Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
- E. Shawls and Balmorals.
- F. Cloaks, Lace Shawls, &c.
- G. Staple and Fancy Notions.
- H. Silks, Satins and Velvets.
- I. Flannels and Blankets.
- K. White Goods.
- L. Laces and Embroideries.
- M. Linens.
- N. Upholstery.
- O. Bags, Batts, Cotton Yarn, Warp, Twine, Wicks, &c.

Sole Western Agents for

WILLISTON'S C. S. I.

SPOOL THREAD

Special attention given to orders. 401-21 a w 3m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

to Bankers and Others!

HALL'S SAFE

AND LOCK COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers of

HALL'S PATENT IMPROVED

DOVETAIL AND TENON AND

PROOF SAFES.

HALL'S PATENTS:

Concrete Fire and Burglar

Proof Safes, and Eleven Different

Varieties of HALL'S Patent

NO-KEY-HOLE COMBINATION

BANK LOCK,

ESTABLISHED OVER 25 YEARS.

\$50,000 Safes now in use—2,500

have been Tested by FIRE and BURGLARS.

Not an Instance on Record

where ONE of these SAFES was

ever Destroyed by Fire or Robbed

by Burglars.

OUR IMPROVED

BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

are constructed on HALL'S PATENTS,

which are entirely new, and different from any

other manufacture. All old and worn

less Methods having been discarded,

our improvements make it impossible

to "pick" or "force" the Safe by

any of the many appliances used by expert

locks. An examination will convince the most skeptical.

Our Safes have Always Taken

the GOLD MEDAL!

Our Locks are simple in Construction

and are SUPERIOR to any in use.

They have been tested, tried, by expert

Burglars, and we will put them

behind them at any time.

Prices as low as any Manufacturer.

Send for Circulars, etc., to

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.,

65 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

147 and 149 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

636 North Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

601-4m

BUTTING & BRO.

Importers of and Jobbers in FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC

FRUITS,

AND FANCY GROCERIES,

G. W. BUTTING & CO.,

101 N. 3rd St., CHICAGO.

40 1/2

PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ILL.

416 1/2

R. R. MELROSE & CO.,

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS

ALL KINDS OF FRAMES with estimates free.

Our shop is in business, and all kinds

of work done to order. Estimates

sent free. We are located at the

corner of 1st and 2nd Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

40 1/2

DOOLEY'S

YEAST

POWDER

For Baking Bread, Cakes, etc.

It is the best and most reliable

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is

made from pure yeast and is

entirely free from any harmful

ingredients. It is sold in

all the leading cities of the

United States. It is the best

preparation for baking. It is