

BREVITIES.

"When my grocer poisons me," says a French journalist, "they simply fine him; but when I poison my grocer, they send me to the guillotine."

When John Wesley was vainly endeavoring to convince his sister that the voice of the people is the voice of God, she replied, "I cried, 'Crucify him, crucify him.'"

A lady of rank and fashion has written to the Inspector of Trausmann's mill to ask for notes, as she proposes to write his memoirs, "would like details of his private life, his tastes, religious principles, and morals in general."

A cotemporary says that a roasted onion, bound upon the pulse on the wrist, will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.

Nervant looks into the breakfast-room and says, "Please, ma'am, there's a beggar woman in the kitchen wants something to eat."

Liberal mistress, "Give her the water in which the eggs were boiled this morning, Bridget; it is quite nutritious."

A farmer in Missouri, on being asked the number of his children, hesitated, and referred the questioner to his wife, and she replied, "ten," but when, in the course of conversation, the farmer was asked as to the number of hogs he possessed, he replied promptly, "seventy-one."

A Paris journal estimates that at the last ball at the Hotel de Ville there were benefited to the extent of 1,214,725 francs. It has been estimated that the false hair worn weighed 1,300 pounds, and that if placed lengthwise it would reach 21 miles.

Touching and irresistible was that invitation of the rustic maiden to her suitor: "Come over and see me; we have a new lamp in our house, that we can turn down, down, until there isn't scarcely a bit of light in the room."

Philadelphia has a novel will case. It appears that a man and his wife each made a will in favor of the other at the same time; but by some blunder the man signed his wife's will and the wife signed her husband's. Not till after the death of the husband was the mistake discovered.

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little poodle dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir." A would-be witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh, no, sir," said she, with great composure; "it was another puppy I spoke to!"

The South has an immense area of new lands yet untouched by the plow. The amount of Government land in the cotton States is put down as follows:
Alabama still has - 6,790,998 acres.
Mississippi " - 5,828,060
Louisiana " - 5,582,541
Arkansas " - 11,974,430
Florida " - 17,424,438
Texas has over seventy millions belonging to herself.

At the recent session of the Supreme Court for Louisiana county, Vt., not a single case of ordinary litigation was tried, but a rushing business was done in the divorce line. Ten couples were permitted to sever the hymeneal band. The same process was permitted in Washington county to eighteen pairs of unloving hearts.

The London Lancet says the latest news from the East would lead to the conclusion that the pestilential disease which has recently prevailed most fatally among the Arab tribes in the Valley of the Euphrates is veritable plague. At first it was hoped that the malady was a malignant remittent, but the symptoms indicate true plague.

The American Agriculturist speaks of a variety of corn that has recently been shown to the editor, which is at least a curiosity, if not of value. It produces an ear at each joint. Each of the stalks shown had from eight to twelve ears upon them. It is small in the ear and grain, much like popcorn; but if, as is claimed, it will yield two hundred bushels to the acre, it must prove very valuable.

One of the most important discoveries made by modern research, says the White Pine News, is the fact that the live oak of California contains an essential oil, the most subtle, potent, powerful, soothing and healing known in medicine. For frost-bitten feet, ears or hands, chilblains, etc., no remedy known equals it, and it has been found efficacious in the cure of deafness, ear-ache, sore eyes, catarrh, sore throat and piles.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of Harper's Monthly writes of a Universalist minister, who, traveling in that State a few years ago, arrived late at night at a public house, and asked permission to remain over night. The landlady, aware of his religious views, refused. A year or two afterward he called at the same house, again asked to stay, and again received a refusal. He remarked that since his previous visit he had experienced some change of views in relation to the salvation of all men. He now believed there would be 144,000 lost. This appeared to mollify the theological ideas of the old lady, who consented to his remaining; "for," said she, "that many lost is better than none."

The Fire Department of New York case \$1,000,000 per annum; of Boston, \$240,000; of Chicago, \$300,000; of Louisville, \$85,000; of Cincinnati, \$355,000; of Baltimore, \$95,549. The loss by fire is less here. New York has two engines more than Philadelphia. Here are the losses for one year: New York, \$3,639,393; Boston, \$437,725; Chicago, \$1,241,151; Louisville, \$990,000; Cincinnati, \$447,382; Baltimore, \$597,250.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Bills, Resolutions, Discussion, etc.

Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported, for indefinite postponement, a bill to prevent prize fighting. Ramsey introduced a bill appropriating lands in aid of the improvement of the upper Mississippi river by the prescription of the falls of St. Anthony.

Pomeroy reported a bill granting lands in aid of the construction of the McGregor and Missouri river railway.

Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported adversely to Wilson's bill to increase the number of the judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts, and to establish the boundaries of the circuits. Drake introduced a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment to give the President power to protect any State against domestic violence, upon proof. After a discussion, in which Edmunds suggested that the Constitution now gave power to the United States to suppress domestic violence, the resolution was referred to the judiciary.

The naval committee reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Onetida. A resolution, by Sumner, was passed inquiring what legislation was necessary to secure equal rights on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. A colored member of the Georgia legislature has been refused admission to the gentlemen's car, and compelled to ride on the platform.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any attempts had been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill, with authority to send for persons and papers. A bill to amend an act to protect the rights of settlers on public lands was passed. The Georgia bill was lifted. Drake spoke at great length in reference to the Ku Klux outrages, contending for military protection. Sumner followed, in reply to the previous remarks of Carpenter, to whom he alluded as the successor of John Calhoun, (applause.) Davis moved to clear the galleries, but withdrew it, remarking that none but blackguards would interrupt the deliberations of the Senate.

Carpenter partly replied to Sumner and the debate was continued till 5 o'clock, when, after a short executive session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

In the evening session there was no quorum present and without transacting any business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Discussion on the Tariff Bill, etc. Under the rule a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prevent donations to sectarian schools; also one authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect with the Northern Pacific.

A bill, prepared by Payne for the apportionment of the members of Congress, fixing the number at 375, exclusive of the Representatives of the States to be hereafter admitted, and that no State is to suffer a reduction till after the 42nd Congress, was offered and passed 88 to 33.

Under a suspension of the rules, Stevenson from the committee on elections, reported that Sypher was entitled to a seat from the first Louisiana district.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of war to report the number of American citizens murdered by the Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January 1869.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the tariff bill and passed, without amendment, a number of sections. When they came to the paragraphs relative to iron, the first being on pig iron the duty on which is seven dollars a ton, Griswold moved to reduce it to three. Kelly opposed the amendment and again attacked Commissioner Wells as a British agent in the American service. Allison moved an amendment, providing that on pig iron the duty should be reduced 20 per cent, provided that in no case shall the duty on the manufacturer be reduced to less than 35 per cent ad valorem.

Butler of Mass., moved an amendment reducing the duty from 7 to 5, as a fair compensation between the manufacturers and consumers. A discussion ensued, and was continued until recess, and during the evening session. Finally Griswold's amendment was rejected, and Butler's adopted 66 to 64.

WASHINGTON.

Congressional Items—Confirmed by the Senate—Income Tax to be Abolished, New Method of Raising Means.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Senate, Williams, from the committee on public lands, reported, with an amendment, a bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Columbia river to Great Salt Lake.

In the House, under the rule, a large number of bills were introduced and referred.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed John Titus, Chief Justice and Charles A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

General Butler proposes to offer to the House a bill abolishing the income tax, and instead thereof assessing five per cent of the interest paid on all invested capital, including the National and State bonds, on all loans running longer than a year, on the dividends of bank and insurance companies, railroads, etc., and on mortgages, leases, rents, etc., and on successions to legacies and deeds, and gifts other than for charitable purposes and when the property falls to one of the next blood not of a collateral branch; three per cent when to one of a collateral branch and five per cent when a stranger or corporation etc. All these collections are to be made by stamps. It also proposes to tax manufacturers on the sale of spirits and fermented liquors, to abolish the office of assessors, assistant assessors, internal revenue collectors, and establish such other offices for the collection of the tax on whiskey and tobacco as may be necessary, and to repeal all other internal taxation.

NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial, etc.—Death of Major Harburt.

SYRACUSE.—The central New York Conference voted this morning in favor of lay delegation, 141 to 31.

NEW YORK.—The usual curious crowd assembled this morning when the McFarland trial was resumed; the number of women present was unusually large. Spencer reappeared as one of the counsel for the defense.

The testimony was a resumption of the statements in regard to McFarland's mental condition, and contained nothing of interest. Junius Henry Browne, formerly of the Tribune, and Thos. W. Knox, of the Sun, have been summoned as witnesses for the defense.

Intense excitement was caused by the calling of Mrs. McFarland, but it proved to be only Mrs. Owen McFarland, whose testimony was unimportant. Graham offered to prove that Mrs. McFarland had exulted to this lady that McFarland could not become a drunkard, for if he got drunk three times she would leave him. The question was excluded.

The evidence of Nicholson, formerly amanuensis of Richardson, was to the effect that he took from the latter, the night he was shot, a certain memorial in regard to the disposition of his property; this evidence was excluded. The evidence of Thos. W. Knox and White-law Reid was unimportant. Mrs. Mary Maron testified that she lived at seventy-two Amity Street. The prisoner and his wife lived there three or four months. She never knew McFarland to be out of evenings; he would go out at eight or nine in the morning and return at four in the afternoon. Mrs. McFarland was usually at home in the day. She never knew McFarland to be in liquor while he lived in her house, she never saw any harsh treatment of Mrs. McFarland on the part of Richardson. Major Harburt, father-in-law of the late General Rawlin, died on Saturday, at Danbury, Conn., from injuries sustained from a runaway horse.

OHIO.

Fatally stabbed—\$200,000 fire.

CINCINNATI.—M. E. Sears, a private watchman at the office of the Cincinnati Commercial, was dangerously and probably fatally stabbed in front of the office last night; the assassin was arrested.

CLEVELAND.—The loss by the fire at Medina, Ohio, was over \$200,000; insurance \$70,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bank Robbed.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The banking house of Scott, Williams & Co. has been robbed of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, twenty thousand belonging to the bank, the rest special deposits.

GEORGIA.

Injured by frost.

SAVANNAH.—A heavy frost last night did great damage to the crops of corn and vegetables.

Advices from the cane brakes on the cotton belts are very unfavorable.

ILLINOIS.

A Scoundrel Lynched—Something about the Big Horn Expedition.

CHICAGO.—James Ramsey, living near Morris, was arrested Saturday night, charged with violating his own daughter. While being conveyed to jail, the mob seized him and hung him. The lynchings were recognized by the officers. It is believed that Ramsey poisoned his wife two years ago.

A communication from General Sherman relative to the contemplated Big Horn expedition was received at Sheridan's headquarters to-day. Sherman stated that he is now authorized by the President to say that the expedition will be permitted to start from Laramie or Cheyenne, provided the leaders sign an agreement with the commander of that military department, not to trespass on the reservation of the Shoshone and Snake Indians, and not to go north of the boundary line of Wyoming, nor east of the Big Horn mountain range. It is also stipulated and understood that the expedition must not expect any military aid or protection for the settlements which it may establish, nor for the mines it may open.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

Indians volunteering—Legislation.

OTTAWA.—A hundred Chippewas have offered their services to the government in the north-west.

HALIFAX.—The Newfoundland Assembly has protested to Earl Granville against the withdrawal of troops from the colony. The Prince Edward's Island legislature has rejected the resolutions favoring confederation with Canada by a vote of 19 to 5.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill that future elections shall be by ballot. The House also agreed, unanimously, in favor of a resolution condemning the Dominion's so-called national policy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Success of the Whale Fisheries—The "City of Boston" at Lloyds.

LONDON.—It is said that the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyds on the loss book for some weeks, not until the posted insurance is not payable.

Vessels returning to this and other ports in England report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this season.

BELGIUM.

Burned to death and frightfully scalded.

BRUSSELS.—A boiler in a large factory, near Brussels, exploded to-day; twenty men and women were either killed outright or frightfully scalded. The factory was burned to the ground.

FRANCE.

The Plebiscite—Trouble threatened in Spain.

PARIS.—The Emperor will send his printed circular, explaining the plebiscite to the different departments to-day. The Senate begins to debate the plebiscite to-day.

A Montevideo dispatch states that an attack from an excited Blanco faction was threatened. Extensive preparations for defense were making in Madrid. The ill feeling between the regulars and the volunteers has in a great measure subsided.

Warren Hunsay, Frank Palmer, Chas. L. Dahler (Salt Lake City, Denver, Virginia City, etc.)

HUSSEY, DAHLER & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOLD DUST, SILVER AND EXCHANGE, Salt Lake City, U. T., and Virginia City and Helena, Montana. Warren Hunsay & Co., Bankers, Denver and Central City, Colorado. d76-11

A. MINER, Attorney and Counselor.

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1870.

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THE PEOPLE

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Leaving Ogden City 6.45 a.m. and Salt Lake City, 5 p.m. on which full fare will entitle the purchaser of a ticket to return on the same day and train free, and will stop by arranging with the conductor, at any point on the line to take on or let off passengers.

Passengers will please purchase their tickets at the offices. Fifty cents additional will be charged when the fare is collected on the train.

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