

GEORGE G. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

THIS Bill, which was introduced into the House of Representatives lately by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, contemplates a great reform in the civil service of the country. It was Wm. L. Marcy, of New York, who is credited with having enunciated the doctrine, which has given rise to the present practice of political appointments, that "to the victors belong the spoils." Merit, in the early days of the Republic, was considered the chief qualification for office; but when men got to look on position as a means of rewarding their followers with the spoils of office, all this changed. Worth had but little to do with appointments; if a man had been a faithful party hack, or had friends who could wield influence and control votes, he was the man for the place regardless of any other qualifications. Under the present system men are appointed for partisan service.

Mr. Jenckes' bill proposes to make a reform on this point. It provides substantially for competitive examinations for all appointments in the civil service, except postmasters and such officers as are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners who shall constitute a civil service commission, to hold office for five years. This commission is to prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment to each branch and grade of the civil service; to establish rules governing applications and examinations, and the periods and conditions of probation, and report to Congress at the opening of each session. An examination of all officers is to be held every four years, and such as may not be found qualified are to be recommended for dismissal and to be dismissed accordingly. The President or Senate may require an applicant for any office that requires confirmation by the Senate to appear before the Board and be examined as to his qualifications.

It is questionable about the bill becoming a law. In discussing the subject it was suggested that the principal robberies of the government were perpetrated by those high officers whose appointment required confirmation by the Senate. It was asked if competitive examination should be applied to the lower offices, why not hold good as to the higher offices? Why not apply the same principle to members of Congress? The author of the bill said there were 23,000 offices within the scope of the bill, and only 4,000 offices outside of it.

INCOME TAX LAW.

THE Income Tax Law is declared by the Chicago Tribune to have expired by its own limitation on the 31st of December, 1870. To establish this view it quotes the laws which have been passed on this subject.

The act of 1864, imposing the income tax provides:

"And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits or incomes for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding the time for the levying, collecting and paying said duty."—U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 281.

"That the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June in each year, until including the year 1870, and no longer."—U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 283.

The act of 1865 on the same subject provides:

"And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and incomes for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding the time for the levying, collecting and paying said duty."—U. S. Statutes at large, vol. 14, page 476.

The act of 1866 provides:

"That the taxes on incomes herein proposed shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June in each year, until including the year 1870, and no longer."—U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 128.

The act of 1867, which is the latest act on the subject, provides:

"And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for the levying, collecting and paying said tax."—U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 476.

"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April in each year, until including the year 1870, and no longer."—U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 480.

It argues that the law has always provided that the income tax shall be levied in either March or May of each year, and that the tax shall be for the income of the year ending December 31, previous. The tax upon the incomes of 1869 is, therefore, now due and payable; but, according to the law, no tax was to be levied after March 1, 1870, except on the incomes of 1869. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, notwithstanding the law as to incomes accruing in any year subsequent to 1869 being due, has been collecting the income tax since January, 1870, upon the salary of persons engaged in the public service. His

authority to do this having been questioned the Commissioner applied to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to legalize his conduct—which action of his the Tribune views as tantamount to a confession that he was wrong. The House passed a joint resolution, which the Senate amended.

"In both cases," the Tribune says, "it is an attempt by Congress to revive a dead act by a simple declaration that it must be construed differently from what it expressly provides."

"If Congress wants to continue the income tax law, it should re-enact the law, and not resort to the device of declaring black to be white. The whole difficulty, however, arises from the existence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been collecting a tax for five months after the expiration of the law imposing it, and to cover up and legalize his proceeding, Congress finds it necessary to declare that a law which, by law, expired December 31, 1869, did not expire on that day, and will not expire for a year later."

THE Rev. Charles B. Smyth, a Presbyterian clergyman of New York City, has lately had a trial before the First United Presbyterian Presbytery of New York, for the grave offense of drinking gin and milk on the Sabbath after his morning service. The complaint was based on the following paragraph, which appeared in the New York Sun:

"After he had finished the sermon, Smyth called together the six reporters who were present and asked them to take some refreshments. Then he led them to a well-known liquor and refreshment saloon on the avenue near by, and they passed in by the private door. Bottles of gin and oysters having been ordered, Smyth turned to the reporters and asked them what they would drink. Their orders having been given, he himself requested the bartender to bring him 'some of the same.' This turned out to be gin and milk, of the former of which Smyth took a glass and a bottle of gin, swallowing the gin with evident relish. The viands having been disposed of, all arose to leave, and Mr. Smyth, turning to the bartender, carefully requested him to 'hang that up.' The bartender, who seemed to know Smyth and all right, and the party pushed out and separated."

Mr. Smyth in his defense said that the complaint, in the language in which it was framed, was untrue in every particular. But, he admitted, that after church on the day referred to, he went to a respectable hotel on Broadway, ate a beef-steak, sipped some gin and milk, from the former of which liquors he had about six teaspoonfuls according to the best of his recollection, and a pot of black tea for lunch; that on the same evening there were two gentlemen with him—members of the press—who took a plate of oysters raw each, and one of them a glass of ale, the other some gin and milk, the same quantity as he took; that it being the Sabbath day he did not pay the bill, but requested the cashier to make a note of the amount, and he called and paid the bill next day. He further said that he resided four miles from the church; that as he taught a Bible class there at two o'clock it was not possible for him to go home to his lunch and get back in time, and that being much exhausted after preaching, and after a very busy week, he felt very much in need, physically, of such a lunch as he took.

The testimony of the witnesses was of a character to sustain Mr. Smyth's statement of the transaction. The prosecutor expressed his gladness that the charges had been disproved, and paid Mr. Smyth many compliments. Then Mr. Smyth made a speech in which he said that he would not deny that he might have acted with more prudence, but he contended there were extenuating circumstances. His physical condition was weak, and as one of the reporters had testified the beverage was novel. He had taken it owing to its properties in order to sustain his constitution.

We suppose that hereafter gin and milk will be a popular beverage with clergymen whose physical systems have been severely taxed by arduous labors. Six teaspoonfuls, though, is rather a small dose.

Original Poetry.

Addressed to Sister Mary D. Yeager, on the Death of Sister Rebecca D. Eldredge.

Oh, why should we mourn for the dead?
The dead no, no, they but sleep,
Sweet angels are guarding their bed
And these vigils they ever will keep:
Till the trumpet that calls for the just,
The just that in Jesus have died,
Shall arise from their bed in the dust
Forever with Christ to abide.

The corruptible then will they leave,
In corruption their portion will be,
The mortal no longer shall cleave,
Immortality then makes them free.

Through the eyes of our faith let us view
The glorious state of the blest!
This glory's for me and for you
With our lov'd ones in mansions of rest.

Yes—rest from the sweat of the brain
And rest from the sweat of the brow,
And rest from the heart-ache and pain
And rest from the labors of to-day.

Not rest such as indolence brings,
But such as intelligence brings,
Such as might and capacity flings
Around glorious and beautiful homes.

Then mourn not dear friend for the dead
In her grave let her peacefully rest,
No more let your sorrow be fed
She went by her Father's behest.

She is safe near His glorious throne,
She basks 'neath His heavenly eye,
She looks 'neath His heavenly eye,
And over her blessedness sigh.

That she's closed her probation on earth
That trial and sorrow are o'er—
Then husband and father, and sister re-
joice.

That your lov'd one will suffer no more
S. L. City, HANNAH T. KING,
April 23, 1870.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.
AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

The Governor does not favor the Southern Pacific subsidy—Opposition's gathering.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The Governor has published two letters, declaring his belief that the law passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the people of San Francisco to vote a million to aid the Southern Pacific Railroad is unconstitutional. There are indications that the subsidy will be defeated.

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows closed its session yesterday. The officers were installed by Grand Master Farnsworth. The order is prosperous, numbering a hundred and sixty lodges. The assets are seven hundred and forty thousand, with thirteen thousand members in good standing.

Gen. Stoneman reports from Arizona that, on Thursday next, he will assume the command of the new department of Southern California and Arizona, with headquarters at Prescott. The latest Arizona intelligence says the Indians are active, committing frequent outrages and murders. Mining news is favorable.

LOUISIANA.

The Mace-Allen Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, 10.—The Mace-Allen excursion left at five this morning, being a large crowd. Among them were prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of the Union and Confederate armies, from the grade of General down, and well known fighting men from all portions of the country. Seventy metropolitan police accompanied the train to preserve order.

The train consisted of ten passenger cars, with seven hundred passengers, most of whom were of the better classes of citizens. The members of the Chicago base ball club were among the excursionists. The train proceeded to a point three miles above Kinnearville parish, where the party disembarked.

Betting was three to two on Mace, though Allen's friends were very confident. The weather was clear and pleasant. Both men were in splendid condition. Allen's weight was 173, Mace's 168. At 8.50 time was called, and both men were in the ring.

First Round.—Some time was consumed in feinting, both men smiling. Mace made the first blow, hitting Allen under the right eye, and got away laughing. Mace hit Allen on the nose slightly, and clenched blood; but this was not allowed. There were then quick interchanges, when both men went down.

Second Round.—Allen led off on Mace's forehead, Mace returning on Allen's mouth. First blood for Mace. Severe fighting ensued, Allen getting two heavy blows nearly together on Mace's stomach. Mace fell short on Allen's neck, the latter returning on Mace's vest. Mace then got under Allen's left eye, and then a severe cut on his right eye, Allen going down.

Third Round.—Allen struck Mace lightly, the latter going down. Mace's nose. Allen then gave Mace a body blow. Quick interchanges ensued, both men falling together.

Fourth Round.—Allen sent in a blow under Mace's right arm, the latter returning it. Allen slipped down, but was quickly up, when they clinched, and Mace threw Allen.

Fifth Round.—Some little sparring, when the men again clinched, Allen throwing Mace and falling on him heavily. Claims of foul were not allowed.

Sixth Round.—In this round Allen's right eye was completely closed, Mace getting a heavy cut on Allen's nose. Allen then gave Mace a body blow. Quick interchanges ensued, both men falling together.

Seventh Round.—The men clinched, Mace getting in several blows, and was then thrown by Allen.

Eighth Round.—A slight hit for Allen, who then struck Mace a heavy blow under the left ear, knocking him clean down. The first knock down for Allen.

Ninth Round.—Allen gave Mace a body blow, then, after feinting some time, both rested several seconds, Mace coming up, and hit Mace, the latter returning with two heavy cuts under Allen's left eye, blood flowing freely, when the men again retired against the stakes, going to their corners, where they sponged off and advanced again, when hard fighting ensued, Mace in favor, when the men clinched and fell heavily, Mace's arm around Allen's neck. Allen was carried to his corner and when time was called, Coburn threw up the sponge, saying Allen's arm was dislocated.

Mace was then declared the winner, in 45 minutes. Allen was badly nipped about the face, Mace was without a scratch. The crowd was very orderly.

TENNESSEE.

The Methodists in Conference.

MEMPHIS, 10.—The Methodist general conference, on the seventh day of the conference, was called to order by Bishop Dogget. Dr. Hamilton, from the committee on revivals, recommended the abolishment of the present system of discipline. A large number of resolutions and petitions were received and referred, including one from Mobile, urging the re-enactment of the original prohibition in the code of '68 prohibiting such amusements as theatres, circuses, dancing, &c.

TO THE MINERS OF UTAH!
CASH! CASH! CASH!
O'Connell paid for ORE of every kind and in any quantity on delivery of the same at my office on East Temple Street, next to Ross & Barratt's store, Salt Lake City.

ROBERT HAZLER.
JUST RECEIVED.
FINEST STOCK OF WAGON TIMBERS AND MATERIAL EVER IMPORTED TO THIS CITY. Also material for Buggy and Carriage wheels. Also all kinds of hardware, cutlery, and every article of work without exception.

J. C. LITTLE,
Agent for Co-operative Manufacturing Co.,
Dec. 29th, 1869.

Special Notices.

SHINGLES wanted at this office.

BUILDING ROCK: One to two hundred cords of good Building Rock, for sale. For particulars apply to J. J. Thayer, 1st Ward.

FACTS for Housekeepers.
That DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER has been severely tested, and has been proven to be the purest, most economical, reliable and best Baking Powder ever manufactured, to which thousands testify.

"THE NE PLUS ULTRA in Cologne is Hermet's."—The Flag, Boston.
THE ODEON OF BURNETT'S FLORINEL is that of a choice bouquet.—Boston Transcript.
MOTHERS AND NURSES will find Burnett's Kallistone most admirably adapted for application to the tender and sensitive skin of infants; it should always be used after the application of soap in any form.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Burnett's Coccol is, for healthful purity and elegance is unsurpassed.—Ladies' London Magazine.
WASHINGTON IRVING, who was a great sufferer from Asthma, found relief in Whitcomb's Remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered by the Citizens of Salt Lake, members of the Corps Dramatic, Orchestra and Attaches of the Salt Lake Theatre to

R. F. NESLEN.

Low Comedian and Costumer, previous to his departure to Europe.

WEDNESDAY EVE.

MAY 11, 1870.

SIXTUS V.

POPE OF ROME

AFTER WHICH

MISSISSIPPI!

To be followed with a

SONG, by A YOUNG LADY!

To conclude with the Laughable Farce,

WANTED A YOUNG LADY!

TO SECURE YOUR TICKETS

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Commence at 8

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of YOUNG & THATCHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest of George W. Thatcher therein has this day been sold to Mr. John W. Young. George W. Thatcher retires from the firm, and all debts due to and from said firm are to be paid to and by said John W. Young.

JOHN W. YOUNG,
GEO. W. THATCHER.

Salt Lake City, May 10, 1870.

NOTICE.

Co-operative Store, Bountiful.

DAVIS CO., (Facing the Tabernacle).
We have a good supply of Butter, Chickens, Eggs, Corn, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Flour, Peas, Melons, Potatoes and Apples.

Securely we shall have Vegetables daily. Produce shipped per U. S. R. R., to all parts, and all orders entrusted to our care filled promptly and at lowest rates.

Wm. THURGOOD,
d17-1m

NEW

Liquor Store!

To supply the wants of the people the subscriber has opened a liquor store

ON MAIN STREET.

Opposite Martin's Photograph Gallery, where he intends to keep a first-rate article of

HOME-MADE LIQUORS

And having been in the trade the last fifteen years he is confident that he can satisfy the public both as to quality and price

FOREIGN WINES, BRANDIES, &c., kept in Stock.

LAGER BEER and ALE on TAP.

All kinds of available pay labels for Liquor.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

The New Millinery Establishment.

MRS. STENHOUSE

Begs to inform the Ladies that she has opened her

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

One Door North of

Hussey, Dahler & Co's Bank.

Where will be performed a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

d190-2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Z. C. M. I.

MINERS!

TRAVELERS

MINERS!

Will find a FULL STOCK of everything necessary for their profession and comfort in the Departments of

Co-operative Mercantile Inst'n,

BLANKETS,

RUBBER DO.,

HEAVY CLOTHING,

UNDER GARMENTS,

OVER SHIRTS,

WHITE SHIRTS,

RUBBER BOOTS,

KIP BOOTS,

ETC., ETC.

GROCERIES!

Bacon, Ham, Fish,

Sugar, Syrup, Honey,

Yeast Powder, Soda, Saleratus,

Ten, Coffee, Cocoa,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

TOOLS.

SHOVELS, PICKS, PANS,

ETC., ETC.

LIQUORS!

An Immense Stock! An Immense Stock!

We invite all to call and examine our stock of liquors, which we have just received from the

H. B. CLAWSON.

114 & 116 WABASH AVE.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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REPEATING PISTOLS!

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WITH

METALIC CARTRIDGES

Are made of the Best Material and are noted for

THEIR SIMPLICITY!

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FASSEN NO JOINT.

Highly Esteemed!

Sample of which can be seen by applying to

ANGUS M. CANNON, at the Deseret News Office.

d190-2m

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BOOK OF MORMON, complete, retail, 75c.

PART FIRST, (containing 115 pages) do.

signed for a Third Reader, retail, 25c.

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ROBT. L. CAMPBELL.

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THE RISE, PROGRESS AND TRAVELS OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Answers to Questions

INCLUDING

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AND

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Church Historian, &c.

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STATEMENT BLANKS

For filing before Judges of Probate Courts, or owners of Town Lots where the Town Lots have been entered at the U. S. Land Office.

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