THE EVENING NEWS. GEOBGE Q. CANNON. AND PUBLISHER. starday, - - . . March 4, 1871.

THE more Judge McKean's "optnion" on naturalization is examined the more ridiculous does it appear. Such rulings give the people a proper estimate of the legal acquirements of those sent out to this Territory as Judges. There are but few of our citizens within the conflace of Utah, besides thousands outside of its limits, who will fall to read Judge McKean's "opinion," and the comments made upon it, besides mak-Ing their own comments; and it is easy to imagine what conclusions they will arrive at, respecting it and its author. Judge McKean rules that any allen who either believes or practices polygamy must not be admitted to citizenship, because he, the said Judge, cannot be sati-fled that said alien has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution. This ruling is founded on the civil and common law, or on either in the absence any statute of making it a crime. The Judge claims to be honest in thus ruling; but do facts warrant the public in believing that he is? Does an examination of the entire case admit of any other conclusion than that his professions of honesty and fairness are a sham, and that he is prompted by low bigotry and a disposition to personate in taking the course he has? He says the belief in and practice of polygamy are condemned by the civil and common law; but are these practices the only ones which those laws condomn? If believing or practicing anything that was a crime by the civil or common law, disqualifies an alien for citizenship, then how is it with adultery, fornication, seduction, abortion, foeticide, gambling, swindling, larceny, robbery, murder and the whole catalogue of crimes once known both to the common and civil laws, not excluding the old crime of hunting is the king's forest? Would believing in or practic ing any of these great crimes prove that, under the common and civil laws, an alien would be unworthy to be admitted to the rights of citizenship? If so, why not catechise applicants upon these

gradually expand from day to day, some with much greater velocity than others until they attain to various degrees of magnitude, from a thousand to forty or fifty thousand miles in diameter. Again, they are observed to contract-the sides gradually approaching, until from their smallness, they are rendered invisible. That these changes are not the effects of perspective, occasioned by the relative positions of the spots on the surface of the rotating globe of the sun, is demonstrated from the fast that in the same regions some spots are seen in the act of enlarging while others are diminishing; this could not happen from change of their relative positions, for in such cases the relative positions remain

the same; therefore the changes must be sal. The time occupied in the expansions. and contractions of these spots, follows no egular law-some have been seen to arise ad vanish in less than one day-others ontinue for aix weeks, but it seldom hap ens that they continue longer than this; hough in some rare instances they have sen known to continue for several months. Second, it is also observed, as a general hing, that when the expansions are gradual, the contractions are also gradual-and

when they enlarge suddenly, they diminish suddealy. These spots sometimes break in pieces, and the fragments recede from such other with very igreat velocity. The novements exhibited by the expansions outractions, and the receding of the frag ments, in case the spots become broken. are carried on upon the grandest scale. A single second of angular measure upon the sun's disc as seen from the earth, would include an extent of 461 miles. A circular pot, therefore, of this diameter, would embrace an area, of about 187,000 square miles, which is the least space that is distinctly visible on that distant orb. But spots have seen observed, embracing an area of about 1,000,000,000 of miles, whose diameters were ver 50,000, miles.

Now such spots have been observed to close up and disappear in the short space of two or three weeks; the borders, therere, of such spots must approach each other with a velocity of between one and

two thousand miles per day. Sometimes very large spots have closed up within the short period of one day; their velocity, therefore, must have been equal to ive hundred or a thousand miles per

Third, besides the changes, observed in the dimensions of the spots themselves, it a also observed that they are not stationary on the sun's disc, but travel from one repoints? Does not Judge McKean's fail gion to another with prodigious velocity, either originated by the solid body of the ure to do so show that his pretensions as we have slready remarked in regard to the fragments of broken spots receding pheres. How inconceivably powerful mast

being nearly at right angles to the line of vision; this, therefore, is the most favorable position for taking their angular measurements. The depth is thus ascer-tained to be from 2,000 to 4,000 miles.

Besides these openings in the luminous and cloudy strata, there are other spots how is this vast amount of heat supplied? which have a brighter aspect than the sur This is a question not easily answered. If which have a brighter aspect than the sur-rounding medium; these apparently exist a the form of immense waves or ridges in the laminous regions of the exterior atmoseen towards the eastern or western marsun's rotation across the central portions of the disc, they uniformly disappear and re-main invisible for four or five days. This is what would naturally take place, admiting that they are waves or ridges; for such alevations would, from their position relative to the line of vision, be seen when near the edges of the disc but when near the middle of their path, or in front, they would be foreshortened, and consequently disap-

These immense ridges are principally confined, like the dark spots, to a zone exending about forty deg. each side of the sun's equator; they are seldom seen at a greater distance. Some of those immense waves extend over a space equal to 75,000 niles;others are smaller; they are frequently changing their form and also their pos-

It has also been observed that those parts of the sun's disc, where no spots exist, do not exhibit a uniform brightness, but present to the eye a surface fluely dotted with minute black pores which are in a constant state of change, as if the luminous medium were intermixed or floating within the vast sheets or columns of flame, resembling the sheets or columns of our northern lights. it is evident that such columns, streaming forth in lines perpendicular to the surface, would present the appearance of a finely mottled surface of darkness and brightness -the spaces intervening between the vast columns of light would evidently appear dark; and as these great sheets of flame are constantly darting up in new places and vacating their former positions, such a condition of things would exhibit a constant hange in the position of the dark dots or pores. If an observer could be placed a few thousand miles above the surface of the earth in our northern regions, and look lown upon the northern ligh's, darting upwards from the earth's surface through the

atmosphere, they would, probably, behold in ministure a faint resemblance of some of the grand phenomena displayed upon the sun's surface. The spots-the immense ridges-the var-

egated or mottled appearance of the general surface-the vast changes to which they are all subject in form, in magnitude, and in position-the occasional breaking to pieces of large spots and the prodigious veocity of the fragments, as they recede from each other-the proper and more regular

motions of the spots themselves, as they move upon the surface towards their respective nearest poles - all indicate the op-

^bheir aspects. This arises from two causes, one of which is real—the other only appa-rent. The real changes may be described as follows: First, they are observed to expand or contract in their dimensions. When they drst make their appearance, the dark nu-cieus and the penumbra aurrounding it are so small, as to be barely visible; these

If the total amount of heat, radiated from the sun in one second, be multiplied by the number of seconds in 6,000 years, the product will be the total amount of heat which has escaped from that luminous body since it first shone upon man. But

it existed in a latent state in the materials of the sun, there must have been very great chemical changes, to have set such an immense quantity free. It is evident, also, if heat consists of particles, radiated into gin of the sun; when they are brought by the the surrounding spaces, that the heat of sun's rotation across the central portions of the sun must be sensibly diminished, or in other words, that the sun must have cooled n propertion to the amount of heat es-

But the theory of the radiation of particles of heat and light, is now generally abandoned. The theory which is at present almost universally re-ceived, is that light and radiant heat consist of consists of the vibrations of material atoms. There is an overwhelming amount of evidence constantly accumulating to establish this theory. constantly accumulating to establish this theory. According to this view, the chemical actions among the solar materials keep their atoms in the most intense agitation. This motion is propa-gated through the ethereal ocean to distant spaces and worlds. As motion, and not particles, is transmitted, the sum cannot suffer any diminu-tions of substance by radiation: neither can there be any decrease of intensity so long as the chemi-cal operations remain constant. And these may be so adjusted as to work out an endless chain of decompositions and recompositions, maintaining

a stable equilibrium of intensity, as endurable as the stability of the planetary orbits under the in-How inside the planetary orbits under the How inside must be the solar energies

fluence of gravitation. How immense must be the solar energies to maintain, upon so grand a scale, a uniformity of heat and light, for thousands of years! Yet the solar orb is but one, among myriads of other suns, which bespangle the stellar universe. It has been very recould demonstrated that heat, as well as light, is emitted from those immensely distant luminaries. Up to 1869 this was only a probability: but during that year Mr. William Huggins F. R. S., invented and constructed from bars of bismuth and antimony a Thermo-electric pile, in connection with a delicately poised mag-netic needle. This instrument, as a heat measur-er, far transcends all other inventions heretofore made. By the deviations of the needle on a finely graduated circle, an almost infinitessimal quan-tity of heat can be measured. This instrument was attached to a telescope, and pointed to a great number of stars, each of which instantiar theat was measured. These stars in some in-stances were so distant as to require over a quarstances were so distant as to require over a quar-ter of a century for their rays to traverse the

stances were so dimant as to require over a quar-ter of a century for their rays to traverse the immense journey, though traveling 12,000 miles every second. Who could have supposed that after a twenty-six years' journey, these rays could have produced any mechanical effect! But such are the wonders of modern discovery! The stars, therefore, are suns, self-luminous, and radiating heat the same as our sun. Inde-pendent of the solar heat the celestial regions and planetary works, by the combined influence of millions of suns, shining from almost every point of approximate measurement. Poulflet, a learned Frenchman, attempted a few years ago to determine approximately the quantity of stellar heat which annually fails on the earth, which he represents to be sufficient to melt a shell of ice enveloping the globe eighty-six feet in thickness. While the annual heat of the sun alone is sufficient to melt such a shell one hundred and three feet thick. From these results is will be perceived that the annual solar heat, received in thickness.

in thickness.

If these results can be depended upon, the amount of heat from the stars dispersed through our system is equivalent to another sum of the Cox, the chair being of sture of ours, and situator be those forces which can burst asunder the Ferry, as Speaker pro tem, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That in view of the difficulties involved in the following resolution: Resolved, That in view of the difficulties involved in the performance of the duties of Speaker of this the and in partial discharge of these duties by the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, during the present Control the asyntatic temperature recoived in the stellar regions in the same time, or in one second; this product multiplied into the area of the asyntatic temperature recoived from the stellar regions in the same time, or in one second; this product multiplied by the number of seconds in a year, will give the asyntations, founded on a more imperfect data.
During total eclipses of the Sun, by the interposition of the dark body of the moon, observers have noticed bright jots of flame thrown out from the sun extending tons of thousends of the Bane breading to solve a solution should receive no formal approval. The gentlement of the Bane bright is of flame thrown out from the sun extending tons of thousends of this House in the distance from the dist increased. They is noticed bright, and gradually fading away as the distance from the dist increased. This is explained to a more the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to a stream the dist increased. This is explained to the stream and the about 100,000,000 miles distant. By these two greas sources of heat, combined with the heat of plane great ocean of clouds and light, surrounding an immense wave of light, extending seventy or eighty thousand miles in length How grand and magnificent must be the scenery, to behold the dashing, surging, whirling movements of these immense elevations as they roll in awful majesty around the circumference of that shining. globular ocean of light ! Whatever these forces may be, it is evidens that they are connected in some way with the rotation of the sun upon its axis; But what are these forces? We are not aware that any philosopher has ever at-tempted to answer this question. We will venture to offer a few conjectures or spec-ulations upon this subject, not, however, without diffidence, knowing how liable we are to be mistaken, when we venture be-yond the limits of demonstration. It is known that heat, light and electricity are evolved, in a greater or less degree, by chemical operations. Now these agents doubtless, do exist in a latent state in great. The jots or mountains of fiame are often ele-vated more than 40,000 miles above the general level of the luminous disc; the faintness of their illumination proves them to be excessively varithe materials of which the great globe of the sun consists. Reasoning from analogy, we can, with propriety, suppose that there are great chemical operations taking place among the sun's materials, as well as among the materials of our globe. If so, a heat, light, and electricity would neces-r. arily be set free. Now let us suppose that the materials in the sun's equatorial re-gions are more favorably situated for great obemical changes than elsowhere, it is evident that these regions would be materials does our great central orb find as our terrestrial elements of the same to a higher temperature and the stancephere immediately in contact with the surface to a higher temperature and the stancephere is upper or ascending current would have a velocity proportional to its relative tem-the form the polar regions of the solar orb would have the same proportional to its relative tem-the form the polar regions of the solar a velocity proportional to its relative tem-the form the polar regions of the solar a velocity proportional to its relative tem-the form and the rushing in of colder cur-rest than the interior would exhibit far m greater changes and displacements. All these currents would have the same proportional ve-tor is by the sun's rotation, producing phen-the sun by the sun's rotation, producing phen-the sun by the sun's rotation, producing phen-the sun the interior would exhibit far means excit size and displacements. All these currents would be modified more or the pottor to any trade fied, cloudy,

in forming the spectrum, and a corresponding change of the dark lines. On the other hand, if the waves be transmitted in space with a valocity exceeding the natural velocity, the changes in the spectrum would be reversed. By these changes, the apparent deoreased or increased while an invariable velocity, all such apparent from an increased or decreased velocity affecting the interval between us and the luminous body. For instance, when the earth is traveling in its orbit directly from a star, at the rate of nineteen miles per second, the phases of the spectroscope reveals the phenomenon; when traveling oblique-ly from or towards a star, proportional phases, indicate the absolute velocity with which we may be receding or approaching. The second most actionishing remits with a bill for the funding of the whole existing debt of the State, in a new ster-ling loan, to be negotiated in London. The bill expressly provides that, until the present debt is paid, the State shall contract no new debt or liability, unless the same shall be sgreed to by a two-thirds vote of the people of the State.

Articles of the peace treaty-The m

indicate the absolute velocity with which we may be receding or approaching. These curious and most astonishing results will soon reveal wonders in regard to the motions, directions, and velocities of the starry worlds. It matters not how distant the luminous body, if it is sufficiently distinct to produce a spectral image, the phases exhibited will inform us wheth-er the interval between us is increasing or dim-inishing, and with what velocity. Having deter-mined these data, if we next observe carefully the angular velocity arising from the proper motion, we can easily calculate its eract direc-tion in space, and consequently its absolute veloion in space, and consequently its abso ity. A few hundred such calculat non reveal the velocity and direction of oon reveal the velocity and direction of our own ystem. The spectroscope will inform us of the onstellations or clusters from which we are re-eding, and of the clusters towards which we are coding, and of the clusters towards which we are moving, by an average of greater fluctuations in its spectral phases, than will occur from stars at or nearly at right angles to our line of motion. The spectroscope, therefore, may be most prop-erly called, not only an Element Detector but a Received of Stellor Velocity and Direction. Future generations, by taking the advantage of our spectroscopic measurements, in regard to velocity and direction among the starry worlds, and commaring the their own similar

velocity and direction among the starry worlds, and comparing them with their own similar measurements, will have the requisite data for determining the direction and magnitude of their orbits, and the periodic times of their respective revolutions, and, in some cases, the intensity of the forces around which they move. Thus our field of knowledge is rapidly enlarging, grasping within its expansive boundaries, worlds, systems, universes, until the mind is overwhelmed with the grandeur, magnificence, and sublimity of the celestial scenery ! The Germans will evacuate the right

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lin

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

CONCRESSIONAL. SENATE.

occupation. In the cedee department The conference report, in relation to favorable arrangements will be made the Cincinnati and Newport bridge matter was discussed at length and with the inhabitants and time given them to move, if they please, and that finally concurred in: ayes 33, nays, 20. no obstacle will be placed in the way of After a recess of one hour, the Senate, emigration; article 6th provides that all at 6 p. m., took up the conference report prisoners be immediately liberated on the army appropriation bill. The on the ratification of the treaty and provision relating to the payment of that the French railways will lend claims in the South, after discussion, Germans carriages and engines, at the was concurred in. same prices as to French, government;

HOUSE.

definitely signed at Brussels, immedi-The Senate bill, amending the patent stely after the ratification; article & aws, passed. The bill to create a northprovides that, after the ratification. the managers of all the Departments occupied will be handed over to the ern Judiciary District, in the State of New York, passed. French officials, subject to the German Butler, of Mass., moved to suspend

the rules and pass the House bill to divide the State of Tennessee into two German troops; article 9 provides that

it shall be well understood that the Cox, the chair being occu

Special Notices.

OYSTERS, A. Booth, CHICAGO, the old. at House in the West, packs his own Oysters in Baltimore, thus saving two or three profis Try him.

Piscas.-The firm which does a very ex

tensive business in importing, inspecting, packing and dealing in Fish, is J. W. Ho son & Son, 94 and 96 South Water Struet chicago. Try their stock and frices by sending them an order. Vide avert ment.

SUMMONSES. - We are now prepared to the bilised guard to be disorganized.

BORDEAUX, 3.-The government has ply Justices of the Peace with Blank forms of nmmonses. Other Blank forms also for sale at ordered the immediate return of the this Office. 658,8104& w-11 VERSAILLES, 3.-The preliminaries

ational guards to their homes.

German troops will make no further requisitions, and that the French gov-

ernment will find food for the army of

PRUSSIA.

tion."

WEST INDIES.

The Spaniards beaten.

HAVANA, 3.-A number of minor ensegements are reported, between the Spaniards and insurgents, in which the

latter have been defeated. During the

CREAT BRITAIN.

The Germans leave Paris.

by every first-class Grocer.

d8\$ 3eod 5 1

of peace, arranged by Bismarck and other plenipotentiaries with Thiers and **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS** Favre, are as follows: Article first specifies the line of demarcation; article seconds provides that France will pay CIRCULAR SAW MILLS Germany five milliards of france; on milliard, at least, in 1871, and all the Vibrator Threshing Machines rest in the space of three years from the ratification; article third provides that AND the evacuation is to commence on the CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ratification of the treaty by the Assem-Made by KINGSLAND, FURGUSON & CO. bly, that the German troops will then immediately quit Paris and the left No. 823 N. 2nd Street, ST. LOUIS, MO bank of the Seine and also the Departments of Cher, Indre, Loire and Seine. The French troops will remain behind DODD, BROWN & CO. the Loire till the signing of the definitive treaty of peace, except those in Paris, where the government is not to have exceeding forty thousand troops. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY COODS bank of the Seine gradually, after the signing of the definitive treaty and the Ar A Full Line of Indian Goods always of payment of half a milliard of france. Af-ter the payment of two milliards the d85-3m ST. LOUIS

Germans will only hold the depart-ments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges, Meunthe and Belfort. After the payment of three milliards the Ger-ST. JAMES HOTEL. . S. MERRITT, Proprietor mans will only keep 50,000 troops in France but, if sufficient money and S. W. Cor. 5th and Wa'nut Ste., guarantee be given, the Germans will c85-1m ST. LOUIS, MO evacuate completely at once, otherwise the three milliards will carry interest, L. M. RUMSEY & CO. at five per cent. from the ratification of the treaty; article 4th provides that the

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ESTABLISHED 1857. B. F. HUDSON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS Special attention to fine article 7 provides that the treaty be BUTTER AND CHEESE. No. 117 Pine Street, d85 2m ST. L(UIS. MO CHICACO TRADE. commanders and in the interest of the PHILIP WADSWORTH & CO.

to morality, in refusing "Mormon' allens the rights of citizenship, are a tion. But unbroken spots, instead of moved reasons are miserable excuses to gloss over his outrageous attempt to exclude men, because of their reli-gious faith, from the rights for citi-semable guaranteed by the laws? Is not sonship guaranteed by the laws? Is not this the conclusion that every fairminded man, who understands the cir- times of an oval shape; at other times, precumstances, is forced to? Would a truly just man, one who was acting presents a curvilineal appearance, instead conscientionaly in criticiains the moral of sharp angles and straight lines, while conscientiously in criticising the moral qualifications of aliens before admitting them to the rights of citizenship, question them on one or two points, and maintain silenceon all other points, more especially when these latter are orimes which have statutory law against them? If Judge McKean must the globe of the sun, but are limited, gen-"rule," let us by all means have a ruling against these crimes. Have we spots are marely seen beyond these limits; not a right to demand a ruling from him upon these ? Why not have a catechism ruled into existence, and have no one admitted but the truly well-behaved and those whose conduct does not conflict with any of those time honored laws which our fore-lathers, perforce, brought along with because to this country. them to this country.

us the catechiam.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES

ASTRONOMY.

BY PROF. ORSON PRATT, SEN.

LECTURE VI.

Spots on the Sun's Surface. - Their changethe character.-Rapidity of their Ex panaions and Contractions .- Their Motions towards the Solar Poles. - Their Forms. - Where these Spots are the most numerous. - Arrangement is Belts or edge of the eastern limb; in this position, There, are the spon row have a support of have a supp

from each other in every variety of direc transparent sham, and that his assign- ing indiscriminately in all directions, seem ing that vast orb, which can roll aside the to follow a more regular law in their move- billowy deep, and expose the immense

tude; these forms are constantly changing. sometimes being nearly circular; someexterior boundary of the penumbra always the borders of the dark nucleus assume every variety of shape. When the penum-

bra is in the act of encroaching upon the nucleus, it sometimes divides the nucleus into two or more parts, and when the this is indicated by the tendency which the nucleus disappears, the penumbra remains spots have to arrange themselves in zones visible for a short period, and thed van- parallel to the equator.

erally speaking, to a zone extending from 30deg, to 40 deg. each aide of his equator;

ime honored laws which our fore than in the southern hemisphere. Athers, perforce, brought along with them in the southern hemisphere. Another circumstance worthy of remark is the arrangement of these spots. It is observed, that when the spots are numer-ous, they frequently arrange themselves in beits or some parallel to the sun's equator. We will next explain the apparent changes which these spots exhibit, arising from the rotation of the stin. If a large, well de-fined spot be observed throughout its pan-sage across the sun's disc, it will exhibit

First, when it is in the centre of the disc

First, when it is in the centre of the disc or in the middle of its path, the whole en-circiting perumbra, and the central dark nucleus will be distinctly visible. Second, as the spot approaches the west-ern limb, the penumbra on the side nearest to the eye of the observer will gradually be-come more and more nerrow in the direc-tion of the line of vision, while the penum bra on the opposite side of the nucleus from the eye, will apparently grow broader and broader; at length, as the spot arrives near the western limb, the eastern part of the penumbra, as well as the dark spot entirely disappears, while the vestern or more dis-tant portion of the penumbra still remains visible until near the time of its passing the edge of the limb.

these currents would be modified more or iess by the sun's rotation, producing phen-omena very similar to those, of our trade winds. The upper currents of the dense transparent atmosphere would necessarily be inclined towards the solar poles; and in their progression thither they would be subject to many fluctuations which no doubt would frequently burst asunder the clouds and luminous atmosphere above, through which we could gane upon the dark body of the sun beneath; as the im-mense wave rushes towards the poles suc-cessive portions of the luminous fluid above

means, each element is identified by its spectrum: hence, the spectroscope is an element detector infinitely superior to any tasts before known. The spectroscope, combined with the telescope, has been pointed to our great central orb, and the elements of its luminous atmosphere detect-ed. And thus sixteen of the solar elements are proved to be of the sume kind as these existing on the earth; namely, "sodium, calcium, barium, magnesium, iron, chromium, nickel, copper, sinc, strontium, endmium, cobsit, hydrogen, manga-ness, aluminum, titanium."

strontium, cadmium, cobaR, hydrogen, manga-nese, aluminum, titanium." The white-hot matter in the atmosphere of the star Aklebaran also proclaims, through the spec-troscope, its constitution, consisting of sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, bismuth, teiluri um, anti-mony and mercury. The star "Sirius contains sodium, magnesium, iron and hydrogen. About sixty other stars have been eramined, and all seem to have some chemical element known on

sixty other stars have been examined, and all scents bave some chemical element known on earth." Another grand question may arise in the minds of this audience, namely: Is the sun moving in space, carrying with him his attendant planets? The solution of this question has been eagerly sought after by many eminent astronomers of this century. But their investigations have been limited to the angular movements of the stars, having a proper signalsr motion, and from the average of these movements, to deduce, as near as the imperfect data will admit, the direction and velocity of the sun. From the observations and computations of many able astronomers, re-sults have been obtained which approximate each other, and point out one region in the celestial vault, towards which our great luminary sound to be progressing.

vault, towards which our great luminary seems to be progressing. It is impossible, however, from the angular movement of any particular star, to determine the direction of its actual motion. It may be re-ceding obliquely from us, is may be moving at right angles to our line of vision; it may be moving obliquely from us, or directly towards us, having no angular velocity fails, the spectro-scope steps in to our sid; this wonderful instru-ment will tell us, whether a star is moving to-wards us or from us, and with what absolute valority. WASHINGTON 3. - The Texas railroad bill, which passed both houses of Con-This may be illustrated by sound, while were to be struck every second, while gress and now awaits the President's This may be illustrated by sound. If a bell were to be struck every second, while moving away from us at the rate of matrix 1,300 feet, per second, its successive beats or sounding would be beard at intervals of two seconds; for every de-creased rate of the sounding body the intervals of time between each successive sound would be decreased; but, still, while there was any recod-ing movement, however small, of the sounding body, the intervals between each successive sound would be greater than one second. On the sound would be greater than one second. On the beating seconds, the intervals of successive sound would be greater than one second. On the beating seconds, the intervals of successive sounds as they full upon the ser would be been than one second, owing to the constantly diminish-ing distance. When intervals counds maddly for-low each other they finally swears is take out the continuous sound called a tome this tone will be successive vibrations. signature, differs but little from the Southern Pacific Rail Road bill, lately

fermans have no au Ferry, as Speaker pro tem, offered the Departments not occupied by them. following resolution: Resolved, That in

varian Minister here has provisionally assumed the functions of German Am-The Emperor William on the 'Situa-

BEELIN, 3.-The Empress has receive ed the following dispatch, from the Emperor, dated Versailles 3: "I have just ratified the conditions of peace, Blaine, by his re-nomination without which the Bordeaux government ac-

approval of this resolution is therefore battles to be achieved. Thanks to the valor, devotion and endurance of our conclusion. From the opposition, which is more apt to be harshly critical upon a Speaker, this tribute is conspic-uously proper. He has been fair and just to us amid all our contentious de-bates. Such expressions tend to beget and increase good will and agreement, which is a rule of logic and rhetoric

which is a rule of logic and rhetoric and is indispensible in the discharge of our duties; not alone in committees, but in the House. There is great need of amenities in debate. Moderation and benignity are, at times, almost impossible. Clamor will sometimes rule here and no officer can calm it. Let us cultivate charities in debate, and the

feelings engendered will extend to the people of all sections. We may thus not only remove many prejudices and reproaches, so often hurled to this branch of Congress by the unthinking,

but illustrate those christian virtues

which make up the daily beauty of life, and fit us for the final hour of dissolution. It is because the Speaker has been kind, gentle, prempt, able and honor-able, and has won our universal respect by contributing to the diffusion of good will and the banishment of bitterness that I have been delegated, by our friends on this side, to offer this resolution. If we cannot have general amnesty from our legislation, we can at ieset have personal and social amnesty, and in this spirit I trust the resolution

On motion of Julian, the Senate bill in relation to the Seims, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, Alabamba, for a certificate of land, which should have been issued before the hour, was taken up and passed.

A resolution to pay Thomas Baird. of Georgia, twenty-five hundred dollars throughout the country as the best It is al for contesting the seat which he was ways ready, always reliable, and requires from not entitled to, was reported from the a third to a half less than those of commo manufacture. This is owing to the perfect pucommittee on elections and passed.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the erection of a Post Office in Albany, N. Y., was reject-

ed. As a great many members were seek-ing the floor, to offer propositions to suspend the rules and pass bills, Holman, in order to prevent such motions,

moved that the House take a recess The motion was agreed to and the House, at 4 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

> WASHINGTON. Relating to Railroads.

JOBBERS OF OLOTHING ITALY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS ROME, 2, wia BORDEAUX .- The Bra-

34 & 37 Lake St. CHICAGO, ILL. bassador to the Holy See, in place of Count Von Arrim, trausferred to Paris. JAMES S. KIBK & CO'S

Standard

SOAPS, White Russian, Savon, Imperial, German Mottled, Chemical, Olive, North-west, Golden Laundry, Extra Family, Brown Windsor, Palmy etc., etc.

cepted. Thus far our work is complete, 358, 360 and 362 North Water Street. which we went through seven months CHICAGO.

47 Sold by the Trade everywhere. -

ESTABLISHED IN 1856. FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO,

Sand \$5 Lake Street,.....CHICAGO

HATS, CAPS, Straw Goods, Parasols, etc.,

latter have been defeated. During the past fortnight, in the central depart-ment, twelve insurgents were killed and over forty-five persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

NEW STYLE HATS. 47 Mail orders will receive prompt attention, and Goods sent at the LOWEST PRICES. d73 8m

LONDON, 8-The proffer of England's



RESOLUTION Spring Fashions, Shortly to Arrive In relation to issuing Licenses for Liquor, Reference: H. B. Clawson, Esq., Supt. Z.C.M.I. Bar and Beer Establishments; also for Next door to Old Constitution Building-Billiard Saloons and Bowling Alleys. diry ly MRS. COLEBROOK. Be it resolved by the City Connell of Sait Lake City, that no Liquor, Bar, Beer, Billiard Salom, or Bowling Alley Licenses, shall bere-sform be granted by said Council for a shorter form them broe months, and in all cases such licenses shall be paid quarterly in advance. Passed March Sci, 1871. S WARMSPRING BATHS DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor. Private and Plunge. ROBERT CAMPBELL. THESE celebrated baths are open to the pub-lie at all sessons. Their medicinal proper-ties are so widely known that it is needless to soundsomety furnished PLUNCE BATHS, or Ladies and Contismen, are now open. City Recorder. TERBITORY OF UTAH, B.S. dan ly ofalque gliend THEARNOLD. ow sections the grant of int ROBERT CAMPBELL, REGGS I" "NEGGS I" I NEGGS I des artificposti maling a Cuy Becorder. De AF Out this out for reference. We Offer the public Bers from First Class Pure Brod Poultry of the following breidi: Der Breider Person of the following Blant Coshin 6 00 White Faced Biack Buff Coshin 6 00 White Faced Biack Buff Coshin 6 00 Special St 00 Dark Brahmas 5 00 Rose Comb Donin Black Javas 5 00 Rose Comb 5 00 White Laghorns 4 00 Single Comb 3 00 Light Brahmas 4 00 White Aylesbury 00 These birds have no supe loss in Usah. Fver These birds have no supe loss in Usah. Fver office is used to preserve the fertility of ever Parties withing to purchase should remain the Stock, it can be seen at the Mount Pleasant Fountry Farms. These of Lindsay's Pleasure Ger-dens, Shi Ward, Self Liske City To those wishing to Timpert Fowls from the States I can offer superior induces sets. 39 Made and Repaired by A. WINBERG, diside Fow Muters East of Post Office. OH, YES! OH, YES! STAGES loave Nephi for Ballion Chir every S Thursday, carrying the U. S. Malle, sile OFFICE: Nophi House. with the Cash. Any in poultry given by endeding stamp for a sature of a satu



out its whole extent. Sometimes several dark spoks of different date are embraced within the limits of the many perturbers. The number of spots is continually varypag, sometimes there are ages to be seen; astimas only two or threes and at other instant sources hundrade. During the last an soon every year; but they are far more aroushouse years than in others. Waple Plank

On this theory the dark m

dia tractine he heating power of the intervention of the slendy stratum ob serves as a kind of shield or vell what are them dork spott of Shed what the encircling person braw thich surround a? According to this theory, the dark theory, the dark stouty strain. The pennanters charge bring in brings

Opposite Suit Laks Rover. "104

THE PARAMETERS STATES A PRESS A

founded upon this law, we find that the heat at the such surface must be about 46,000 times greater than at the distance of the earth. Now by observing, with a ther-mometer, the sun's heating power in a tumin, my for instances one of planet sectionily to his ply this by 46,000, the produfrom that bedy in our

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passed by the House. The land grants are upon similar terms as that. The right of way has been conceded to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vickeburg road, which must be opened from New Orleans to Marshall, Texas, within five wow dred -1. years, and to the Southern Pacific Rail Road, Galifornia, from Fort Yuma, via Road, Galifornis, from Fort Yuma, via Los Angeles, to a point at or near To-beschopsh Pass. It appears that Casaroon, whose ex-pulsion from Havans and subsequently attempted arrest by the Spanish author-lities, as a rebel, as telegraphed last night, was connected with a fillbuster-ing expedition in 1869, and his recent visit, while optensibly on business. is 10.00-011 visit, while cotoneibly on business, is alleged to have been made with other intentions. The circumstances of his recent expulsion from Havana will be Porem bulators

nvestigated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Editor dead. Burrow, 2.-Dr. Jos. W. Palmer, con-nected with the Boston Advertiser for over forty years, chiefly as commercial editor, died to-day, aged 75 years.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CALL ASIDOD STAD CHARLESTON, 3.—The South Carolina