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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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BREVITIES.

Imagine the distress of the milliner who forgot on which side of the rose to put the hat.

The printer who has the devil to pay and doesn't pay him ought to be ashamed of himself.

A Kansas paper says: "The beef of an average Texican, if the bones are taken out, can be salted away in the horns."

George Elliot says:
"There are men who don't mind being kicked blue if they can only get talked about."

California has appointed a "State treeplanter," whose business is to be to plant trees wherever the growth of timber is possible in the State.

A blushing bride at North Platte handed her marriage certificate to the conductor, instead of her ticket, and was horrified to hear the announcement that it wasn't good.

Knoxville, Tenn., has a youthful feminine Tax Collector—Miss Lucy Stevens—who collects more in a day than a dozen male publicans could in a fortnight.

A Montreal tailor who sent a 'little bill' to a magazine editor was startled by its return with the note appended: "Your manuscript is respectfully declined."

New York young ladies who wish to make their friends think that they have a great many admirers, present themselves every two or three days with a handsome basket of flowers.

"Good morning, gentleman," says a brusque colporteur on entering a railway car. No one responded.
"Beg pardon if I have said too much. I withdraw the last expression."

The public debt of Canada is rapidly increasing, and when the present projected improvements have been carried out, will amount, it is stated, to $15 a head. The national debt of the United States amounts to $56 a head.

Young ladies who are married according to the old fashioned ceremony, falter a little now when they come to the word 'obey.' The latest dodge, however, is to repeat in indistinct tones and rapid manner, 'Love, honor and *be gay*.' Many a guileless youth gets fooled in this manner these days, but he finds it out too late.—*Ex.*

Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Hospodar of Roumania, has sued for a divorce from his wife. The grounds upon which this suit is based are doubtless connected with the infirmity of kleptomania, which afflicts this unfortunate lady. So confirmed a kleptomaniac is the Princess that the annual drains up in the Hospodar's private purse by the victimized merchants of Bucharest, from whom his wife has "conveyed"—as Charles Reade would say—articles of value, keeps him in a condition bordering on poverty.

Dr. Taylor, health commissioner of Baltimore, reports that smallpox is prevailing in an epidemic form in that city, and is fearfully on the increase. It is to be hoped that the newspapers there will not imitate the folly of the Philadelphia journals, which, while the smallpox was steadily gaining from week to week, and making terrible ravages, kept the matter as quiet as possible, and denied its existence as an epidemic, lest business should be diverted from the city. The consequence was that the people, lulled into a sense of security, neglected to take the necessary precautions against the disease, and the rate of mortality was frightful.—*Washington Star.*

Sir William Stirling Maxwell, in addressing the students of Edinburgh University on his installation as Rector, referred to the medical education of women, and said he was in favor of teaching women everything that they desired to learn, and for opening to them the doors of the highest oral instruction as wide as the doors of book learning. So long as women would minister to their sick children and husbands, he must hear some argument more convincing than he had yet heard why they were to be debarred from learning the scientific grounds of the art of which they were so often the empirical practitioners, or the docile and intelligent instruments.

The "fast" young man, when warned by his father, who had suffered from early indiscretions himself, replied: "I want to learn by experience too." A party of twelve Americans, ladies and gentlemen, were animated apparently by the same spirit when they visited the plains of Marathon recently, to see the place where the English travelers were murdered in 1870. Their curiosity would have been more fully gratified, probably, if they, also, had been seized by bandits; and if they had been butchered like their predecessors there would have been nothing left to make their trip a complete success. Their disappointment at being entirely unmolested and allowed to return in a common place way to Athens, was undoubtedly great, but the summit of Mount Blanc and the crater of Vesuvius are all before them, perhaps, and the entire party may not return to America in inglorious safety after all.—*N. Y. Post.*

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendment to authorize the employment of forty more clerks in the land office was tabled. On the question of the amendment to give $50,000 to be expended by the President in putting in force the civil service reform rules, Trumbull moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried.

Without reaching a vote on the previous question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After disposing of all the amendments to the deficiency bill, and agreeing to the one offered by Dawes for the payment of a full day's wages to laborers and mechanics in the navy yards, &c., who worked eight hours, the bill passed and the House took up the bill to grant to the Central Pacific railroad the use of half of the island of Yerba Buena, in the bay of San Francisco; and arguments in favor of the bill were made by Farnsworth and others.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The testimony was continued in regard to the sales of arms to the French. In reply to a question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French receiving arms, the witness said not after they were sold. He presumed the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders were given the ordinance bureau not to sell to agents of the French or Prussian governments. The war department sold arms unsuitable to our service, providing better ones for use. He only knew from general rumor that arms were sold to France. Whether they had been purchased from this government or made by private firms, he had no means of knowing.

Being asked if Baron Gerolt had made complaint of arms being sold to the French government, he replied that on the 15th of October, 1870, the Baron called to request that the sale be postponed till next week. He informed the Baron that our government would sell no arms to any agent of the French or Prussians.

The witness was interrogated on other points of his testimony before the House committee on the subject.

The House committee on expenditures in the war department, had a meeting to-day on the matter of the sales of arms, and examined the attorney general. Major S. J. Bennet explained the modus operandi of the sales. He disclaimed any knowledge of purchases being made for the French or Prussians, but admitted that the war between these powers stimulated the demand for them in this country on speculation. He testified that the minimum quantity of arms, to which the stores of government was reduced during that year, was about 750,000 stand of suitable and 45,000 stand of unsuitable arms. The term unsuitable was understood by the department as not necessarily unserviceable. There are 300,000 now in use; some were sold during the years '70 and '71. During the year there were sold five and a half millions of cartridges; but he didn't know how many were manufactured for sale. They were made for $26 and sold for $35 per thousand.

He testified to the sale of 55,000 Springfield arms to Remington & Co., made by himself. At a private sale a few days after, 20,000 of the same class were offered at Springfield, and withdrawn. No officer of the ordnance or war department of government was implicated directly or indirectly in the way of commissions or otherwise to his knowlege. He knew nothing about the parties to whom they were sold having any connection with the government.

Senator Schurz by invitation attended the session of the Senate special committee and closely questioned secretary Belknap at times.

NEW YORK, 7.—There was an excitement in court to-day in Hall's case, by the production of Andrew J. Garvey, the plasterer, on the stand for the prosecution. The crowd outside shouted "They've got Garvey!" and alleged that he had turned State's evidence.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The President has gone to Philadelphia, and will return on Monday.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 7.—The *Times* to-day infers from the admission of the press of the United States that the Americans admit the extravagance of the claims for indirect damages, though they show no disposition to withdraw them. It says if the fifth claim for losses, by the transfer of commerce to the British flag, is not abandoned, England will declare the reference to the Geneva board inadmissable.

Counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case pronounce as false the report that the claimant has secured bail.

A dispatch from Melbourne reports that a British sloop of war, under commander Palmer, had shelled and destroyed the village inhabited by the murderers of bishop Patterson.

The operatives in the silk factories of Leek, in Staffordshire, to the number of 3,800, have been locked out for refusing to accept the terms of the masters. It throws a third of the town's population out of work.

THE STORY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO AS TOLD BY GLADSTONE.

In the British House of Commons, February 12th, Mr. Gladstone said it was his painful duty to acquaint the house that a telegram had reached him that afternoon, of which he would read that part which would be communicated in public. The telegram was dated the 8th instant, and was from Mr. Ellis, a member of the executive council of India. It was dated from an island at the mouth of the Hooghly, and stated that he had to announce with the deepest regret that the Viceroy was assassinated by a convict at Port Blair on the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Viceroy had inspected several stations of the settlement, and had reached the pier on his way to the boat to return to the man-of-war. In the darkness a convict suddenly broke through the guards surrounding the Viceroy and stabbed him twice in the back. The Viceroy died shortly afterwards. The assassin was at once arrested. His name was Shior Ali, and he had been convicted by the commissioners of Peshawur of murder, and had been sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Gladstone added that that was neither the time nor place for him to speak at length of Lord Mayo, and it would be more effectually and appropriately done by the Secretary of State of India, who had had most intimate correspondence with the lamented nobleman, but he could not communicate to the House this most painful and grievous intelligence without stating on his own part and on that of the government the grief that they felt and the sense they entertained of the heavy loss which this country had sustained. (Hear, hear.) Lord Mayo had proved himself worthy of the distinguished series of his predecessors. He had been outdone by none in his zeal, intelligence, and unsparing devotion to the public service. So far as it was in their power to render any testimony, so far as they could in any degree give him credit, he was bound to say that the whole of his policy and conduct had won for him the unreserved and uniform confidence of the government.

Colonel Sykes said that the Viceroy was on his way to Rangoon and had to pass the Andaman Islands, where there was a convict establishment. He landed to inspect the establishment, and having done so, he was about to re-embark when he was stabbed. The assassin was a Mohammedan fanatic who had not the slightest relations with any person in India. He was under sentence of imprisonment for life for murder, and had been cut off from communication with his Mohammedan brethren in India for a considerable time.—*Ex.*

Dr. Newman and the Negro.

In connection with this political church, a very curious incident suggests itself. On the afternoon during which Sumner's civil service amendment to the Amnesty bill was most excitedly discussed, and when the venerable hero of anti-slavery days was cauterizing with his burning words those who "made the last relics of slavery to die so hard in the Senate Chamber," as he termed it, the Rev. Father Newman, by virtue of his position as chaplain of the Senate, was observed very busily going about from one Senator's seat to another, engaged in earnest conversation. It turns out that the question which he put to several Senators was something after this manner. Does this amendment in point of fact mean that a negro may buy a pew in the middle of my church, and that I and the church officers have no authority to prevent it?" The Senatorial answer was "Yes, the negro might not only buy a pew, but the Rev. Father Newman, in case the amendment should pass, should he refuse to sell the negro the pew, could be fined five hundred dollars and sent to prison." Father Newman concluded that the amendment was not strictly right and, believed that if the negro could buy a pew in the centre of his church it might considerably interfere with the sale of pews immediately surrounding it.—*Washington Correspondence Chicago Post.*

A New Narrow Gauge System.

"A narrow gauge combination railroad 'system' is proposed by R. A. Wilder, a Pennsylvania engineer, and has secured attention enough to be the subject of a bill in Congress. The plan is rather striking and, at first thought expensive. It contemplates the laying of two narrow gauge tracks, side by side, with a space between the inner rails equal to the present common gauge four feet eight inches). Here there will be three possible gauges, the narrow, the common, and a broad one of more than 10 or 12 feet, all of which Mr. Wilder proposes to use. For small traffic and cheap work, the narrow gauge will be, perhaps, most serviceable, while for high speed and bulky freight he advocates the broad cars. By mounting them upon four lines of wheels, one for each track, he contends that the large cars will be so free from oscillation that a high rate of speed can be maintained without danger, while passenger comfort will certainly be greatly enhanced by enlarging the saloon to a width of 17 feet. The increased size of the engines will render them capable of higher speed, and Mr. Wilder even talks of 100 miles an hour. He also has extensive plans for transporting freight in bulk across the isthmus of Panama in his big cars, and could easily ship vessels of 500 to 600 tons burthen from one ocean to the other, all loaded. We see no objection, in fact to his picking the Pacific right up, with all her thousand-tonned commerce, putting her into his big Pullman saloon and eloping with her to this side, where he will drop her tenderly, "into old ocean's arms," quoting Longfellow. The principal value of his system, however, seems to lie in the fact that it proposes a kind of railroad growth, under which a section of the country which at first can only pay dividends upon a narrow gauge road may at the proper time, by laying a double track, put itself in harmony with other gauges and secure the highest efficiency possible.—*Springfield Republican.*

DETECTION OF FORGERIES.—We sometimes meet with altered wills, bills of exchange, pawn-tickets, and other documents from which the original writing has been removed and something else substituted. In such forgeries it is of far more importance to know whether anything was previously written there, than to know what it was. Copies of the document are made, or it is photographed, and then the writing is removed with dilute oxalic acid solution, the paper washed with clean water, and laid in a shallow dish containing a dilute solution of yellow prussiate of potash. In most cases the iron contained in the ink previously used has not been entirely removed from the fibres of the paper, and, in consequence, the prussiate of potash restores single syllables or words, and sometimes even whole lines will appear, proving that some other writing previously existed there.

Even without removing the second (forged) writing, the first may be discovered by immersing the document just as it is, in dilute muriatic acid, and afterward applying the dilute solution of yellow prussiate of potash, which causes the original writing to appear in blue. The iron of the ink previously used and entangled in the fibres of the paper is set free, and combines with the prussiate of potash to form Prussian blue.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

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The Singer	127,833	Florence	17,660
Wheeler & Wilson	83,338	Gold Medal	8,912
Howe	75,156	Ætna	5,806
Grover & Baker	57,401	Empire	3,560
Weed	35,032	Finkle & Lyon	2,420
Wilcox & Gibbs	26,890	Parham	1,760
American Buttonhole & Overseaming	14,573	Wilson	500

And several other companies who sold a few Machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machine far exceeds that of all others, their sale being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than their old style." Their total sales for 1869 were 83,781 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one-half in the latter year."—*New York Sun.*

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