

Their average width is eighty miles. They have only been entered by war parties of Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in their incursions against the Snake Indians in the Wind river country. Indians state that the mountain is quite level after reaching the summit, interspersed with beautiful parks, and lakes abounding with trout without eyes."—*Helena Independent*.

### Poland to the Bat.

HE CALLS BEN BUTLER A LIAR—  
POLAND A FIGHTING MAN.

During the night session Messrs. Poland and Butler were discussing privately upon the floor which measure, the Arkansas report or the Force bill, ought to take precedence, when General Butler said: "I don't believe you have any desire or intention to get your resolution upon Arkansas before the House." To that Judge Poland replied: "You have no right to say that. What evidence have you?"

Gen. Butler—"None, perhaps, but I believe it."

Judge Poland—"I don't believe that you believe what you say you believe."

Gen. Butler—"I do believe it."

Judge Poland—"I believe that you are a d-d liar."

Gen. Butler—"My courage, sir, has never been impeached. I am quite able to resent an accusation like that. You had better be careful."

Judge Poland—"I don't think I have great courage, but I have quite enough for this occasion. Not much is needed."

At this point the two men parted, and as Judge Poland turned around Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, who stood at his elbow, remarked that he thought that Judge Poland might have needed some assistance and intimated that he was ready to render it. Mr. Poland thanked Mr. Lamar very cordially, but remarked, in his very dignified way, "I am a fighting man myself, sir."—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune*.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

From the *Washington Star*,  
March 3—

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, (late Ames), says a gentleman who used to dine frequently with the late Congressman Hooper, gave her this severe estimate of his character: "He is a man who invites other gentlemen to dinner, does his own carving, and saves all the tidbits for himself."

Diplomatic officers of the United States absent from their posts without leave less than ten days, suffer no penalty; absent for a longer time their salary must be deducted for the excess of time of such absence over ten days. So decides Attorney General Williams in a case submitted to him.

The notes of the dying swan are said to be its sweetest, and Judge Poland's speech last night, the last of his political life, as he styled it, was, in the opinion of the House, his best. Judge P., however, in his baggy trousers and blue coat with brass buttons, doesn't look much like a swan.

From the *Washington Star*,  
March 4—

General Chipman signalized his retirement from the halls of legislation by a spirited run from the House to the Senate with H. R. bill 2,179, to incorporate the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of having it signed by the President. The General made excellent time, and arrived at the President's room perhaps a minute before 12 o'clock. The President immediately appended his signature to the bill. The bill passed the House last session and the Senate to-day, with a slight amendment. The House concurred in the amendment this morning, and Gen. C. himself enrolled the bill and hastened with it to the President.

A STEEL WELDING PROCESS.—There is no medium or process for the working of metals that has claimed the attention of artisans or defied the genius of inventors more than the welding of steel. In the year 1869 a patent was issued to

John F. Beazell, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, for a process of welding both iron and steel, or either. It simply consists of a flux made from pure caustic soda, and in using it during the heating of the metal, after the same manner that the blacksmith uses borax in the welding of iron, except that this is subjected to a greater heat. The caustic soda is simply a protector, or in other words, prevents the metal from oxidizing until it is carried to a white heat. It is claimed that by this application a piece of steel can be burned until it will break under its own weight, and then restored to its original strength, temper and texture, as may be required, and that the scrap steel can be put into solid bars at a cost not to exceed one and a half cents per pound, by simply welding them together the same as iron. Steel rails can be re-rolled at a cost not to exceed \$2.50 per ton over what it costs to re-roll iron rails. The loss heretofore experienced in melting steels has been so great that it amounts almost to a complete destruction of about ninety per cent. of the metal.

PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS RUN MAD.—When the democrats first began their filibustering fight upon the force bill, then the correspondents in the reporters' gallery caught the mad fever of discussing parliamentary points. One correspondent, a bright, promising young man, who represents one of the most prominent journals in the west, became temporarily insane on the subject. He sat through the continuous session much more faithfully than did the average member on the floor. For twenty-nine hours this faithful correspondent hung over the front desk of the reporters' gallery and studied Parliamentary law. Every now and then he would form a centre of a circle of excited friends, and then he could be heard saying, "If a motion to reconsider is entered pending a motion to lay upon the table, and the chair makes a ruling from which there was an appeal taken, and on this the ayes and noes are demanded, followed by a motion to lay on the table, and a motion to adjourn, how long would it take to work back to the first motion?" His hearers broke from him at this. But he pursued them. He was as sleepless as a steam engine, and he was for ever looming up on on all possible occasions with the most heartrending of conundrums. He remained without sleep some thirty-six hours nursing his madness, and came out at the end as fresh as a daisy.—"Cr." in *Pittsburg Leader*.

### NEWS NOTES.

During the last two weeks, a family living in 3—th street, hitherto in moderate circumstances, have suddenly blazed out in all the grandeur of equipage, diamonds and valets. It is rumored that the head of the house is a plumber by occupation.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says there was a male child born a few days ago to a married couple in Gloucester City, the father being in his eightieth year and the mother in her seventieth. They had been married twenty-two years, and this is their first child. Never say fail.

An inch on a man's nose is proverbially of some account, and M. Derrisart, of Paris, is likely to know of exactly what account. His nose has taken to growing lately, and grew half an inch in eight days. He is at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and all the surgeons of France are rushing thither to see him.

We heard a keen sighted social philosopher assert the other day, that the rapid physical deterioration of the New Englanders as a race might be dated from the time when they gave up cider and the hearty good living which it typifies, and took to tea and mental pabulum instead. The Massachusetts farmer in Endicott's time ate his four meals a day, measured six feet two inches in his stockings, read the Bible and died, believing it, at fourscore and ten. Nowadays he has cut down his apple orchards, starves at home and sells the last gleanings of wheat to educate his son at Cambridge, finds his religious speculations in Emerson, until his lean body, being too tired to work longer, goes down to death to prove the truth of these speculations, at the untimely age of fifty-five.—*New York Tribune*.

### Teachers' Institute.

Institute met, as per adjournment, at the 4th Ward schoolroom, last Saturday, March 13.

The class exercises of the 4th Ward school, under the direction of the teacher, Captain J. Witherell, were excellent, and showed a thoroughness on the part of the teacher in his class drills. Captain Witherell is a live, efficient teacher; one who, if properly encouraged and sustained, will do a great and good work among our youths.

After the closing of the school exercises, Mr. S. H. Leaver delivered a short, interesting address on the subject, "The Past and Present," and made some very good comparisons.

Bishop Thomas Jenkins followed with a few appropriate remarks, after which the Institute took a recess until 2 p.m.

The afternoon exercises began with a brief address by Mr. Wm. H. Ball on the subject of the "Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute;" he said that many of the exercises of the Institute had been a source of benefit to him.

The question, "The policy of promulgating a code of school rules for the government of schools," was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

Bishop Thomas Jenkins, and Messrs. Harrison Spears and Charles Davey, members of the board of trustees of the Fourth District, made some very interesting remarks, and expressed their satisfaction at the interest manifested by the teachers of this county in their labors, and wished the Institute success in its laudable enterprise.

An invention of Captain J. Witherell, called the "Revolving Blackboard and Chart," was presented by that gentleman before the Institute with the request that, if it should meet their approval, it be introduced into other schools in the territory. The invention consists of a small box inside of which are two rollers, one designed for a chart for teaching primary classes in reading, the other, for a blackboard, to be used for various class exercises.

A space is left in the front of the box, through which the letters and words on the chart and blackboard, can be distinctly seen.

On motion of Dr. Park the Institute agreed to use their influence to have the "Revolving Blackboard and Chart" introduced into the schools throughout the Territory.

The following programme for the next meeting of the Institute was read and accepted—

Institute will meet at the 14th Ward Schoolrooms on Saturday, March 27th, at 9 a.m.

After the regular exercises of the school, under the direction of the teacher, Mr. R. S. Horne, Superintendent O. H. Riggs will address the school. Recess till 2 p.m.

Afternoon exercise. An address by Professor Karl G. Maeser. An essay by Mrs. M. A. E. Watmough. Class drill in reading by Professor W. H. Rager.

Institute then adjourned.  
RICHARD S. HORNE,  
Assistant Secretary.

### R. E. RIGHT OF WAY.

AN ACT GRANTING TO RAILROADS THE RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands of the United States is hereby granted to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, except the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, which shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the central line of said road; also the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, sidetracks, turnouts, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

SEC. 2. That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or road bed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass, or defile, shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupancy of the said canyon, pass, or defile, for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade. And the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not cause the disuse of any wagon road or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation; and where any change in the location of such wagon road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as perfect a manner as the original road: Provided, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass, or defile.

SEC. 3. That the legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned; or where such provision has not been made such condemnation may be made in accordance with section three of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SEC. 4. That any railroad company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after the location of any section of twenty miles of its road, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and, if upon unsurveyed lands, within twelve months after the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land-office for the district where such land is located a profile of its road; and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office; and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way: Provided, That if any section of said road shall not be completed within five years after the location of said section, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road.

SEC. 5. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military, park, or Indian reservation, or other lands specially reserved from sale, unless such right of way shall be provided for by treaty-stipulation or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

SEC. 6. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act or any part thereof.

### DIED.

In Millville, Cache Co., Feb. 16th, HENRY SHAFFER.

Deceased was born in the town of With, With County, Virginia, April 3rd, 1780; when a young man he moved with his father's family to Washington County, Va., and there married Eve Beard in 1828; moved to Iowa; lived there till 1843; was baptized by Henry Mower, Feb. 8, the same year; moved to Nauvoo and crossed the Mississippi River; lived there till May 6, 1846, when with the Church he came to Council Bluffs; in 1848, with his family, went to Linden, Mo.; in 1852, with his family, came to Utah; lived at Ogden till 1868, when he moved to Millville; and there resided till his death. He left four sons, three daughters, thirty-nine grandchildren and twenty-one great grandchildren; he lived and died in full faith of the gospel, in hope of a glorious resurrection.—Com.

States papers, please copy:

In the 20th Ward, Salt Lake City, March 14th, of pneumonia and teething, FREDERICK ARTHUR, second son of Herbert J. and Eliza Foulger, aged 8 months and 9 days.

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com.

*Millennial Star* and Ogden Junction, please copy.

### IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

It is the duty of all persons before starting on a journey to ascertain by what route they can reach their destination with the least trouble, and if there are two or more roads leading to the same point, to decide which is the safest and pleasantest to travel.

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