

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.

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BREVITIES.

Mr. Hoge has just married Miss Nico, at Kansas City. Still there's nothing hoggyish in marrying a nice girl.

A German poet declares that his country possesses "as many songs as bayonets."

After Waterloo, France paid an indemnity of 1,162,500,000 francs, of which 700,000,000 went to the allied powers.

The sittings in H. W. Beecher's church were sold a few days since for one year, and brought higher prices than ever—aggregating \$70,000 dollars.

"Misfortunes never come single."

And so, like birds of a feather, The marriages and the deaths.

Are always printed together.

There is a Crispin strike in New York, one of the results of which is thus recorded by a New York paper: "Several New Jersey shoemakers, who came to this city for work, have gained practical experience of writing from the Metropolitan Crispin."

A large barrel containing whisky was found in the ruins of a fire in a Kentucky town, the other day, in a most remarkable condition. The barrel was charred to a coal, and yet not one drop of the whisky had escaped or suffered damage by the flames.

Some Portland, Me., ladies, now in Paris, have written home that they are not suffering for the necessities of life but of course are not over-supplied with luxuries. They say they lately secured a ham, and used the fat instead of butter to make cake, which tasted positively delicious.

A child has been born at Pittsfield, Mass., with the perfect body of a boy, but with the head shaped like an elephant's, with flapping ears, nose elongated into a trunk, and other facial peculiarities of that animal. Its mother had been frightened by a circus elephant a few months before the birth of the child, which was born dead.

M. Felix Fyfe has published a manifesto exhorting to a war of races. He urges Italians and Spaniards to unite with Frenchmen in subduing the fair-haired peoples. "The German race," says Fyfe, "already governs Frenchmen at Jersey. Italians at Malta, Spaniards at Gibraltar. Recently they ruled the whole of Italy, and were about to govern Spain. They occupy France, and their Princes reign everywhere. Belgium has a German King, Holland a German King, Russia has a German Czar, England, even so national, has a German Queen; Spain has a German Emperor. Who knows if France will not have one?"

The modest village of Poweshiek, Iowa, puts in a claim for possessing a phenomenon not to be found elsewhere. Among its citizens is a man, a man who, though residing within three miles of a railroad, has never been inside a car and never slept outside the house in which he was born. These are statements which any person of win, and which, of themselves, reflect no great credit upon Poweshiek; but its hero has lived to a hale and healthy manhood, and boasts he never went to court or courted, or was an instance of self-denial has, we believe, never before been recorded, and Poweshiek should have all the credit for producing such a useless anachronism. If all men were like him, what a tedious old world this would be for the girls.

The son of the editor of a world-famous periodical had advantages for "getting on" immeasurably superior to nineteen out of twenty literary aspirants (says the London Figaro). He was some years old, and past the age of a few stories; turned play-actor for the moment with his honored father, and had a splendid career before him. But one day Death stepped in—putting a stop to the career of the young man, who knocked everybody's gate, from the king's to the peasant's, and the parent was removed. He, with whom we had so often laughed and joked, laid down pen, and closed the money, and a little country churchyard received all that was mortal of the famous editor. He died poor—more the pity! The son, for whom no bright future was mapped out, found the cold shoulder turned toward him by those whom his parent had made celebrities. He was tried to "get on," unassisted, and could not. To use the cant of the day, he came to grief. Weary of struggling any longer against fate, he packed up his traps, bade adieu to those who were very dear to him down in the little country place, bound for the diggings. One more line completes the story. The wife of the dead writer, left in the cold shadow of adversity, applies to a benevolent institution for assistance. To me this is a dismal page from the book of London life!

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lines

Capitulation talked of!

Longwy surrendered with 4000 men and 200 guns!

Livingston heard from!

Conference Adjourned again!

Doings in Congress!

Interesting General News!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Report of income tax bill urged.

Several bills of local interest were reported, and numerous petitions were presented.

Pleasanton, in his communication, urges the unconditional repeal of the income tax.

Cole presented a petition from the envelope manufacturers and stationers of San Francisco, protesting against the practice of government selling stamped envelopes and mailing them free, as interfering with their business.

Laid on the table subject to being disposed of.

The Senate then took up and passed the pension and appropriation bill.

At 1:30 p. m. the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax on December 31st, 1870.

HOUSE.

Bills presented and discussed.

Hooper presented a communication from General Pleasanton, commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the income tax, which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on public lands and Territories appointed a sub-committee, with a view to reconcile the differences of the two committees in relation to the Indian Territory.

Loughbridge introduced a bill, allowing additional representation in the forty-third Congress, as follows: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin and Kansas, two each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, three each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois four additional members, to be elected by general ticket. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The House then took up and discussed, until the expiration of the morning hour, the bill from the committee on discharged soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

WASHINGTON.

The sale of arms—"Alabama" claim questioned.

WASHINGTON, 25.—In regard to the action of the President, directing the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of ordnance and munitions of war in order to conciliate certain Germans, it is stated that Baron Von Gerolt called upon the Secretary of War at the time a proposition was made to dispose of a large number of arms, and asked that no sale should be made until the Prussian government could make a proposition to purchase the entire lot offered.

The Secretary of War, in reply, said the Government would not, under any circumstances, sell to foreign governments. The right to dispose of arms to its own citizens had not been disputed more than the right of private companies to fulfill contracts, and that the sale of arms should go on as before the war.

There is a rumor current here that Judge Otto, assistant Secretary of the Interior, will soon be removed. Senators Scott and Cameron are pressing the name of Major D. B. Boynton, who, they say, is a staunch Republican, an able lawyer and a man of great executive ability; he has also a brilliant record, and was confined for a time in Libby prison, in 1862.

The statement lately telegraphed in regard to the re-opening of the Alabama claims attracts a great deal of attention, and is much commented upon. The fact that steps have been taken by Thornton and Fish, which are considered successful in a diplomatic sense, and hence its publication has created a decided sensation among persons having knowledge of it. Sumner says that the report that he told Fish that if a treaty was negotiated on the terms proposed, it would be rejected by the Senate, is unfounded. He says he has not expressed hostility to any treaty which might be negotiated by the Administration on the question. Sumner does not, however, deny the fact that the Alabama claims' question is in process of settlement at the present time. Whether the treaty will be negotiated on the basis proposed cannot yet be predicted; but it is believed that the claims are now under consideration to include the abandonment of certain positions, heretofore taken by the United States; and if the reports are correct, a most important question is the recognition of the Confederate belligerency by Great Britain, and another is that the United States shall make no claims for vessels destroyed by the Confederates other than the Alabama, the Florida, the Shenandoah, Georgia and Sumter.

NEW YORK.

Paris must submit in a few days—Bismarck between two armies—Furtive news—A short-lived truce.

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A severe snow storm set in last night and ended this morning. The boiler shed of Lane & Badley's factory fell beneath the weight of snow and ice, and buried seven men in the ruins; one is probably fatally wounded, and the rest are more or less injured.

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The losses in the sortie on the 19th.

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Longwy capitulated—Negotiations for peace—Bismarck made Chancellor of the Empire.

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Speaking of Favre's visit, the Vernilles Echo says, there is no official confirmation here of negotiations for the capitulation. The city is full of rumors. The Stock Exchange doubts the Paris news.

The Conference has adjourned to the 21st, on account of the absence of the French representative. Granville has conferred with Pissot, the French Charge d'Affaires, before and after each meeting.

Murchison has received letters assuring him of Livingston's safety. Bismarck has been made Chancellor of the Empire.

The Garibaldians have routed a detachment of Landwehr and destroyed the railroad between Fontenay and Burgundy.

The Prussian liberals condemn Bismarck's reply to Favre.

Longwy has capitulated with 4,000 prisoners and 200 guns.

DENMARK.

Danish Budget Discussed.

COPENHAGEN.—Folketinget has discussed the budget. The leader of the agricultural party favored a reduction, and said there was danger that small estates would soon disappear by war. The minister believed the condition of Europe dangerous to small states, however peaceful; but there was chance of war to defend their independence.

Catechism for Children.

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