

to hoist a tent for a sail. Old Bears was friendly, and without further pumping they bowled along at a spanking speed, reaching the end of their journey in seventeen and a half hours, having made an average of nearly twelve miles an hour.

**Vick's Floral Guide for 1876, No. 1.** This beautiful work is a descriptive catalogue and a collection of useful information connected with floricultural and general gardening matters, profusely illustrated, with a splendid colored frontispiece. The Guide contains articles on "A Trip to the Pacific," "Mushroom Culture," "Berry-bearing Plants," "Flowers at the Fairs," and on many other subjects. Published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

**Littell's Living Age for December 25,** the last of the volume, contains "Weather," "The Curate in Charge," "John Knox and his Relations to Women," "The Musician's Marriage," "The Military Future in Germany," "The Life and Journals of John Wesley," "Football," etc.

## Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 4.

**Stormy.**—A little more snow this morning. Slushy streets.

**The Front.**—The elegant iron front of the new Z. C. M. I. building has lately received a couple of coats of paint, which greatly enhance its appearance, showing out the beautiful design. It is surmounted by a splendid zinc cornice, second to none in Utah, manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Mitchell & James. Altogether the front is the handsomest of the kind in the city.

**Police Court.**—Several cases were disposed of in Justice Pyper's court to-day, among which were that of Patrick O'Neil and E. Lawson, who undertook to settle a dispute by a resort to pummeling each other, for which indulgence they were fined \$10 each.

Sam Newton, an old offender, for assault and battery, had to hand over \$10.

W. Lavan, charged with keeping a gambling house, was fined \$100. For gambling, John O'Neal had to pay \$100.

**Missionary Work.**—We have been shown a letter from Elder John R. Winder, Jr., dated at Bridgewater, North Carolina, Dec. 25th, in which he states that at a couple of meetings, held in the Court House at that place, Elder Teasdale and himself preached on the first principles of the gospel, and the local paper, an extract from which was enclosed in the letter, asserted that their discourse was intended to show that a man could maintain two or more families as easily as he could one; whereas the doctrine of polygamy was not mentioned in the preaching at all.

There was also some talk about mobbing the brethren, but it went no further than talk, as they were not molested.

They were about to walk eleven miles, to a place called Marion, to fill an appointment to preach there, after which they intended going to Tom's Creek, Surrey County, N. C., which would be their address until Spring. It was 150 miles from where they were at date of writing, which distance they would have to travel on foot, there being no railroad.

**Figs for Scarlet Fever.**—The following, which is highly recommended for scarlet fever, is worth preserving—

"Take half a pound of fresh Turkey figs, quarter them and boil forty minutes in one quart of water, then fill an ordinary half pint tumbler with this tea and one dessert spoonful of fresh brewer's yeast; keep the tumbler near the fire, but see that the tea does not foment too fast; sweeten if necessary. Give this simple preparation, moderately warm, freely to your child for drink, for food, for physic and as an alternative. It is a palatable liquid to quench thirst. The saccharine, gummy, mucilage portion of the fruit is sufficient liquid nutriment for the enervated powers of digestion. The yeast, in consequence of its stomacal fermentation, will be mildly cathartic. The carbonic acid, so deadly to human life in one form, is vitally essential in another, and is obtained from the saccharine

fermentation of the yeast. In the first place, the thirst is quenched; in the second place, the physical system is replenished, which is of the most vital importance; in the third place, the bowels are gently moved; and in the fourth place, the recuperative forces are put in motion."

**D. S. A.**—The Deseret Silk Association met as per adjournment at the City Hall, January 3d, 1876, Zina D. Young presiding. Minutes of last meeting read and accepted.

Mrs. Young said that while she had been visiting in the settlements she had spoken to a good many bishops of the raising of silk, also on planting out mulberry trees, who had promised to use their influence in their settlements, also that a good feeling prevailed among the people. She thought that there would be more cocoons raised this year than last. The Female Relief Societies had promised to take hold and help. Mrs. Delinda Robinson, of Farmington, had reeled some silk to be sent to the Centennial to be exhibited.

Mrs. Horne said that she did not understand much about the raising of silk, but felt like learning all she could, and would do her best to help it along, also asked the prices of eggs and cocoons.

Alexander C. Pyper said that the prices were as follows—Eggs four dollars an ounce, and that there were 20,000 to the ounce; cocoons two dollars per lb.; reeled silk from nine to ten dollars per pound.

Mrs. Barney said that while traveling south she had spoken of the raising of silk and the blessing it would prove to this community if made a success of. She had in her possession a silk sawl that had been raised and made in St. Clair by Sister McLennen.

The society wishes so say to all parties who have any cocoons that are good and fresh, that it will buy them, or reel them into any kind of sewing silk they desire; also that any person who understands the reeling of silk in all its branches will please report immediately to the president of the society, Mrs. Zina D. Young, Salt Lake City, or to Reuben Simpson, secretary, P.O. box 584, Salt Lake City.

REUBEN SIMPSON,  
Secretary pro tem.

**Appreciative.**—On New Year's Day the term of apprenticeship, four years, of Edward T. Ashton, of the 15th Ward, to Messrs. Morris and Evans, expired, and on the occasion his employers presented him with a fine heavy-cased silver watch, on which was engraved an inscription, stating that the gift was made to the young man in token of the appreciation of his faithful services to his employers in adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the indentures of apprenticeship. The document contained an enjoining clause of good moral conduct on the part of the apprentice, which the latter had never infringed, but had adhered strictly to that as well as all the other conditions.

Edward T. Ashton starts out in life with some of the pre-requisites to success; he has learned well a useful trade, which renders him, when in good health, measurably independent in the matter of sustaining himself and those who, in the course of events, may depend upon him; his having learned a trade makes him that far a useful member of society, a producer as well as a consumer, and, having shown a disposition to faithfulness to his employers in his youth, he is not likely to depart from such a disposition in advancing years.

We might say to hundreds upon hundreds of youths in Utah, "Go ye and do likewise," but we could not say so with any degree of consistency, for those hundreds upon hundreds of young men could at once point us to the lack of opportunity to adopt the advice. It is a fact worth noting, nay demanding the serious consideration of those who have the welfare of the young at heart, that the few establishments in this city, and probably in other portions of the Territory, are continually plied with applications from youths for situations where they can acquire a knowledge of some branch of mechanics, manufacture or art; in other words, that they may learn a trade, and be useful members of the community, but the openings in that direction are wholly inadequate to the demand. Who can say otherwise than that the best foundation for a great and substantial community is for the youth to be taught correct

principles, to regulate their moral and religious natures, and also be taught to become skilful manipulators in the various branches of industry—art, manufactures and mechanics? It takes those elements to rear a social superstructure that will be the strength and admiration of the world.

No wonder, then, that the presiding authorities of the Church have been advising and entreating the Latter-day Saints to turn their attention to the establishment and sustaining of home industries, for were there no other reason for the adoption of so sound and wise a course than that it would tend to instruct the youth to be skillful in those industries without which a community cannot be substantially or materially great that is of itself sufficient; although to the good and sufficient reasons, closely interwoven with each other, there is scarcely any end. We hold it to be the duty of capitalists and laborers alike to join in this should-be common cause, remembering always that there is intrinsically more true happiness to be derived from laboring for the good of others, for the general weal, either with wealth or ability, than in concentrating that means and ability in channels solely for the attainment of selfish ends.

## Cost of the Dress of a Fashionable Woman.

Sala tells a story about a young Frenchman who, being engaged to a beautiful creature, happened to get a glimpse in time of her laundry bill. In horror and amazement he made a rapid calculation. To support her and her linens it would be necessary to commit forgery, so he broke off the match in despair. This sounds extravagant enough, and yet here is the bill of items, furnished by one who knows all about the necessary outfit of a genteel lady of the period—

Four silk dresses—	
Two cashmere dresses—	
One velvet dress—	
One evening dress—	
One dinner dress—	
Average cost, \$200.....	\$1,800
Summer dresses—	
Say six, at \$50.....	300
Shawls and wraps—	
One camel's hair—	500
Two French—	200
Two lace—	250
Two saques or polonaises—	200
Two summer saques or polonaises—	150
Two sets furs—	200
Sealskin saque—	150
Carriage cloak, opera cloak &c. ..	300

LINGERIE.	
One dozen complete sets—	\$175
Three dozen stockings at \$12.....	36
One doz. dress stockings at \$2) ....	20
Three corsets—	30
Two morning wrappers at \$75 ....	150
Two silk wrappers at \$150.....	300
Boots and slippers 1 dozen.....	180
Gloves two boxes.....	60
Sunshades.....	60
One lace sunshade.....	100

If to this total of over \$5,000 we add jewelry, toilet articles, etc., we shall have at a moderate estimate \$10,000 for what a fashionable woman calls absolute necessities.—*Arcadian.*

## Habitual Crime in Politics.

### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN MORALS.

It will not do for us to forget that the kind of contest in which the United States are now for the most part engaged has materially changed the complexion of party questions. Parties have not disappeared, notwithstanding all the talk there has been during the past few years about the non-partisan character of elections, and party responsibility has not disappeared. But the discovery that has been made of the frightful political demoralization of the country and the habitual crime which has been revealed under the name of "politics" has rather given party responsibility a new character. What is watched in an American party now is not the progress it makes in solving any of the great social or political problems of revenue, taxation, property, etc., but how much burglary, murder, theft or peculation the members of it when in power commit; and when they have committed too many for endurance they go out. Then some other party comes in, and the process begins again. As a general rule, therefore, when newspapers nowadays advise the "independent voter," as they have been doing so liberally in the last campaign, to vote here against the Democratic ticket and here against the Republican, it is not because they expect the defeat of

one or the success of the other to bring in the millennium or materially forward any special policy, but because they wish the party against which they speak to be punished—in much the same way that they wish to see thieves in jail. We cannot say that we find in the recent campaign any evidence that this process is coming to an end; nor will it close probably until continued misfortune makes the country understand that habitual crime in politics is itself the result of natural causes, and will not cease till those causes are removed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## Our Country Contemporaries

Ogden Junction, Jan. 3—

Mr. Nephi Packer, of Morgan City, will be glad to receive information from Jordan Hickman. He started from Randolph on Bear River to go to Cache Valley and when last heard from was at the last house in Round Valley, on the Logan Road. If any of our readers have seen anything of the lost man we shall be glad to publish their information.

Fred. Reuce and Chas. Moore were up before the Mayor this morning charged with larceny. A man from Montana named Womer was in Ogden on the night of the 29th ult., and got on "a bend" and was robbed of \$135 and put into a car on the side track where he was found by Officer Parry and subsequently went to Corinne. R. W. Burns, having learned of the robbery, and having been threatened by Reuce if he divulged it, pluckily came up town and gave information to the police. Officers Clark and Brown captured the accused, and Mr. Parry and Brown went to Corinne and brought back the man who had been robbed. Reuce waived an examination, was bound over in \$1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Moore, who on examination admitted that he knew of the robbery, was discharged with a reprimand for not giving information to the police.

## Upper Ten Marriage in Tahiti.

A marriage in the very highest tier of social life has been one of the quiet sensations lately transpiring in Tahiti. On the 27th of October Dorence Atwater, United States Consul for the Society Islands, was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to the Princess Moetia, daughter of a chiefess of royal blood. The marriage was conducted by the civil authorities, Dr. Bonnet, Mayor of Papeete, officiating. No cards and no cakes. The Princess Moetia is a very accomplished young lady, speaking English and French as fluently as she does her native language. She is besides wealthy in her own right, being owner of the historical palm groves of Faava and other lands. She is also the lessee of Scilly Island, valuable for its pearl fisheries. Her mother owns half the island of Morea (the paradise of Eimed, as old navigators call it) and extensive possessions on the island of Tahiti. Moetia has three brothers, splendid specimens of South Sea chiefs. The youngest, Narii, is about nineteen years old, six feet two inches in height, and weighs 200 pounds, and as straight as an arrow. They were educated in Europe, but, like all South Sea chiefs, they believe in native customs and habits. Their mother has equal claims to rule with Queen Pomare, but has never asserted her rights. The father of the family was an English Jew named Salmon, a lawyer by profession, and a very able man. Soon after he arrived in Tahiti he married the wealthy chiefess mentioned. As to Mrs. Atwater, her many friends will wish her much joy. She has been fortunate in securing a young, gallant and intelligent husband, and he has been equally fortunate in capturing the handsomest and wealthiest girl in the South Sea islands.—*Cor. S. F. Chronicle.*

ADDRESS.—The address of the Church emigration agent in New York is, "Box 3957, New York City."

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