

## HOME ITEMS.

**MORONI.**—The following items are condensed from an interesting letter from our long-time friend, George W. Bradley, Bishop of Moroni, which would have appeared in full, had we been publishing at the time of its receipt:—

The good people of Moroni have two well-taught day schools, each with from 40 to 50 scholars, also evening schools for writing and arithmetic, education receiving a renewed impetus through an increase of facilities for giving it the attention so justly its due.

Their Dramatic Association is stated to be in a flourishing condition, playing Ingomar, &c., with Bernard Snow as Ingomar, and Mrs. Madison as Parthenia.

As in many other places, the winter had been rather severe, though, fortunately, but few of their stock had died on the range.

**PAROWAN.**—Under the rule "better late than never," we take pleasure in publishing the following programme of a concert by the "Parowan Harmonic Association," Dec. 30, as courteously furnished to the News by Elder Richard Benson, their Corresponding Secretary:—

Convent Bells.  
Beautiful Dreamer—Thomas Durham.  
Music Everywhere—Misses Warren & Miller.  
Summer Came—Mrs. West & Miss Mertensen.  
Our Childhood Home—Mrs. Durham.  
Fickle Wild Rose—William Wilcock.  
Memory Bells—Mrs. Rasmussen.  
She Sleeps Beneath the Elms—Mrs. Morris.  
Up the Hill a Berry—Geo. Grimshaw.  
Break it Gently to my Mother—J. Connell.  
Sleigh Ride Glee.  
The First Dear Thing—Thomas Durham.  
I had not thought that one so fair—William C. Mitchell.  
Down where the Blue Bells Grow—Miss Grimshaw.  
Vesper Song—Mrs. Morris.  
Nancy Fat—William Wilcock.  
Down by the Whispering Sea—Grimshaws.  
Shylie Bawn—Thomas Durham.  
Where Home Is—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Morris and R. Benson.  
A Regular Cure—William Wilcock.  
There's much that gives Pleasure, Glee.

As want of paper was the sole cause of the above communication's appearing at so late a date, a want which we trust will not again occur, we hope Elder Benson will continue to favor us from time to time, as his judgment may suggest.

**INFORMATION WANTED** of Sisters Anni Chlarsson, or Johanna C. Chlarsson, mother and wife of H. N. Chlarsson, who emigrated from Sweden to this Territory. H. N. Chlarsson is now in St. Louis, and anxious to hear from them.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THERE are some singular regulations in Dresden. A police regulation has lately come into force forbidding the combination of dancing and private theatricals at the same private party on any other days than Sunday and Monday.

WHEN the war was begun, the lands, houses, slaves, merchandize, stocks and other possessions of the people of Georgia aggregated a value of over eight hundred and forty millions of dollars, while now the entire property of the State is not worth quite four hundred and nineteen millions of dollars. The heaviest single item of loss to the Georgians was in the emancipation of their four hundred and eighty six thousand slaves, valued at about one hundred and ninety four and a half million dollars.

A LONDON paper publishes a description of a curious invention, designed to catch safe burglars. The depredator no sooner commences, in perfect ignorance of the secret arrangements, to force open the door, drill the lock, or move the safe, than by so doing he sends a telegraph message to the nearest police office, exhibiting the number of the safe he is attacking, and this number, registered in the police books, has opposite it the address of the house in which the robbery is being effected.

THE edict of "high constable" King in Massachusetts, shutting up the barber-shops, eating-houses and drug-shops on Sundays, causes a great deal of ill-feeling. The druggists have permission to fill prescriptions on Sunday, but as they are forbidden to sell cigars, which have constituted most of their Sunday trade, they do not care to keep open at all; and the consequence is that physicians are often unable to get their prescriptions filled on Sunday.

M. STEINHEIL, of Munich, has produced a new photographic objective, which he names "periscope," by which M. Albert, photographer to the King of Bavaria, has reproduced the interior of the Crystal Palace at Munich. The proof, measuring 30 inches, has excited the astonishment of connoisseurs by the extent of the space represented.

THE greatest of the recent discoveries in California, is that of the Alabaster mine, or mountain, above Pine Grove in Amador county. The specimens which we have seen are very beautiful, and we have no doubt that this discovery will prove vastly useful in the Arts.—[S. F. Bulletin.]

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

The following is from *Hall's Journal of Health*:

That warm air must be impure, and that, consequently, it is hurtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room. A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cool one. The warm air of a close vehicle is less injurious, be it ever so foul, from crowding, than to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting even less than an hour in a still, chilly atmosphere, has induced attacks of pneumonia, that is, inflammation of the lungs, which often prove fatal in three or four days. It is positively injurious to sleep in a close room where water freezes, because such a degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of a sleeping-room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and rebreathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fevers in a few hours. Hence, there is no advantage, and always danger, especially to weakly persons, in an atmosphere colder than the freezing point.

That it is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick and convalescent. Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or a small fire burning in the fire-place. This creates a draft, and carries bad airs and gasses up the chimney.

That out-door exercise before breakfast is healthful. It is never so. And, from the very nature of things, is hurtful, especially to persons of poor health; although the very vigorous may practice it with impunity. In winter the body is easily chilled through and through, unless the stomach has been fortified with a good, warm breakfast; and in warm weather, miasmatic and malarious gasses and emanations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitiate the circulation and induce fever and ague, diarrhoea and dysentery; entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving the house and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it, from having neglected these precautions.

That whatever lessens cough is 'good' for it, and, if persevered in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavors by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as the lungs cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner it is got rid of—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the fuller and freer reception of pure air, which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. These remedies are warmth, out-door exercise, and anything which slightly nauseates.

**TITANIUM.**—This valuable metal has hitherto been found in only small quantities; it is of the greatest service in hardening iron, and rendering it steel-like, or rather of a harder character than steel, and at the same time more flexible. It is said to render it free from oxidation. We understand that a company will soon be established for mining it extensively, and that it is likely to lead to great results in the manufacture of the world in various shapes and forms of metallic structure, for which iron and steel are not so appropriate as they are when mixed with this new metal.

**CALIFORNIA COTTON FACTORY.**—The *Bulletin* says sufficient time has elapsed since the new cotton mill over at Oakland commenced business for the machinery to become smooth, and the operatives to settle down to their work, and the result is a perceptible improvement in the quality of the goods now turning out. A lot of eight bales (1,000 yards each) of brown sheetings has just come across the Bay, for which an offer of twenty-seven cents has been refused—the proprietors holding out for twenty-seven and a half cents. Of the thirty-two looms, all but eight are now in operation, and these will be in motion as soon as the condition of the roads will permit a movement of cotton from the lower counties to the place of shipment. The goods, we may add, compare favorably with the same class of Eastern cotton.

**AN ANCIENT MINE DISCOVERED IN SPAIN.**—The *Paris Presse* contains the following statements:

Miners who work in the Spanish silver mine known as the "white pebble pit," belonging for a long time to the Orfila family, have just made a discovery which is alike interesting to art and archaeology. Whilst digging their subterranean walks, they suddenly found themselves in passages whose origin dates from the remotest centuries. They further discovered a thorough and scientific system of mining, the implements being in such a good state of preservation that it could be determined that it was not a Roman, but a Carthaginian or Phoenician mine. The hatchets, sieves for ore, but particularly a melting-furnace and two anvils, excite the interest of engineers in the highest degree. All these articles were carefully collected, and will enable scientific examinations to be prosecuted with greater exactitude than was possible after a merely superficial view. Particular attention will be paid to the remarkable instruments and objects of art which are said to fill the niches of a rotunda in the centre of the mine. This rotunda appears to have been the spot dedicated to the gods presiding over the mines. It was occupied by three statues; one sitting down, and of half life-size, and the other two standing, and about three feet in height. These statues remind us neither of Roman nor Grecian art, but rather touch the style of the work of sculpture which was discovered in the year 1854 on the other side of the mountains, and which is now being preserved in the America, at Madrid, and is known as the "Carthaginian Hercules." The same symbols are found on a tripod, and on a chest, which were leaning against the sides of a rotunda. Men of science were already excited by the discovery of 1854; the present one will certainly throw a new light on the study of civilization which was once very mighty, and is now almost extinct. The tools, implements and objects of art, at present, form part of the cabinet of M. Lassery, at Valladolid.

**VICTORY OVER THE APACHES.**—Advices from the Pinto villages to January 21st, received at San Francisco, state that Col. Wright, with 246 men, on a scouting party, came upon five Apache women and made them conduct them to a rancho of the hostile savages, intending to surprise it, but the occupants heard or smelt them, and five of them came out and shook hands, saying "Bueno Capitan Wright." Col. Wright shot one of the five in the shoulder, then a soldier finished him, and the fight became general. There were three hundred Indians, of whom twenty were killed, and five women and two children were captured. The rest escaped up a steep mountain, and the soldiers having only blankets bound on their feet instead of shoes, could not overtake them. No soldiers were hurt. Clothing and shoes having arrived, Col. Wright was to start on another campaign in the direction of the Canado de Oro immediately.—[Reese River Revue.]

**A NEW ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FOR USE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.**—An account is given of a new light discovered by M. Sayres, of Paris which is said to possess a very high degree of actinic power, and is produced by the combustion of a mixture of twenty-four parts of well-dried and pulverized nitrate of potash with seven parts of flower of sulphur and six of the red sulphide of arsenic. This mixture does not cost more than three pence a pound, and its light is therefore, for the present, at least, much cheaper than that of magnesium, to which it is said to be only very slightly inferior in actinic energy. It is not, however, so suitable as the magnesium light for indoor use, and one cannot conceive much occasion for the practice of photography out of doors by night.

**A MORMON SECRET.**—It is said the Mormons have become richer sooner than any other people on the continent. We suppose that the reason is, they have the most closely adhered to the celebrated fact, that "people have been known to get rich by minding their own business."—[S. F. Flag.]

An ingenious little machine has been put on some of the Parisian hacks. It, indicates to the passenger, who engages it, at once the time he is riding, the distance he has made, and the price he has to pay according to the official regulations.

**SEEING THROUGH WATER.**—The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* says:

Currents in the very bed of a river, or beneath the surface of the sea, may be watched, as Mr. Campbell informs us, by an arrangement that smugglers used in the old days. They sank their contraband cargo when there was an alarm, and they search for it again by the help of a so-called marine telescope. It was nothing more than a cask with a plate of strong glass at the bottom. The man plunged the closed end a few inches below the surface, and put his head into the other end, and then he saw clearly into the water. The glare and confused reflections and refractions from and through the rippled surface of the sea were entirely shut out by this contrivance. Seal-hunters still use it. With this simple apparatus the stirring life of the sea-bottom can be watched at leisure and with great distinctness. "So far as this contrivance enables men to see the land under the waves, movements under water closely resemble movements under air. Sea weeds like plants, bend before the gale; fish, like birds, keep their heads to the stream, and hang poised on their fins; mud clouds take the shape of water clouds in air, impede light, cast shadows, and take shapes which point out the directions in which currents flow. It is strange, at first, to hang over a boat's side peering into a new world, and the interest grows. There is excitement in watching the big fish swoop like hawks out of their sea-weed forest after a white fly sunk to the tree tops to tempt them, and the fight which follows is better fun when plainly seen." (Vol. i. p. 67.) Mr. Campbell suggests plate glass windows in the bottom of a boat; it would bring men and fish face to face; and the habits of the latter could be leisurely watched.

**PREVALENCE OF DRUNKENNESS.**—The New York correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* says that the prevalence of drunkenness throughout the entire Union since the inception of the war, has been remarked by many thoughtful minds, but I know of no place where it is more strikingly evident than in this metropolis of brilliant vice and squalid sin. Men, young and old, are daily seen reeling through the thoroughfares under the debasing influence of ardent spirits. The bar-room counters reek with the over-froth of stimulants, and the venders of poisons wear out a vast amount of shoe leather in dancing from one customer to another with this or that bottle. Whisky, rum, gin and brandy are the respective popular favorites. It is no disgrace to become intoxicated. Young men with downless chins—boys, men of business men of pleasure, draughtsmen, painters, literateurs, speak of having "been drunk last night," as in former times they spoke of having taken a bath or smoked a cigar. The times appear to grow more profligate day by day; you cannot tell whether the bloom of the cheek of manhood is from ruddy health or ruddier wine; in this respect we seem to be drifting into evil ways.

**A NEW COAL DEPOSIT.**—It is stated that a valuable cannel coal has been found near Burslem, north Staffordshire, Eng., and that so much oil has been extracted from it as to make the manufacture very profitable.

**A VALUABLE CAUTION.**—Vessels made of zinc should never be used for holding milk, as when milk is allowed to repose in contact with this metal, a lactate of zinc is formed, as well as a compound of casein and oxide of zinc, both of which are extremely injurious if taken into the system. A solution of sugar, which stood a few hours in a zinc vessel, was found to contain a considerable quantity of salte of that metal.

**GEN. MILROY** has received, at Nashville, Tenn., a collection of human remains found in ancient graves in Wilson county, Tennessee. They were taken from rough stone coffins, made of slabs, put up in the shape of a box, without cutting or hewing; and none of them exceeded twenty-four inches in length, the average being fifteen or eighteen inches. There are acres of these graves at different points, and there is not a large skeleton to be found.

**COTTON MANUFACTORY IN CALIFORNIA.**—The first bale of cotton goodsever manufactured in California was opened at San Francisco, Dec. 22d. It was of sheetings made of Mexican cotton.