

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Grant has arrived at Galveston all right. The third terms can't work up much sympathy over the brief suspense of the public.

An increased sale of corsets among the colored people of the south is mentioned as an evidence that the blacks are advancing in civilization, and are bound to stay.

The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?" Lots of the latter kind may be found in Utah as well as elsewhere.

An opposite rule works in Zululand to the one in advanced nations. The women are led by the nose instead of leading their husbands by that prominent feature. This is a consequence of wearing a ring through the nose instead of the ear.

A tunnel has been commenced under the Hudson River, between New York and Jersey City. A double railroad track is to be laid for a broad gauge line. The tunnel when finished will be two miles long and for three-quarters of a mile will be under the bed of the river.

There is at least one thing in which a woman has the advantage over a man. It takes a whole Legislature to change a man's name; a woman can change her's in a much more easy and agreeable manner, that is if she can get a male person to help her.

In the parliamentary campaign rendered necessary in England through Lord Beaconsfield's coup, there will be a large number of contestants for the six hundred and twenty-five seats; there are now over nine hundred candidates in the field.

A communication, professedly on bees and foul brood, but really a personal attack on an individual named, is declined. The writer can have the letter by calling for it. We are willing to encourage the bee business and will aid in destroying foul brood but do not wish to join in personal disputes.

The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Times copies most of our article on the acknowledged corruption at Washington D. C., contrasted with the social condition of Utah and justly says: "The candid reader must acknowledge that it possesses such force and pungency as cannot be ignored nor readily answered."

How strongly Joseph Cook, of Boston, must loathe and despise himself! In a recent lecture he says: "No one knows how shy I have all my life been of quacks; but of all quacks, the theological quack, the quack who stands between man and his fear of heaven and hell, has had the bulk of my loathing."

Rabbits are considered a pest in Utah. In one part of England, at least, rabbit breeding is followed extensively. Land-owners who cannot obtain a satisfactory rental for their farms are turning them into great rabbit warrens. About 10,000 rabbits, recently killed on an estate in Essex, brought 37 cents each in the market.

The Washington Star says: "The President is earning golden opinions for dismissing Major Reno from the army, and all the more because he refused to be influenced by the appeals of distinguished army officers, who had no more self-respect than to recommend that Reno should be retained in the military service." We concur.

Evil thoughts come to the righteous as well as the wicked. But the difference between the good man and the bad is that while evil knocks at the doors of both, it finds a welcome in the house of the one, and is so uneasy and out of place in the house of the other that it stays but a little while and then hurries off to a more congenial fireside.

There are not less than 200 firms and some 20,000 operatives engaged in the manufacture of silk in the United States. A million pounds of raw silk, costing \$5,000,000 is used in these establishments. This raw material might easily be produced in this country, and thus silk-growing as well as silk manufacturing be established in the United States.

The British Consul at Panama reports that India-rubber has almost ceased to be an article of export from the isthmus, mainly in consequence of the great difficulty and expense of getting at the trees in the remote

districts of the Interior. Those near the coast have been destroyed by the wasteful system pursued by the natives in cutting down the trees to procure the sap.

Wisconsin papers state that the passage of the bill in both Houses of the Legislature declaring women as eligible as men to exercise the right of suffrage was greeted with "thunders of applause." But women in Wisconsin cannot vote, notwithstanding the law, as it is in conflict with the State constitution; that will have to be changed before the ladies can wield the power of the ballot.

The following from Ruskin is worthy of note and accords with the apostolic argument in favor of a combination of works with faith: "It is surely scarcely necessary to say further, what the holy teachers of all nations have invariably concurred in showing, that faithful prayer implies always correlative exertion; and that no man can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation, unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it."

The Swedish postal authorities have just published a list of the newspapers and periodicals appearing in Sweden. The total number is 316, of which 92 are published in Stockholm. After Stockholm ranks Gothenburg with 20, then Upsala with 14, Malmo with 9, and Gefle and Jonkoping each with 8. Of these 316 publications only about one-third are properly newspapers, and there are only 10 daily papers—5 in Stockholm, 2 in Gothenburg and 1 each in Nordkoping, Malmo and Helsingborg.

As a sample of the comical kind of mingled ignorance and assurance not altogether unknown in many sections of this great and glorious country, the following is copied from a sign in a Pennsylvania village: "John Smith, teacher of cowtillions and other dances—grammar taut in the neatest manner—fresh salt herring on draft—likewise Goodfryes cordfial—rutes sassage and other garden truck—N. B. bawl on friday nite—prayer meeting chuesday—also salme singing by the quire."

It is wonderful to see the number of sewing machines that are disposed of every year in this country. One would think that the business would take a rest in Utah, but it flourishes still. A considerable trade has also been worked up in Mexico. The exportation to that country now exceeds, \$150,000 annually, and the Mexican finance minister says, in a recent report, that there is not a family in the country, whose circumstances permit the expense of a sewing machine, which does not use one.

The excitement over Edison's alleged inventions has always borne evidences of some motive power stronger than interest in the achievements of science. It appears that Edison is in the hands of a stock company which pays him an annual consideration of \$25,000 and has control of all his inventions. Besides this he owns a share of the stock, which brings him in a considerable income. This explains the fluctuations of electric light stock, and other of Edison's ebbs and flows.

There have been many disputes as to the distance at which telephonic communication can be established. The superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad while in Nebraska, desired to talk with his folks in Sayre, Pennsylvania. By means of the Edison telephone and the wires of the Western Union and other companies, connection was made from North Bend to Chicago, thence to Perth Amboy, thence to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and so on to Mauch Chunk and Sayre, altogether a distance of two thousand miles. A pleasant conversation was kept up with ease.

It is generally supposed that a legal signature must include all the names with which the subscriber is favored—or cursed, as the case may be. But the Supreme Court of Indiana has recently decided that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names or initials as are given to him or as he chooses to take. They do not affect his legal name, and may be inserted or not in a deed or contract without affecting its validity. Nor does a mistake in the middle initial of a name in a deed in any way affect its validity.

Comparisons are often drawn be-

tween English and American railroad speed, generally in favor of the former. But the Jersey City and Philadelphia train on the Pennsylvania road, runs the distance of 89 miles in 111 minutes, or a mile in about 1.25 minutes. The Boston and Taunton train runs over the Old Colony road, a distance of 34 miles in 47 minutes, or a mile in about 1.27 minutes; while 44 miles in 60 minutes, averaging 1.36 to the mile, are traveled by the Boston and Providence Shore line express. These trains are among the swiftest in the world.

In answer to a suggestion that the women who are forming societies to help the heathen, the negro and the Indian, might find a large field of Christian love and service unoccupied among the sorely tempted shop-girls and sewing women, an eastern paper says: "Perish the thought! What claim has a shop-girl, compelled to stand ten hours a day and dress well, on three dollars a week, on the philanthropic mind, while there is a Ute or Sioux without, earmuffs or a nickel-plated egg-beater? And, we would add, or an impecunious clerical mendicant unsupplied with funds to help convert the terrible 'Mormons'?"

Correspondence.

Obituary.

HEERON, Utah,
March 18th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I take the pen to report the sad news of the death of Bro. Wm. Pulsipher, at this place, at 7.30 o'clock last Friday evening, the 12th, after an illness of 12 days, a very severe attack of brain fever. He was a son of the late Zerah Pulsipher; was born at Kirtland, Ohio, January 21st, 1838. He has been with the Church from that time on, a faithful, active, energetic member. No hardship seemed too great for him, where duty called him to work, there he delighted to be, whether among the snowy mountains of the north or the heated sands of the south. He performed one mission to the Sandwich Islands; was always ready to act or speak in defense of the kingdom of God. He bore a firm and faithful testimony in favor of the Latter-day work, forgave all and wished to be forgiven, arranged his business the same as one would in preparing to go, if he had been notified before.

The funeral was largely attended by the people of this and surrounding places. His age was 42 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

Rest to his body, for he has never had much rest in this world.

JOHN PULSIPHER.

Glass Making.

CLARKSTON,
Cache County, Utah,
March 20th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I have read with great interest the several articles on glass making, which have appeared in the News, and I think the suggestions are all very good as far as they go, and by your permission I will add a few practical remarks or suggestions on the same subject. I have not seen the specimens of silicious sand spoken of by the different individuals who have taken interest in selecting and exhibiting it. But I have no doubt that each specimen is good and suitable for the manufacture of glass, for I am satisfied by my own personal inspection that specimens can be found in many places throughout the Territory wherever sand beds abound. And I am also satisfied that it exists in great abundance in many parts of the Territory sufficiently to insure a supply for the establishment of a glass factory in Utah. But sand is not the only thing required in the manufacture of glass, there are several other materials needed, and I am satisfied that each and all of these materials exist (in their crude state) in great abundance, and that all that is needed for the manufacture of glass, is men and means (or capital). The materials are here, and I believe there are many practical men to be found in the Territory who would be well able to take their part in preparing and using the proper materials in the different branches of its manufacture. But I would here remark for the special benefit of capitalists, that they may not be deceived or imposed upon by any person, that no one man is a glass maker, no one man is practical in all of its branches. Therefore

to establish a factory and carry it on successfully and make it pay well and be profitable to employers and employees there must be at least one man to operate in each branch of its manufacture. It would therefore be necessary to have a full company of men. The capital is here in the hands of the capitalists and I believe it could not possibly be invested in a more profitable enterprise.

I have been engaged in the manufacture of glass in one of the largest factories in England (Chance Bros & Co., Birmingham) for 20 years. I have had free access to every department of the factory and was responsible for all glass sent out for home and foreign consumption, and have a thorough knowledge of all its different branches (as far as is possible for any one man to have) and understand all of the different processes through which it is taken, from the simple window pane to the beautiful mirror.

I possess a rich fund of valuable information indispensably necessary for the establishment and successful carrying on of a glass factory.

I trust I have not said too much on the subject.

Yours Respectfully,
HENRY STOKES.

SONTAG, Va.,
MARCH 4, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

During our visit into North Carolina we held a number of meetings among the Saints and one in a locality where the Elders had never preached before, our two days' meeting at Toms Creek was well attended and much good was done we trust. The locality has some local historical importance in having once been the home of Col. Daniel Boone, the original white settler of Kentucky and also more recently the home of the justly celebrated Siamese twins, whose widows and children still reside in the vicinity and are steady going well thought of citizens.

The Elders laboring in this district have met considerable opposition, but by steady, persevering effort, have accomplished a good work, with most excellent prospects for the future. Two Elders are needed to take the place of some released, and several good openings are ready for the laborers. In the locality where we held the first "Mormon" meeting, a good feeling was manifested, the house was crowded full, close attention was paid, and a cordial invitation was extended to remain or return and preach again, which some Elders will doubtless be able to do in the near future.

At Wythville I had to separate from my young traveling companion, Bro. M. F. Cowley, a former employee of the News office, who has proven a most successful Elder, and has gained an influence in the midst of the people quite remarkable for one so young and inexperienced. Our journeyings together through the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, will always be remembered as days of pleasure and enjoyment.

From Wythville I came to Big Lick by rail, crossing or rather going through the Alleghany mountains en route, and following up the celebrated Valley of Virginia, for a considerable distance, from Big Lick, by private conveyance. I crossed over the Blue Ridge and arrived at Col. Hoppers in the afternoon who hospitably entertained me for the night and sent me to this point the next day, where I had the pleasure of meeting Elders Barnett and Langton, both in the enjoyment of good health and the spirit of their mission. A branch of the Church has been built up here, quite a few of whom have emigrated, and everything now bids fair for the rest of the Saints to get away this month, their lands have all been disposed of and much of their property.

We held a two days' meeting Saturday and Sunday next, after which I shall go to Georgia to attend a two days' meeting, and then to look after the emigration, which leaves Chattanooga on the 23d of March.

General reports from the mission are favorable, and the Elders find all they can do.

A mistaken idea prevails that the winter season is the most favorable for missionary labor in the South, whereas my experience leads me to just the opposite conclusion. Very few localities are properly furnished with houses to hold meeting in the winter, while during the summer season open air meetings are very much resorted to.

With best wishes, for Zion's welfare, I remain your Brother,
JOHN MORGAN.

How a Sedentary Life Affects Women.

The Popular Science Monthly remarks that many of the ills or diseases prevalent among the women in our day are no doubt traceable to the sedentary mode of life among them. The progress of the industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which many women were formerly subjected, and in many cases want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. It says: "The fruits of this state of things are strikingly exhibited in certain observations made by the late Dr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who in his practice as a specialist for women's diseases found that women who themselves perform all their household work found no trace of certain complaints; that these complaints begin to make their appearance in women with one servant, become more pronounced in women with two servants, or worse still with those who have three servants and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from child-birth were four times greater in cases of women with four servants than those with none. On the other hand we noticed a statement the other day that since the suspension of labor in the mills of New England on account of the panic, many of the female operatives have sought employment as domestics, and as a consequence there is much more sickness among them than there was previously. This would seem to show that housework is not as healthy as labor in cotton mills."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

No. 180.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
February 16th, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry therefor, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver of the U. S. Land Office, at Salt Lake City, U. T., on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1880, viz: Robert Palmer, Homestead entry No. 2158, for the S. half of N. W. quarter and Lots 8 and 4, Sec. 2, T. 3, S., R. 1, W., and he names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tracts, viz: James C. Brown, of Sandy, Salt Lake Co., U. T., and William Wardle, William Aylett and Andrew Shulsen, all of West Jordan, Salt Lake Co., U. T.

JOHN B. NEIL, Register.
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Attorney for Claimant.

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