

## The Fastest Ocean Steamer.

The opinion has prevailed among sea captains and steamship companies that it was impossible to combine in steamships a high rate of speed with great size. That opinion has now been dispelled. The *City of Berlin*, of the Inman Line—the largest steamship, except the *Great Eastern*, afloat—has just made the quickest trip ever made between Queenstown and this port. In August the steamship *City of Richmond* of the same line, made the quickest trip made up to that time between Queenstown and this city, and a few days afterward the *Germanic*, of the White Star Line, surpassed that and made a similar trip in 7 days and 23 hours. The *Baltic*, of the White Star Line, however, in January, 1873, had made the passage between this city and Queenstown in 7 days and 20 hours, which, up to Saturday, was the quickest time ever made between the two ports. This has now been beaten by the *City of Berlin*, which left Liverpool at 6:25 p. m. on September 16, and arrived at Queenstown at 11:30 a. m. on September 17. At 4:50 p. m. of September 17 the steamship got under way, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 6:30 a. m. of Saturday, making the run—allowing for difference of time—in 7 days, 18 hours and 2 minutes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## The Bellefontaine Murder.

The people of Bellefontaine, Ohio, according to a correspondent writing from that place to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, begin to doubt the justice as well as the wisdom of the recent lynching of Schell for the alleged horrible murder of Alice Laughlin. It is now suspected that Mrs. Schell, the chief witness against her husband, murdered the girl from motives of jealousy, as the hair found in the hands of Alice after death corresponds with that of Mrs. Schell. The wife's story, if true, would prove that she was either an abject slave to her husband, or that she was not unwilling that he should commit the murder, for she says she knew that he intended to kill the girl, and sat quietly in the wagon while the husband accompanied Alice into the woods and perpetrated the deed, confessing the act to the wife after his return. It is incredible that Mrs. Schell would have acted thus if she had not desired the death of the girl. But, as we have said, the wife's story is now doubted, and even the lynchers of Schell are believed to regret their hasty action. Schell declared that his wife had killed the girl because of jealousy, and died protesting his innocence. No blood stains were found on Schell, and the evidence of the hair is regarded as conclusive against the wife. The story would have been sufficiently horrible at the best, but if Schell was innocent, the lynching of him renders it doubly disgraceful to the community in which the double murder occurred, and it seems probable that future developments will fasten the guilt of murdering Alice Laughlin on Mrs. Schell.—*Philadelphia Times.*

## Condition of the French Laboring Classes.

A very interesting report has just been published by the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the material and economical condition of the laboring classes. It states that artisans are no longer sensibly affected in point of health and longevity by the labor they pursue. Machinery has husbanded human strength, and whereas at the beginning of the century employers possessed limited capital and made use of buildings erected for other purposes, with insufficient light and air, the confined space causing frequent accident, manufactures are now carried on by large capitalists or companies, the result being the reconstruction of buildings on a larger scale. The sanitary conditions of these, except with regard to a few unhealthy manufactures subject to administrative precautions, which cannot be too rigorous, leave little to be desired. On the other hand, the abuse of alcoholic liquors and other excesses, even with young people from fifteen to eighteen years of age, account for premature decay too often remarked in manufacturing districts, and the law on drunkenness ought to be stringently enforced. As to the housing of arti-

sans, great improvements have been effected by the law of 1851. Wherever it has been applied the unhealthy cellars so numerous in the north are no longer inhabited. Whole quarters have been purified, and the frightful courts, where filth and vicious construction made cholera almost permanent, have disappeared.

After referring to the isolated cottages, often with small gardens attached, to be met with in mining districts, and other cases where there is no confined space, the report mentions that many employers, not satisfied with providing for their workmen cheap and healthy dwellings, have sought to make them their own landlords, the sense of property being extremely beneficial. The result, however, has only been fortunate in exceptional cases. The most generous vendor must require certain guarantees, and payment by small instalments being necessitated by the purchaser's moderate wages, the latter is afraid of being too dependent on a master to whom he owes money for his house. He may, moreover, re-dispose of it, thus thwarting the benevolent intentions of the master. Thus a mining company at Decize sold its workmen for 2,400 francs houses costing 3,000 francs, but twenty years afterwards only eight remained in the workmen's hands, five being converted into public-houses and shops, and others sold at a profit to speculators. In a few cases, however, this problem has been solved, and powerful companies with numerous shareholders have shown the most generosity on this head. In the north 18 out of 23 mining companies expended 15,000,000 francs on 7,000 houses occupied by 31,500 persons, the rent being 30 per cent. lower than the average of the district. The Creusot Company lets its workmen a house entirely fitted up for 36 francs, which scarcely covers the taxes, insurance, repairs, and street paving. The Anzin Company devoted 25 per cent. of its profits in 1868 to the material and moral improvement of its men, and other companies have similarly expended a sum equal to 22 per cent. of the total wages. The report commends the system of weavers working at home, family ties being thus preserved and the dangers of common workshops being avoided. The transformation of the large Lyons factories into small workshops scattered over the surrounding country has had the happiest results, this employment requiring much air and cleanliness, and each family having a well-built and healthy house. In the north, however, the rural dwellings are low and small, and the humidity of the soil, more dangerous than the heat of forges and glassworks, encountered without peril by young children, impairs the general health. Passing on to the question of food, the report remarks that the higher wages have enabled the artisan class to obtain the meat necessary for them, but dispensed with by the peasantry; the increasing price threatens to place it out of their reach.—*Paris Cor. London Times.*

Mr. C. D. Hard, of Helena, Montana, arrived here yesterday from the east, en route home, with a lot of very fine blooded horses, which he recently purchased in Ohio at considerable cost.

Under the efficient new manager, Mr. Watson, the Co-operative building is undergoing a general fix up, clean-up, and alteration. The corner room has been nicely fixed up, new shelves and counters put in, a large nice door cut between it and the dry goods department, and the shoes, hats and gents' furnishing goods placed therein. The retail grocery department is now tastefully arranged opposite the dry goods; the hardware, stoves, etc., occupying the place vacated by the groceries. The packing and shipping department has been railed off from the storage, doors cut, etc. Besides this, and not the least, there is a Main Street entrance to the wholesale department above, etc., and, in fact, the most familiar friend of the house would hardly know it.

WE WILL ENDORSE ALL YOU SAY.—If all the CHARTER OAKS now in use are as good as the one we have used for nearly twenty years, you can recommend them with entire confidence, and we will endorse all you say, having thoroughly tested their many excellent qualities.

## PATRONIZE HOME-MADE!

WE HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF

## Home-Made Cloths

FLANNES, LINSEYS,  
YARNS, Etc., Etc.

From the Factory, which we are offering at

## VERY LOW FIGURES.

OUR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS CLOTHING,

Is full and we are offering at greatly Reduced Prices.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR DRIED FRUITS.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in the City.

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TAYLOR &amp; CUTLER.

## SOUTH-WESTERN



## STAGE LINES!

DAILY LINE OF STAGES FROM THE terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad through Southern Utah and South-eastern Nevada to the following points:

Springville, Beaver, Payson, Star District, Salt Creek, San Francisco Dist., Fillmore, Pioche.

And all intermediate points.

Connect at Payson tri-weekly for all points in Tintic.

" tri-weekly at Salt Creek for the coal fields and all parts in San-pote.

" tri-weekly at Beaver for Parowan, Cedar and St. George.

Time to Pioche, fifty-five hours.

Principal Office, Wells, Fargo &amp; Co's Building, Salt Lake City.

w25 HUGH WHITE, Proprietor.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## Persons Wanting

## WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Always do well by buying at the

## BAIN WAGON Depot.

You always get the best on fair terms and low prices.

The Bain Wagon, so long and well known, needs but little said in its favor; it is the best and most popular Wagon in Utah.

Full Stock of Plows and other Agricultural Implements.

Concord Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. The Finest Stock of Hardwood and Wagon Material in Utah.

## FIRST WAGON DEPOT

SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

Howard Sebree.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Box 361.

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## In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

REUBEN H. CHASE, Plaintiff, against EMMA C. CHASE, Defendant.) In Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah,

To Emma C. Chase Defendant, Greeting:

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Reuben H. Chase, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—served within this County and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise if within the Territory within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said Complaint. This action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant and cost of suit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court in Salt Lake City, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1875.

D. BOCKHOLT,  
Clerk of the Probate Court,  
Salt Lake County.  
By ELIAS A. SMITH, Deputy.

## WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Wanted!

100,000 POUNDS

OF WOOL,

Of Good Merchantable Quality, for which

25 Cents a Pound

Will be paid,

One-Third in Money and Two-

Thirds in our Factory Cloth

on delivery of the

Wool.

Apply to

JOHN R. HASLAM,

At President Brigham Young's Office.

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## Notice to the Public!

THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US THAT WE CANNOT DEAL IN TWO different makes of wagons with satisfaction to the manufacturers, ourselves and the public.

Therefore, we shall hereafter only buy and sell the

## FISH BROTHERS WAGONS.

They have been so steadily and deservedly growing in favor, that we find it next to impossible to sell any other wagon. Ask any person who has bought one for the last two years, and he will tell you he has never had a tire or spoke loose, or a wheel broken or out of repair. He will tell you that the Fish Brothers Wagons run the easiest, and are the best in all respects.

The balance of our stock of Mitchell Wagons on hand we offer for sale at cost.

We thank the public for its generous patronage in the past, and shall try to deserve your kind favors in the future. We know from the letters written us, and the thousands of words of commendation received from purchasers, that in offering you the FISH BROTHERS WAGON we offer you

## The Best Wagon on Wheels!

## NOTICE TO AGENTS.

We sell no wagons on commission. Fish Brothers' Wagons don't need to go round the country begging for purchasers. We can sell outright all the wagons the manufacturers can furnish us and supply their other demands, and when a wagon leaves our yard, it is sold.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN W. LOWELL &amp; CO.

Salt Lake City, March 4th 1875