

Fashion news is to the effect that ladies' spring dresses are not to touch the ground within three inches. This will be a saving in dry goods, but an expense to city authorities; more street sweepers will be wanted.

Parowan has sent us the report of a Stake Conference at that place, which we are able to print without "boiling it down," and which is likely to be read and will not prove tedious to our subscribers. Stake clerks, "Go ye and do likewise."

The Oakland Transcript is no more. The Oakland Daily Times takes its place, with new editors and new intentions. It is Republican in politics and lively in style, makes a good appearance, and expects to grow and improve. We wish the Times success.

To give glass great brilliancy, take finely powdered indigo, dip into it a moistened linen rag, smear over the glass with it, and then wipe the indigo off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied with a rag dipped in spirits, will answer.

Don't complain when the milk goes sour. That is if you can learn the secret of a Mansfield Massachusetts firm, who turn curds into coral—"American coral," and make it up into jewelry. It is colored, or dyed black and called jet. Truly there are no bounds to Yankee invention.

Calcutta news is to the effect that \$9,250,000 has been expended in relieving the sufferers in the Indian famine. England sends millions to help the perishing Hindoos; which is good, but allows great numbers of "Christians" to starve within her own borders which is bad. "Charity begins at home."

The Amateur, published by the Y. M. M. I. A. of Ogden, commences its fifth number with Mr. Austin C. Brown as editor. It continues to be a bright, estimable little paper, contains some very well written articles, and is in every way creditable to the young people of the Junction City.

During the year 1877 America sent abroad 105,000,000 yards of cotton goods. This is about ten times more than in any previous year. Exports increasing show increasing commercial prosperity. The balance of trade is getting vastly in our favor. When will Utah do likewise.

The Leipzig municipal authorities have authorized the police to arrest all ladies who wear a ground-sweeping dress. Such a dress is forbidden on the public promenades and foot-paths, under a penalty of from five to 50 marks. Severe, but sensible.

In the coldest parts of British America an article of diet is used called Pemican. It is made of buffalo meat dried in thin slices, then pounded with stones into powder, put into sacks of buffalo hide and mixed with its own weight of fat. It becomes a solid mass and a very small quantity suffices for a nutritious meal.

A new theory in relation to the composition of water is compounded by M. Malche a French writer of some note. He says numerous experiments have demonstrated that water is simply hydrogen plus electricity or oxygen minus electricity. Thus oxygen, hydrogen and water are all the same except the difference of the degree of electrification.

Lace made on a sewing machine is a new industry in this country. Why should not the lace which ladies love so well be made at home instead of sending so much money to France and other foreign parts for the delicate article of adornment. Lace can be made in Utah as cheaply as in other places if it can be manipulated on a sewing machine.

New York stands up head in the class of States having the greatest number of drinking saloons, its total being 23,354. Illinois stands next, followed by Pennsylvania, then comes Ohio and next California. The average for the Union is one drinking saloon for every 230 inhabitants. The South consumes the most whiskey, the North and West the most beer.

A singular suicide was committed in Placerville, Nevada, a short time since. A young German determining on making a short cut from this world, blew off his head with dynamite. He took a giant powder cartridge and two feet of fuse

to his room, lay down on his pallet, put the cartridge in his mouth, lit the fuse and waited for the explosion. He made a terrible looking corpse.

A raven story comes from Devonshire, England, which reminds one of Elijah's history. Some men were working at a quarry near Kingsbridge when a raven flew away with one of their dinners. They all ran out of the quarry after it and immediately the quarry fell in. Ravens saved Elijah by charity; in this instance a raven saved several lives by robbery. Either case was providential.

The largest vessel now afloat, except the Great Eastern, is the Hooper. She is an iron steamer belonging to the Hooper Telegraph Company of London. She was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, is 365 feet long, 60 feet across and has a depth of hold of 40 feet. She has been used to lay several cables, and it is said has greater carrying capacity than the Great Eastern, being able to put to sea with 12,000 tons of cargo.

The Pope, who suffers severely from coldness in the extremities—the consequence of paralysis, and who has a horror of fire, has invented a novel method of warming his hands. A hollow silver ball, a little larger than an egg, is filled with hot water. He rolls this in his hands for a few moments, and lays it down, using it again at intervals, as he requires it. When his hands are cold he "keeps the ball a rolling."

The telephone is coming into active use in England. An experiment was tried a short time since in connection with the submarine cable across the channel from Dover to Calais with perfect success. The distance is 22½ miles and every word was heard distinctly even to the recognition of individual voices. The conversation was kept up for two hours. The Post Office department has adopted the Bell patent as a part of its telegraphic system.

By letter from Bro. L. M. Peterson, at Sevoia Valley, New Mexico, dated Jan. 3d, we learn that the West family, who emigrated to that place from Arkansas, brought with them the small pox. Brother Lorenzo Hatch's family had moved to Peterson's Camp to avoid contagion. The weather was very cold and snow had been falling since Christmas. It is to be hoped that due precautions will be taken and a quarantine camp established for the benefit of the afflicted and the safety of the other settlers.

Handsome looking silks which will "stand alone" are being sold "dirt cheap" in the London market. But these beautiful goods bought at "a bargain" are bogus, they will not wear. They are "doctored" with a preparation in use at Lyons, and considerable jute is used in their manufacture instead of the delicate fibre spun by the worms. The best plan for the ladies of Utah to adopt to preserve themselves from this kind of imposition, is to encourage home sericulture and make their own silk for ribbons and dresses.

Stanley's journey from the land of Ham has been a triumphal march. At every point on his route homeward he has been feted and congratulated and praised and honored. By the time he reaches America he will be loaded down with decorations and souvenirs and insignia of various Orders. Stanley is brave and fortunate, and his luck seems to have just as much as his pluck to do with his world-wide fame. And then he is backed by the press, which Herald's his achievements to the four quarters of the globe. His opportunities are greater than those of any previous explorer.

The museum at Yale college has two specimens of the remains of gigantic animals found in Colorado, on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Two of them, according to calculations based on the size of the perfect parts, must have been between 50 and 60 feet long and 30 feet high, and one is estimated at 80 feet in length. The bones indicate aquatic life and corroborate the view that this whole western region was once under water. Fanev seeing a reptile 60 feet long and 30 feet high, coming out of the water to pay you a visit.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, yesterday, for the

punishment of polygamy in the Territories. Would it not be better to test the constitutionality of the law of that nature already in existence, before encumbering the statute book of the United States with further impractical legislation to regulate the morals of certain sections of the country? But then these Congressmen must do something to show that they are alive and moving, and when unable to introduce anything that requires real statesmanship, Utah and polygamy form a staple subject to fall back upon.

Disraeli—beg pardon, Earl Beaconsfield, has by a stroke of policy, won the support of the high-born ladies of Aristocratic England. After securing to the Queen the title of Empress of India, he has originated the "Imperial Order of the Crown of India," for ladies only. The Knights of the Garter, and of the Bath, and of St. George, and of other super-select Orders, will no longer have a monopoly of these honors; the ladies will come to the front, and if they are allowed to institute the dresses and decorations, they will soon outshine and outmedal all the starred and ribboned and gartered knights who ever bent the knee to royalty. And on Beaconsfield will the glory be reflected. It is to be hoped he will not turn "Dizzy" with success.

THE OLD TELEGRAPH CASE.

"DEAR MARK" DENIES.

HE NEVER SAID IT.

Editors Deseret News:

Sirs—I observe in your issue of the 4th inst., in one of your editorials under the heading "The Holden Case," a statement purported to have been made by me, and that I voluntarily brought damaging correspondence to the office of my new employer and said "possibly these letters may assist you in substantiating your charges of fraud against Mr. Holden."

Now, in justice to myself and all parties interested, I emphatically deny that I ever made such statement or expressed any words to that effect.

As to the letters being voluntarily let go out of my possession that is not so. There are circumstances (and in this case) which alter cases.

Trusting you will publish this for the benefit of myself and all interested parties,

Yours, &c.,

MARK BURNER.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10th, 1878.

"Mark" is mistaken. "We have not mentioned this subject in an editorial.—[Eds.]

Old Telegraph Items.

The O. T. suits have been postponed till February 4th, on account of the session of the Supreme Court. We learn that Judge L. R. Critchfield returned to Cleveland, this morning, to attend to important law suits, and that he will return February 4th to continue the cross-examination of Mr. L. E. Holden.

Judge Hiram A. Johnson and C. E. Bolton, Esq., leave, to-morrow, for San Francisco, both having business in California. They expect to return to Salt Lake City in ten days or two weeks. Mr. Orville D. Ford will remain in Salt Lake City to assist Messrs. Marshall & Royal, his attorneys, in the further preparation of his suit.

We are glad to learn that even if a receiver is appointed, the Old Telegraph Mine will not necessarily be shut down. Under such circumstances, the profits of the mine would simply be held in keeping by the Court till the decision is reached in the final trials.

DAVIS COUNTY STAKE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Davis Stake of Zion opened at 10 a. m. Saturday, January 12th, at the Bountiful meeting house.

Wm. R. Smith presiding. Present of the Twelve, Elders Orson Pratt, F. D. Richards, and Brigham Young; the Presidency of the Stake and all of the Bishops of the County.

The Bountiful and Farmington choirs sang together.

The speakers of the morning meeting were Elders Brigham Young and Orson Pratt.

At the afternoon meeting the general officers of the Church and of

the Stake were presented by Elder A. Stayner and unanimously sustained. The only changes being as follows: Stearns Hatch, Nels Nelson, and James Y. Fackrell were sustained as the Presidency of the First Quorum of Elders, and Jared Tolman, Anson V. Call, and Wm. Cleveland of the Second Quorum, after which Elders F. D. Richards and Wm. R. Smith Spoke.

At the morning meeting of Sunday, President John Taylor was present. The speakers were Elder Orson Pratt and President John Taylor.

In the afternoon meeting the Sacrament was administered. The names of John H. Tippets, of Farmington, and Rosel Hyde, of Kaysville, were presented as Patriarchs and unanimously sustained. After which President Taylor, Elders B. Young and F. D. Richards made remarks.

Conference adjourned till April. A. STAYNER, Clerk.

A Rebellion in Patagonia.

A story comes to us to-day from Valparaiso, by way of Panama, says the New York World, of a formidable outbreak in one of the most remote, secluded, and dismal regions of the inhabited globe. We were about to say of the habitable globe, but it is an open question, perhaps, whether Punta Arenas or Sandy Point, in Patagonia, ought to be called a habitable spot. Near by it, indeed, and within sight of its desolate roadstead, can be made out on the blackest of hills the miserable ruins of Port Famine, abandoned in despair more than a quarter of a century ago. In 1850 the Chilean Government, which has contested the sovereignty of Patagonia with the Argentine Republic ever since the expulsion of the Spaniards from South America, came to an agreement with the sister Republic, and occupied, under that agreement, the eastern shore of Brunswick Peninsula, in the Straits of Magellan, erecting there a small fort to overawe the natives, and a series of buildings for the purposes of a penal colony. For many years the place, to which the name of Punta Arenas was given, remained a penal station and little more. But as soon as steam navigation began in earnest through the Straits, coal depots were established there, and a trade began in guanaco skins with the Patagonians. A few shops and drinking places for sailors grew up; some adventurous Swiss colonists were sent there to try their hands at planting and mining, and the place gradually assumed something like the aspect of a town. It contains at the present time less than 1,000 inhabitants, including the convicts; and, as the climate during a great portion of the year is intensely cold and harsh, it is not at all an inviting residence. The post Governor has acquired during the past four or five years some little importance in consequence of the increasing jealousies between the Chileans and the Argentines; and four years ago there was some expectation of hostilities there between the Chilean garrison and a body of Argentines believed to be on their way, under the command of Orelus the First, the French "King of Aracania," to seize the post. The criminals sent to Punta Arenas have been of the worst sort, and there can be no doubt that they have been treated with great rigor. It is this fact which seems to have led to the outbreak now reported from Valparaiso. The telegram informs us, under date of November 28th, from Chili, and of December 18th, from Panama, that the rebellion was organized solely for the purpose of exterminating Captain Guizalde, chief of the garrison. The Governor was at first unable to quell the rebellion. The rebels, after cruelly assassinating the captain, set fire to the buildings, including the hospital, with all the patients in it. The church and the house of the priest have escaped injury. The rebels stole \$7,000 from the treasury, and robbed all the houses of commerce. In the confusion they were killing each other. Of the houses composing the colony, only about half remain standing. The total number of killed is 40, with 14 wounded.

The Chilean navy is small, but efficient, and there can be no doubt that order will soon be re-established. The rebels, on the approach of the men-of-war, which have doubtless already been dispatched to bring them to terms, will probably

make for the interior, where they are likely to fare as badly at the hands of the Patagonians as they possibly could at those of their own civilized brethren.

Orders Obeyed.

The Bombay Gazette says; "A young sub-lieutenant left his regiment a short time ago on sick leave, and put up at the best hotel, not a hundred miles from Poonah, where he was immediately smitten by the attractions of a lovely maiden who was staying there. He proposed, was accepted, and the happy day was fixed. The colonel, however, disapproved of sub-lieutenants getting married, and particularly of the marriage of the sub in question. As he happened to be a friend of the young man's father, he thought to prevent the union of the fond couple by sending a peremptory telegram couched in the following words: 'Join at once.' The son of Mars was in despair. He presented himself before his intended with the fatal missive in his hand, and anything but a look of pleasure in his countenance; but the lady was equal to the occasion. With a blush of maidenly simplicity and virgin innocence, she cast her eyes on the ground and remarked: 'Dear me! I'm glad your colonel approves of the match, but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can get ready so soon, but I'll do my best, because of course, love, the commands of our colonel must be obeyed.' The young warrior was puzzled. 'Don't you see, my darling,' he said, 'that the confounded telegram puts a stopper on our plans? You don't seem to understand the telegram. He says peremptorily, 'Join at once.' The lady's blushes redoubled, but with a look of arch simplicity, she raised her lovely eyes to her fiancé and replied, 'It is you, my darling, who don't seem to understand it. Your colonel says plainly, 'Join at once,' by which he of course means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean? A look of intelligence replaced the air of bewilderment in the young hero's classic features, and, bestowing a regular feu de joie of chaste salutes on her rosy lips, he accepted the explanation, and was enabled to answer the colonel's telegram in 48 hours afterwards in these words, 'Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once.'"

DIED.

In the 6th Ward of this city, Jan. 14th, of inflammation of the bowels, WILLIAM ROBERT, infant son of William and Sarah Ann Bass, aged eight months and 25 days.

The funeral services took place this afternoon, at 2 p. m.

In Benjamin Precinct, near Payson, of scarlet fever, January 9th, 1878, ISAAC LYNNE, only son of Isaac and Eunice Lester Rogers, aged one year and one month and 20 days.

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