

toward yourself, or anybody else whom you do not intend to shoot. No matter how sure you are that the weapon is not charged, observe this rule for the sake of good habits. Not only should you refrain from levelling a weapon at a person intentionally, but it is just as important that you make sure at all times, that, in case of an accidental discharge, the shot will do no damage.

Second.—When loaded and capped always carry your gun at half-cock. It is a very common custom to carry the gun with the hammer resting on the caps; but it is by far the most dangerous method that could be selected, and there are three ways in which the gun may then be accidentally discharged. If the lock is a strong one, the simple pressure of the hammer will often be as efficient as a quick blow in exploding the cap. Any hard blow on the back of the hammer will certainly discharge the gun. And lastly, if the hammer is caught by a twig, or in passing a fence, and raised a short distance and then released, the cap must be fired, while at half-cock, the hammer when released would be caught on the half-cock notch, or at worst be brought to full-cock. A gun that can be fired from half-cock without breaking the lock, is so dangerous that no sensible person will use it a day, if there is a mechanic within reach who can repair it.

Third.—When getting into a carriage with a loaded gun, take the caps off. When you expect to shoot from the vehicle this danger of carrying a gun capped may be much reduced by putting an elastic wad, like Ely's, between the hammer and the cap.

Fourth.—Never leave a loaded gun in a house without its being capped, or in some way marked as loaded. We often see accounts of persons who have taken up such guns supposing them to be empty, put caps on them and snapped at some friend whom they wished to frighten. The result of such sport is too frequently a coroner's inquest, and a verdict of "accidentally shot."

We could give instances of fatal results from the neglect of each of these rules, and we fear that any one of the readers of this article could soon make a large collection of items on the subject.

Most fathers are too careless about the quality of arms which their boys carry, and the instruction which they have as to the proper mode of handling them. Everybody beginning to shoot should have the above rules impressed upon his mind, and the perusal of some good "Sportsman's Manual" will be repaid in added safety, efficiency and enjoyment.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

PERSECUTIONS OF THE JEWS.

The powers of this world once more turn their attention to the Jews. They are to be re-regulated in Algeria—i. e. their liberties, due to M. Crimeaux, are to be restricted in deference to the noble savage of the country, to whom Jewish industry and Jewish peacefulness are very offensive. In a rather better spirit their affairs are being taken up now also in Prussia, where, ever since 1847, the date of that famous "landtag," they have been divided into synagogal communities with some sort of shadowy autonomy. Several attempts to place their affairs on a somewhat more satisfactory basis have hitherto failed under the auspices of the Cultus-Minister. This time, however, some recognized authorities belonging to their own body have been invited to report and to propose plans for the amelioration of the *status quo*; and, as Herr Von Muhler will probably require a long rest after his return from the waters, some steps in advance may probably be taken shortly. At the same time Russian statesmen are deliberating on the future position of the Jews in the Russian Empire. Before 1861 no Jew was permitted to domicile in Central Russia, nor was he allowed to enter Russian territory without a special permit; and whenever he wanted to stay more than twenty-four hours at a place, he had to pay a heavy price for the indulgence. Since 1861 all Russia has been opened to them, and the question of finally regulating their position in the Empire proves to be one of no little difficulty. A project of a law has already been laid before the Imperial Council, but no decision has been arrived at as yet. The *Schleische Zeitung* tells a story apropos of the debates there, which is not only apocryphal, but has done duty on at least a dozen occasions, though it has never, perhaps, been told so circumstantially. When, in 1851, it became a question of existence or non-existence with the Jews in

Poland, Count Bludow, the President of the Imperial Council, received the day before the question was to come on, a deputation consisting of three Jewish bankers from Warsaw. The Count had made it a condition that the deputation was to speak as little as possible. They arrived, put a small parcel upon the table, and departed. Next day, at the council, Bludow had the present Emperor at his right hand. The councillors for two hours debated in the warmest manner, but Bludow had not spoken one word. His imperial neighbor then said to him: "Well, Ivan Ivanowich, have you nothing to say?" Whereupon Bludow rose, showed the packet, and pointed to an inscription upon it to the following effect; "15,000" (roubles); "take and be silent." "This," he said, "I received that I should hold my tongue." He then rose and pleaded their cause in the warmest manner, and succeeded in procuring facilities for them which they had never even hoped for. The parcel, however, went back unopened, and formed the fundamental capital for a Jewish Orphan Asylum at Warsaw.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

THE JEWS A TEMPERATE PEOPLE.

Extract from a Lecture delivered in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, July 1871, by Col. Wm. S. Rands.

Nations like individuals, have intemperate failings. The most temperate people now populating the civilized globe, according to my views of modern history, are the Jews. Through education, many have become nationally, socially and religiously hostile to this people. These prejudices are passing away before the stern realities of history. The religion and devout adherence of the Jews to their Mosaic faith educate them to abstain and learn them the simple power of self-denial and self-control, while one of our national and social characteristics is to gratify every want.

The present condition of the Jews throughout the world shows them to be abstemiously temperate among all nations and in all climes. My own observation while traveling through various States shows that our almshouses, hospitals and penitentiaries are destitute of Jews. Nor can you find them, as a class, dependent on our public charities, or convicted of misdemeanors, which are the offspring of intemperance. I attribute this moral condition of the American Jew to temperate habits and associations. They are also a remarkably healthy and long-lived people. This, too, is the result of temperate living. If they were given to drunkenness this state of facts would not exist.

But we are told that the Jews are a hiss and byword throughout the world. I am constrained to join issue here. For example, take the Jewish population of the various countries of the continent of Europe, and the statistics show their race to number five and a half millions; four millions inhabit Russia and Poland; Austria has more than one million; Germany, four hundred thousand; Roumania, forty thousand; European Turkey, 300,000; and France over one hundred thousand. In England, Holland, Italy and other countries there is about the same proportion of Jews. In Asia Minor there are half a million, in Africa more than one million, and in America, Australia, &c., there are supposed to be about five hundred thousand. So the number of Jews throughout the world may be safely computed at ten millions, adhering to their original faith and practicing abstemious habits and customs. History furnishes the example of no nation whose people, so numerous and widely scattered, are so obedient to the laws, and so scrupulously temperate at all times and under all circumstances.

By their uniform temperate practices the Jews have acquired a power which no other nation of people possess. Wherever you find them they have and control money. "Rich as a Jew" is a truism as well as a by-word. I can safely add, "Temperate as a Jew" would be as true and just. How have they acquired this power? I say by temperate discipline. To-day the Turkish Empire has to bend the knee to the Jews for a loan, and has mortgaged the Holy Land as security, thus giving the Jews the controlling power over Asia Minor. The common enemies of the Jews centered in Rome, have bowed in humble submission to the power of Israelites by soliciting the means to sustain a tottering dynasty. Spain is comparatively owned by Jewish bankers. The life of once proud France is now in the hands of one family of Jews,

the distinguished Rothschilds, while the bullion vaults of old England are opened and closed by command of English money-lenders.

We, in proud, boastful America, are but the ripening fruit, to be plucked at will by this once down-trodden but temperate race of people. Our National and State bonds are held in controlling numbers by them. Wall street trembles when a Jewish combination is known, for in action they are slow, temperate and sure. The ruling financiers of America are to-day controlled by them. The prophecies are fulfilled; the Jews are restored to power. Money is power, for they control the treasuries of the world; and the main avenue through which they have reached this power is temperance.

NEAR A SOLUTION.—The New York Herald says, "The Mormon problem is evidently near a solution." "In the means time it would be well for the United States government to have troops near at hand to render aid to Gentiles." Very consoling, that the long-delayed and much hoped for solution is so near. Of course, send troops to "aid the Gentiles," or the "ring" rather, as that is the final aid on which the "ring" relies. As for the "Mormons," having God and the right on their side, they have an enormous majority, and consequently do not particularly need troops, although, by the by, a few cheap bargains, now and then, in arms, ammunition, mules, horses, harness, wagons, supplies, etc., are very acceptable to the community, and, as Uncle Sam has plenty of money to sport in that way, he won't miss it at all. Send on the troop, but be sure and send a first class outfit with them, or else they will not be half so welcome.

MODERN EDUCATION.—The Denver Tribune hits the nail flatly on the head in the following paragraph:

"A New York paper raises the question for our colleges to consider, whether any young man's education is complete now-a-days who does not know how to issue fraudulent bonds. The question is well put. If we were at college, we should say it depended entirely on where the young man proposed to do business. If in New York, he never would amount to anything if this important part of his education was omitted. He never could become an Alderman, nor a Supervisor, nor a Comptroller, nor Mayor, nor nothing, except a plain, commonplace man."

It is a very good thing that there are honest places than New York. If there were not, the country would be rushing to perdition much faster than it is. New York is a good place for repentance to be preached in, if the people there have any room for it, which may be very doubtful, generally speaking.

One has only to die to be praised. Handsome apples are sometimes sour. Little and often make a heap in time. It is easier to blame than to do better. More are drowned in the down than in the sea.

Butler says that if the people of Massachusetts will elect him Governor he will prevent any railroad accidents in the future. To which the Springfield Republican adds: "We prefer the accidents."

John C. Breckinridge is now one of the hardest working lawyers in Kentucky, and is likely to make a good deal of money by his profession. He seldom discusses politics in these days, having discovered that they are in no sense remunerative.—[Ex.]

A Boston youth, "with a head about the size of an early rose potato," paid \$25 for a hairpin that Nilsson had dropped in her room. Mademoiselle's dressing maid has since bought fifteen or twenty boxes, and thinks she is ready to meet any further demand for Nilsson's hairpins at less than half price.

A laughable thing took place at a revival meeting somewhere in Mississippi not long since. The minister noticed a seedy-looking chap in one of the seats, looking as though he needed religion or a good meal. So he stepped up to him and asked if he was a Christian. "No, sir," said he, "I am the editor of the Democratic paper in this place." "Then, in the name of God, let us pray," replied the minister.

A lady died two years ago in Troy, and left her property to her nephew, with the proviso that if he ever offered the farm for sale, the property should be forfeited to a certain church. The place was offered for sale a few months ago, and the church instituted suit, but the court has decided that the conditions of the will were against "public policy," and have declared the proviso null and void.

DIED.

On the 29th, in the 16th Ward, of old age SAMUEL LANGFIELD.

At Chicken Creek, of consumption (when?) JANE, wife of Thos. J. Irons, late of Dover, in her 58th year. Baptized at Dover, England, in 1848. Arrived in Utah, Sept. 15, 1869. M. L. S. ar, please copy.

A Springville, Utah County, Sept. 11, DOLLY GRIDLEY NEWTON, relict of Thomas Noakes, aged 87 years, 1 month and 11 days. Baptized at Barnes, Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1835. Migrated to Utah in 1847. Utah County, Iowa, papers, please copy.

BEES! BEES! BEES!—Sixty Swarms for sale for \$16 per swarm, by C. MERKLEY, w33 4t, 17th Ward, S. L. C.

MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE!

DUNFORD & SONS,

WISH to call the attention of the People throughout the Territory to their

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

of Boots, Shoes & Hats,

For Fall and Winter Wear.

In Endless Variety.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Would consult their interests to give them a call as their

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Is Complete, Salt Lake City, w32 1m

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That whereas I will appear, on Saturday the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry for the city site of Parowan City, Iron County, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The west half of Sec. 13, the east half of Sec. 14, the north half of the north-east quarter of Sec. 23, the north half of the north-west quarter of Sec. 24, the west half of the north half of the north-east quarter of Sec. 24, Township 34 south, Range 9 west, containing 840 acres.

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entries made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 2, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

EDWARD DALTON, Mayor, Parowan, Sept. 7, 1871. w33 1m

NOTICE,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

JAMES H. HART, County and Probate Judge, for Rich County, Utah Territory, did, on the 19th day of June, 1871, file declaratory statement (No. 2714) in the General Land Office, Salt Lake City, according to "an Act for the relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon public lands," approved March 3rd 1871, claiming the following described lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of Randolph, of Rich County, namely S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, Township 11 North of Range 7 East, containing 400 acres.

JAMES H. HART, Bloomington, Rich Co. July, 27, 1871. w27 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Administrators of the estate of John Morris, deceased, give notice to all those having claims against said estate, to make the same known without delay, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same immediately.

ELIAS MORRIS, Administrators. R. V. MORRIS, Salt Lake City, Sept. 27, 1871. d223 w35 2w

BEES! BEES! BEES!

A FEW STANDS OF ITALIAN BEES FOR sale at \$20 a Stand, in Patent Hives, by Robert L. Campbell, Historian's Office, Salt Lake City. s41 w22 1y

A CHOICE FARM FOR SALE!

EMBRACING thirty-two acres of choice farm and meadow land with good house and outhouses and excellent orchards. Apply to THOS. QUIRK, w25 1t On the premises at Grantsville.

TOYS! TOYS!

Cheapest, Best and Largest Variety in Utah, at

CHAS. COOPER'S STORE, One Block West of Tabernacle and East Temple St., Salt Lake City. Dealers supplied at the Lowest Wholesale Rates. w34 1m