

Correspondence.

Correction—Mining Matters, Etc.

SILVER REEF,

August 26th, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Noticing a paragraph in the News of the 21st inst. in regard to the fire at Shauntie, which says, "a mining camp near Leeds was almost entirely destroyed by fire," I take the liberty of informing you and the public generally that the mining camp near Leeds is called Silver Reef, Shauntie being not nearer than from 90 to 100 miles. Silver Reef is so called from the ridge of white sandstone showing itself among the granite and red sandstone surrounding it, where the principal mines are found.

It is about two miles north of Leeds, its altitude being much greater, on the mountain side. It contains about fifty large and substantial frame houses, a dozen stores, several saloons, assay offices, printing office, justice's office, post and express offices, restaurants, shops, wash houses, etc., one large lodging house, owned by P. Harrison, having cost \$9,000, with its elegant furniture, carpets, etc.

There are in the vicinity three mills for working silver ore, and ere six months there will be as many more. The Leeds Company, with their mill of ten stamps, are taking out \$1,000 worth of silver every twenty-four hours. Judge Barbee just shipped a small dab of ore to Hunter & Goss' mill, on the river, which will turn out \$200,000 worth of silver.

Weather moderate. Tons of fruit in market, of all kinds. Prices very low. WEAD.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

CHESTER, Sept. 2, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

I herewith transmit for publication, at the request of the good people of this new burg on the plains of Sanpete, a series of resolutions passed at their regular services, at the close of a graphic and eloquent review of the honored dead. Resolved—

1st. We desire to express, in consonance with the thousands of Utah's sons and daughters emancipated from the thralldom of religious doubts, fears and fanaticism, and the poverty, dependence and servility of the Old World, our unfeigned thanks to the Great Author of this Work, for the inspiration vouchsafed in President Brigham Young; for the will, perseverance and integrity manifested from the death of Joseph Smith to his own death, for the assertion and maintenance of all our rights in the midst of Nauvoo turbulence and aspirants, congressional interferences, and Utah howlers and defamers.

2nd. For the unblemished record of a minute care of all our varied and complicated surroundings, and that he has kept the faith, and finished his part of the work so nobly and assiduously that henceforth the crown of glory is his.

3rd. That no condolence is necessary, but rather rejoicing; and we pray that our earthly career may be as brilliantly closed as his.

CHESTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—A Vienna dispatch reviewing the operations in Bulgaria, says, there is believed to be certain jealousy between the Turkish commanders Osman Pasha, Suleiman Pasha and Mehemet Ali Pasha, which prevents their working thoroughly in concert.

A Russian official dispatch announces that the Russians have re-occupied Sukhum Kaleh.

The Abchasian coast is now clear of Turks, and the insurrection in the interior has been suppressed.

The army under Grand Duke Nicholas will resume the offensive shortly, while the troops under the Czarowitch will remain on the defensive, confronting Mehemet Ali Pasha.

The Russians are continually receiving reinforcements, and provisions are being prepared for a new Russian corps, numbering 20,000 men, now entering Roumania.

The Turks threaten the plain of Erivan, and have made reconnaissances as far as Aras River.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Russian General Richter has ordered the purchase of building material for a barrack for 200,000 men, half of which are to be erected in Bulgaria. All the engineers have been ordered to prepare for a regular siege of Rustchuk.

The Russians officially estimate their losses at the Schipka Pass at 1,200 killed and 3,000 wounded.

A correspondent at Vienna says, trouble is expected in Thessaly. A state of siege was proclaimed for the purpose of disarming the Greek inhabitants. Many districts will refuse to disarm because marauding bands of Bashi Bazuks and Circassians are roaming about the country committing outrages.

PARIS, 4.—Upwards of 10,000 persons have left cards at M. Thiers' Paris residence in the Place de St. George. President MacMahon will personally attend the funeral, which has been fixed for Saturday at the Invalides.

A Berlin correspondent says: M. Thiers' death has produced a deep impression here, and there are apprehensions that it may lead to new difficulties.

VIENNA, 5.—The accounts from various sources all record the impression still existing in Belgrade that despite the demonstrative activity with which military preparations are carried on, the Servians do not mean to enter the field just now, but are waiting for the fortune of war to declare itself. Persons here who have kept careful records of the reinforcements which have gone to Shumla, estimate that Mehemet Ali must have nearly 160,000 men; taking away 60,000 of these for garrisons and to guard the line towards Dobrujscha, there remains about 100,000 for field operations.

The Times Bucharest correspondent discredits the reported advance upon Plevna; nevertheless, the rumor has reached Constantinople as well as here. The Grand Duke is at Paredin.

Hints on the Care of the Eyes.

There are, perhaps, more individuals who ascribe their weakness of sight to a use of their eyes under an insufficient artificial illumination than to any other one cause. In a great many instances this may not be strictly true, but there can be no doubt that faulty artificial light is one of the most productive causes of a certain class of injuries; to which the eye can be exposed. The two sources of trouble with the ordinary artificial lights are—first, that they are not pure white, and secondly, that they are unsteady. The first defect is found in all artificial lights except the lime, electric and magnesium lights; the second especially in candles and gas. The yellowness is, in a measure, counteracted by using, in the case of lamps and gas, chimneys of a violet or blue tint, and the flickering of the gas may be obviated largely by employing an Argand burner. All things considered, a German student lamp furnishes the most satisfactory light. The next best is gas with an Argand burner. The chimneys of both may, as above suggested, be advantageously of a light blue tint.

The position of the light in relation to the body is of great importance. If a shade is used on the lamp or burner (it should, by preference, be of ground or "milk" glass, never of colored glass), the light may stand directly in front of the body and the work be allowed to lie in the light under the shade, which will protect the eyes from the glare of the flame. If no shade is used the back should be turned to the source of light, which ought to fall over the left shoulder. The same rule applies in the management of daylight. In this case the light should come from behind and slightly above, and fall directly on the work, whence it is reflected to the eye. It should never fall directly on the face.

The light in the room during sleep is also not without its influence. As a rule, the room during sleeping hours should be dark; and, in particular, care should be taken to avoid sleeping opposite a window where on opening the eyes in the morning a flood of strong light will fall on them. Even the strongest eyes are, after the repose of the night, more or less sensitive to the impression of intense light. The eyes must have time to accustom themselves to the stimulus.

Attention should be called to the injurious effects that sometimes fol-

low reading on railroad cars. On account of the unsteadiness of the page, reading under these circumstances is exceedingly trying to the eyes, and should never be persisted in for any considerable length of time.

During convalescence from severe illness the eyes are generally the last to regain their lost power. Especially is this the case with women after child-birth, and too much care cannot be taken to put as little strain upon the eyes as possible at this time.—Dr. S. M. Burnett in Scribner.

The Earthly Home of Jesus.

Four miles south of the strong Greek city of Sephotis, hidden away among gentle hills, then covered from the base to the crown with vineyards and fig trees, lay a natural nest or basin of rich red and white earth, star-like in shape, about a mile in width, and wonderfully fertile. Along the charred and chalky slope of the highest of these hills spread a small and lovely village, which, in a land where every stone seemed to have a story, is remarkable as having had no public history and no distinguishable native name. No great road led up to this sunny nook. No traffic came into it, no legions marched through it. Trade, war, adventure, pleasure, pomp passed by it flowing from west to east, from east to west along the Roman road. But the meadows were aglow with wheat and barley. Near the low ground ran a belt of gardens, fenced with loose stones, in which myriads of green figs, red pomegranates and golden citrons ripened in the summer sun. High up the slopes, which were lined and planted like the Rhine at Bingen, hung vintages of purple grapes. In the plain, among the corn and beneath the mulberry trees and figs, shone daisies, poppies, tulips, lilies, and anemones, endless in their profusion, brilliant in their dyes. Low down on the hillside sprang a well of water, bubbling, plentiful, and sweet; and above this fountain of life, in a long street straggling from the fountain to the synagogue, rose the homesteads of many shepherds, craftsmen, and vinedressers. It was a lovely and humble place, of which no poet, no ruler, no historian of Israel had ever taken note. No Rachel had been met and kissed into love at this well; no Ruth had gathered up the sheaves of barley in your fields; no tower had been built for observation on this height; no camp had been pitched for battle in that vale. That One who would become dearer to the fancies of men than either Ruth or Rachel then walked through these fields, drew water at this spring, passed up and down the lanes of this hamlet. The place was more than obscure. The Arab may have pitched his tent by the well, the magistrate of Sephoris must have known the village name, but the hamlet was never mentioned by Jewish scribes. In the Bible, in the Talmud, in the writings of Josephus, we search in vain for any records of this sacred place. Like its happy neighbors Nain and Endor, it was the abode of husbandmen and oil pressers, whose lives were spent in the synagogue and the olive grove, away from the bright Greek cities and the busy Roman roads. No doubt it had once been possessed of either an Arab or a Hebrew name, but we do not know that name except in its Hellenic form. The Greeks called the town Nazaret or Nazareth.—Hepworth Dixon.

ONE OF THEM.—The following is printed by the Napa Register—

A poor blind beggar, with one arm done up in a sling and one foot tied up in a large slipper, has been feeling his way along our streets with his cane, and appealing to the charity of a long-suffering public. After exhausting the resources of Napa in the begging line, he was met on his way to Sonoma the other day, mounted on one horse and leading another, his arm out of his sling, his goggles pocketed, his cane thrown away, and himself apparently happy.

Never attempt to introduce two persons to each other before making sure of their names. A Wisconsin lady tried it the other evening, and forgetting the names of both, while in the very act, she became so chagrined and excited that she fell down and died of heart disease.

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