

interested in the construction of this section have in its early completion.

The C. P. R. R. Company have now on their road one hundred and twenty locomotives—all, or nearly all, in running order; besides forty more on the way from the East. Every mile of the road requires a hundred tons of rail, and about that amount in weight of ties, together with other material.

A NEW HYBRID FRUIT.—Under this head the editor of the Rio Virgen Times of the 22d ult. says: "We have now finely ripened an entirely new hybrid fruit, a cross between the wall cherry and wild plum. The tree is dwarf, slender and erect, resembling most the plum—leaves long and narrow. Buds readily on the peach, is wonderfully prolific and bears second year from the bud—in dense masses of fruit, which is nearly round; red, 1 1/2 to 3 inches in circumference, resembles a cherry, has a grateful sub-acid taste, fresh, crisp and juicy, and ripens between the apricot and peach.

This fruit will be a valuable addition to the garden or orchard, and as it is easy and quick of propagation, it will soon be found in every collection of fruit."

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

ON HER WAY.—The Cheyenne Leader of the 27th ult. says that the famed actress Mrs. Charlotte Crampton had reached that place on her way east. There was some talk of her giving dramatic readings there before proceeding further. She was accompanied by Messrs. McDonald and Wilkinson, and was en route for Omaha, having an engagement at the Academy of Music at that place.

FAIRVIEW.—Bishop A. Petersen, writing on the 2d inst. says, "The health of the people is generally good. The 'hoppers' have mostly left us, after having done considerable damage, and we have a prospect of about a half a crop."

EMIGRATION.—The Cheyenne Argus of the 31st ult. says "Three cars, filled with emigrants en route for Utah, passed yesterday, all in good health and spirits—most of them being from New York and adjacent cities. Mr. Gilbert Spencer of Utah, under whose charge the party are traveling, speaks of the U. P. R. R. in the highest terms; that both for comfort and speed it is the best road they have ever traveled on."

NEW TOWN.—The Frontier Index says, "A party of engineers have started out to locate a new railroad town on Bitter creek, one hundred miles west of North Platte."

A WORD IN TIME.—Forty hundred and fifty miles east of this city struggling "navvies" are scattered along the road, making their way westward. There are among them many degraded, brutal, dishonest and murderous men, of low instincts and the vilest of habits. They work a few days at a grading camp, where they can get employment, and then, becoming dissatisfied with the work, or the pay, or the "boss," or the contractors or because they want a change, they will strike and being discharged move on a little further westward. A few have reached this city; more are on the way west of Bear River, and still more east of it. The little money which they may have they spend in drink, where they can get it, and either beg or steal what they eat. They are of the lowest and most degraded class; and many of them will likely scatter through the settlements, making trouble to our citizens, and stealing from them, if not well watched. At every grading camp belonging to our people on the line of railroad, the strictest watch should be kept over all stock; and every person who has occasion to travel on any of the roads likely to be infested by the characters referred to should be well armed. And our citizens, in this city and in the settlements, should closely adhere to the advice given them repeatedly under such circumstances, and be well prepared to protect themselves, their wives, families and property from insult, injury and loss. A word of caution thus early taken advantage of may prevent trouble and depredation.

VISIT TO COTTONWOOD.—On Sunday President B. Young, accompanied by President D. H. Wells, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Geo. Q. Cannon, A. M. Musser, John T. Caine, W. H. Folsom, R. L. Campbell, Thomas Williams and other Elders, left Salt Lake City to hold meetings on the Little Cottonwood, in Bishop Andrew Cahoon's Ward. A spacious bowery, erected last year, was used as the place of meeting; and a numerous congregation had assembled, at 10 a.m., from that and the surrounding wards. The morning was occupied with remarks from President Wells, and Elders George A. Smith and A. M. Musser; and the afternoon with remarks from Elders Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and President Young; in all of which the practical duties of religion were strongly dwelt upon, and the necessity of seeking for and retaining the Holy Spirit was urged upon the people. We feel confident that much good will result from these meetings. The choir, under the leadership of Bro. Gilbert, made most excellent music, and gladdened the hearts of the people by its melody. The organ was played very skillfully and sweetly by Mrs. Edward Horne Webb. A very substantial repast was prepared in the School-house, for the visitors, which was partaken of in the interval between the meetings; and everything was done by the Bishop and his people to make the visit an agreeable one to the elders and the guests. Considerable enterprise was displayed in getting up the banners for the occasion, which were inscribed with suitable mottoes, and were borne by the Sunday Schools and those who turned out to welcome the President and his company. One of the most interesting features of the reception was the Sunday Schools, under the leadership of Elder Chauncey G. Webb. The President and company reached the city about half-past five in the evening.

FROM IRON COUNTY.—Through the kindness of Elder Geo. A. Smith we have been favored with a letter to him from Bro. Chapman Duncan, relating to efforts that are being made in Iron County, to obtain iron from the ores which abound so extensively there. On the 12th of June a company was formed for the purpose, with Ebenezer Hanks as President, Peter Shirts, Robert Richey and Seth M. Blair, Directors, and Chapman Duncan, Agent. After laboring hard a month to find something to line a furnace that would stand the heat, Mr. Duncan succeeded in doing so, and was about erecting an air furnace at date of writing—the 27th ult. They have been hauling lumber, rock, making bricks, and attending to other necessary preparations. They have followed a vein of stone

thick; and have good hopes of being successful in their efforts. They are about three miles from the mineral mountain, with a gradually rising road. There is wood in abundance close by them, lime stone and other necessary material quite handy.

The grasshoppers made their first appearance in that region on the 24th.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

EXCITED.—Various and sundry parties, more noted for ardent temperaments than strict attention to the governing rules of veracity, are manifesting a degree of excitement, altogether unwarranted under the circumstances, concerning the description of the Bear Lake monsters by our esteemed friend, J. C. R. and endorsed by Pres. C. C. Rich. The Bear Lake monsters have the advantage of some nearer this point in originality, though not being so well known; hence, probably, the reason why the voracious individuals alluded to are excited. We know monsters who are so familiar to the public that no one now thinks of calling them by their right names; but these Bear Lake monsters are the genuine article, of original texture, the great distinguishing characteristics between them and the others alluded to, being, we think, their massive size and lack of speech. We sustain the tangibility and reality of those mysterious denizens of Bear Lake.

COMING WEST.—An exchange says that Schuyler Colfax will arrive in Denver within a few days.

HAY.—The Cheyenne Leader of a late date expresses the hope that the rains falling in that region would improve the hay crop, which was likely to be a light one. The hay crop in the best hay producing lands in some parts of this Territory, is likely to be a very light one, not from the absence of rains, but from the destruction caused by the locusts. In some places in Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties, the hills which usually afford excellent pasture are all but bare, and in spots altogether so; while the hay crop is seriously injured, unless there should come rains to wash the virus of the insects off it; and give it a fresh start. Will our brethren be careful of their hay, and knowing its increased value under the circumstances, not sell it for less than it is worth?

THE IMMIGRATION.—By telegram to President B. Young from General H. S. Eldredge, dated to-day at Omaha, we learn that six hundred immigrants left that point last night for Benton. Bro. Eldredge will leave to-night. All well.

SALT.—The Winnemucca Argus speaks of a salt marsh in Humboldt county, Nevada, that covers a tract of five thousand acres, and says, "If there be any saving grace in salt, Humboldt can supply a heap of salvation." Salt Lake is not a whit behind any other place either for salt or salvation.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

ANCIENT INDIAN MILLS.—A short time ago, as Major D. B. Huntington, Indian interpreter, was returning from his farm out west, when passing "the mounds," a few miles from the city, his attention was attracted by seeing a stone projecting from one of the mounds, where it seemed strange that a stone should be. Upon searching into the sand he discovered a couple of ancient Indian mills, which he brought into the city. We saw one of them to-day. It is an oblong block of conglomerate, about two feet in length, bevelled on the top from one end about two-thirds along it, which has evidently been done by the stone crusher—a piece of conglomerate stone, about eight inches long, rounded on the top and sides, and smooth on the lower side, which fitted the bevel on the larger block. Some Indians who stood by, said it was "Indian mill, used long time ago," and intimated that the people who used it were dead long ago. We understand the Major will renew his explorations, and that he may be successful in obtaining further relics of the ancient inhabitants of these valleys.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The time of departure of mails from this city for Echo City and the East, is changed from 7 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

NOT SO BAD.—Bro. G. L. Farrell, just in from Logan, Cache Valley, informs us that the locusts have gone from there, and if they do not return the damage to crops in that county will not be so serious as it was thought it would be. Franklin and Richmond have suffered scarcely anything. At Logan, Hyde Park and Smithfield, and nearly all the settlements south of Richmond, about nine-tenths of the oats and barley are gone. At Wellsville, Hyrum and Paradise, perhaps a fourth of the crops is gone; but throughout the county, the loss will not reach a fourth of the grain crops, which were much heavier than usual. The Fall wheat is mostly out; and they have commenced cutting Spring wheat.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joseph R. Megservy, Esq., writes from Fish Haven, Rich Co., of the sudden death of Henry Kimmons, at Round Valley, about fifteen miles from Fish Haven, on the 31st ult. He had been cutting hay, and complained of a pain in the left side; and on the day of his death he had mowed till nearly noon, when he went to drink in the creek some little distance off. Being gone a long time, those working with him went to look for him, and found him lying dead, as if asleep, under a willow, one hand in his pocket and the other out at an angle with his body. He had apparently died without a struggle. Deceased belonged to Kansas, from whence he went to California, where he enlisted among the volunteers that came to Utah. He served his time, and went to Montana, where he enlisted in the militia of that Territory; and when it was disbanded he came to Franklin, Cache Co., in Utah; lived there two years; and last fall went to Fish Haven, where he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and lived a praiseworthy life until his sudden demise. Mr. Megservy, the writer, solicits information concerning deceased's mother and two children, from a young man named George Terrell, if this reaches him, so that they may have his property.

Daily Telegraph and Kansas papers please copy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Thursday afternoon and evening the third Anniversary of the Tenth Ward Sunday School was held. At two o'clock there was an examination, participated in by about 175 children, which was

their pupils. Over one hundred prizes were distributed, some of them very handsome; and over ten thousand tickets have been distributed to the pupils during the three years since the School was organized. At five o'clock a collation was partaken of, after which dancing commenced with the children, and continued until half-past nine o'clock; when the teachers and adult friends of the pupils engaged in the exercise. The School is in a very prosperous condition, and is under the Superintendency of Bro. B. Lang. Bishop Proctor and Counselor Spiers take an active interest in its welfare.

POOR BUTTER.—A gentleman who purchases large quantities of butter called upon us yesterday and stated that numbers of butter makers in the Territory use coarse and unboiled salt when making butter, which in every instance, becomes rancid quickly and comparatively worthless. In making a batch of butter the use of fine salt would entail an additional outlay of only a few cents, while the increased value of the butter thus made would be considerable.

THE IMMIGRATION.—A telegram from General H. B. Clawson to President Young, states that four hundred and sixty immigrants had arrived by ship Constitution, and started west yesterday.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Feramorz Little spoke briefly, expressing the sorrow which he felt at witnessing the ravages made by the grasshoppers, on his return to the city, from Echo Canyon, where he had been for a few weeks; and bore his testimony to the truth.

Bishop E. D. Woolley followed, urging the necessity of the Saints living closely to God and keeping His commandments, that they may possess His Spirit and enjoy His blessings.

Elder Joseph Andrews spoke on the prophecies concerning the gathering of the House of Israel and the rebuilding of Jerusalem, with the events which will precede and be associated with the restoration of the Jews and the Second Coming of the Messiah.

Afternoon.
Elder George Q. Cannon reasoned on the principle of continued revelation, citing proofs from the dealings of God with His children on the earth in every dispensation, showing that God never had a servant upon the earth to declare His will to the human family but who was inspired by the Holy Spirit, and enjoyed revelation. He pictured the lamentable results that would follow if the Saints were deprived of the gift of the Holy Ghost; and exhorted the people to devote themselves whole-souledly to building up the Kingdom of God, to keeping the commandments of the Lord, and cultivating His Holy Spirit.

President B. Young treated on the comprehensiveness of the Gospel, and its effects as visible in the lives of those who have received it; pointing out the labors of the Elders, and the classes whose ears are opened to embrace the truth. His remarks were reported in full.

THE IMMIGRATION.—We have been favored with the following telegram to President B. Young:

Benton, August 8.
Bishop Preston, with six hundred Saints, have just arrived and gone into camp, all well.

A. C. PYPER.

HINTS ON COOKING, HOUSE-KEEPING, DOMESTIC EDUCATION AND SERVANTS.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

There is no house-keeper who could not learn most useful lessons from the French. The refuse of our kitchen would give them a dainty dinner. From the well-picked bone, the dried bread crust, and the odds and ends of vegetables a delicious soup can be concocted. The old ham bone, which, with us is thrown away, gives a delicious flavor to pea soup; even chicken and turkey bones can be made of service in soup making. If the economical house-keeper would keep a soup jar into which could be thrown all scraps of meat, all crumbs of bread, every bit of potato, cabbage or onion used, for one or two days, then in the morning add two quarts of boiling water, salt and pepper, and simmer slowly for several hours; half an hour before dinner strain it, add tomato catsup, or any seasoning desired, and heat to boiling point and serve it—she will find that out of what Bridget may style refuse and rubbish, she has a nicely seasoned and appetizing soup. We all acknowledge that soup is a great addition to our dinner, yet daily we throw away the needed materials.

Very good soups can be made without one particle of meat. Take one quart can of tomato, or twelve large tomatoes. If the latter, prepare them as usual, and chop very fine, then boil one hour; if the former, chop them, and the soup can be made directly. When boiling add half a small teaspoonful of soda or saleratus; when the effervescing has ceased, sprinkle in two Boston crackers, finely powdered, and add one and a half pint of milk, salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of butter. Boil all fifteen minutes and you will have a soup, resembling oyster soup. This, with canned tomato, can be prepared in twenty-five minutes. It is economical and nourishing.

White soup can be made with onions, bread and milk. Crumble through a cullender one quarter of a common sized loaf of bread, boil one quart of milk with two good sized onions, chopped very fine; boil half an hour. By cutting the milk into a pail and the

pail into a kettle of water, there is no danger of burning the milk. Sprinkle in the bread crumbs (cracker crumbs can be used as well), add one large tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to the taste, serve, and you will find a most relishing soup. Two eggs well beaten, added just before you take it from the stove, stirring so they will not curdle, will make it richer. White soup made from veal bones is delicious. Boil your bones three hours with one onion, one turnip and two carrots. Strain and boil again; just before you serve it add one pint of cream (milk will do if cream is not at hand), with three eggs well beaten. This recipe is much liked, and is not expensive where milk and eggs are abundant. There are many richer soups but the above are very economical.

We might imitate our neighbors across the water in rechauffes. We roast six to ten pounds of beef or mutton, and if our families are small, live for a day or more on the cold remnants, then give or throw away the bone. Few of us care for cold meat for any length of time, but we can make a delicious dish out of those despised slices of beef or mutton.

Take a deep, yellow nappy, cut your slices of meat thin as possible, and cut off the grizzled edges; put a layer in the dish, dust over pepper, salt and sifted sweet marjoram or sage, or, if liked, a chopped onion. Fill your dish half full, in this manner, then add the cold gravy left from the roast, taking off every particle of fat. Turn in half a tea-cup of catsup, or if canned or ripe tomatoes can be had, a quantity of those. Fill the dish nearly full of boiling water and put a dish over it, right side down. This keeps all the flavor in the dish. Bake two hours in the oven; mash your potatoes with butter, or cream and salt; make a high wall around the edge of a heated platter; if appearances are to be consulted, beat up an egg, and with a brush or feather egg over the wall, and brown in the oven. At any rate, turn your meat and gravy inside the wall, and you have a dish fit for a patriot, if not for a king. Indeed, it is often preferred to the freshly-roasted meat of the previous day. Uncooked beef or mutton can be cooked by the same method, but must remain in the oven one hour longer. The toughest morsels of beef are tender as turkey, cooked in this manner. The raw meat must be cut as thinly as possible.

It is a great pity that our daughters cannot be educated as housekeepers, as well as to play on the piano and to read French and German. The literature of the last named language might teach them a lesson. There young girls of respectability are taken into the households of the more affluent, and regularly trained in all the duties of a housewife. What would our young girls think of such a procedure? Yet how invaluable would the training be! How many pale-faced, sad-eyed wives say, "If mother had only taught me to cook, to iron starched clothes, to clean house, how much easier all the work would be to me."

We are really in a pitiable condition at present. Our young men cannot marry. Few of them can attain to \$1000 income; most of them earn from \$600 to \$700 a year. On this, could the young wife do her own housework, the wheels of the household would run right merrily. She could hire her washing—or buy a Doty's washing machine, which is said to make washing day as easy as the all powerful sewing machine makes the year's sewing. Then, with the help of a woman "to clean house" once a month, how smoothly the sands of life would run. Now our young couple must board—or if housekeeping is tried, Bridget or Dinah must come to the fore, as the Scotch say. Then there is waste and misrule. Bridget or Dinah knows no more than the young wife—and she is fretted and harassed by their misdoings.

Smiles and tears cum from the same fountain, and as the showers of heaven are followed by the sunshine, to gladden the earth, so duz joy follow sadness, tew make the soul cheerful.

The wife makes the home, and the home makes the man.

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread every day, and at last we cannot break it.

A saloon keeper in Virginia City has the following inscription conspicuously placed on the wall above his row of bottles.

WHAT
U. O.