

would deny that the manners of our Congressmen are as extraordinary as the growth of Chicago or the fall of Niagara and Pacific Mail.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 19.

**Wild Flowers.**—Beautiful wild flowers grow in rich profusion on the bench lands surrounding this City, and numbers of people stroll over the ground, gather, and make nosegays of them.

**Filth.**—The noisome smells produced by the action of the heated atmosphere on the accumulations of filthy rubbish, stagnant pools of dirty water, &c., in the alleys diverging from Commercial St. are becoming so thick that there is a prospect, if they increase, of farmers being able to cut up the atmosphere into blocks and haul it away for manuring. If the locality indicated does not undergo a cleansing process soon, it may be a prolific source or cause of sickness during the hot season.

**Pistols.**—Two men met near the Occidental, about six o'clock last night, and from their looks the bystanders understood that no very amicable feelings existed between them. A torrent of recrimination soon passed between them, and one used an epithet which was too much for the other, whereupon a pistol was whipped out and presented in close proximity to the utterer's face, but, as if knowing what would be the result, he also had his "shooter" ready. At this moment a policeman put in an appearance, and put a stop to the little fracas.

**Local Self-Government.**—We understand that a decision was lately rendered in the U. S. Supreme Court in a case taken on appeal from the Supreme Court of Montana, which has a very important bearing on the right of the Territories to local self-government. It is said that this decision covers the whole ground with regard to the questions that have been pending so long in this Territory, including the question of the marshal and attorneyship, and shows that the Territories have the same rights of local self-government as the States, and that in these particulars the decision referred to goes further than that given in the Englebrecht case.

The decision in question will probably be a material aid to the judges on the bench of the Supreme Court in this Territory in giving decision on the question about the marshalship, now pending before them.

**Chicago Smelter.**—Mr. John Williams, Superintendent of the Chicago Smelter, East Canyon, was in town yesterday, ordering material for making improvements at the works. He speaks in the most unqualified terms concerning the patent-fume-catcher at the smelter, and if his statements concerning it be correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, the apparatus should be on every smelter in the country. Mr. Williams says it is an effectual preventive against the workmen being leaded, vegetation can be grown as close to the works as anywhere else, and the amount saved by the fume catcher more than pays the whole of the laboremployed in working the smelter. These are valuable considerations, and by one of them, if it be correct, the question of the destruction of vegetation by the fumes from smelting furnaces is settled.

Mr. Williams says he is always pleased to explain the operations of the apparatus, and prove to individuals that the advantages claimed for it are *bona fide*.

**The Reason Why.**—It is generally believed by the lawyers who signed the petition for the re-appointment of Judge McKean to the Chief Justiceship of Utah, that President Grant has made up his mind to re-appoint him anyhow, and we understand on the most reliable authority, that the petition was got up and signed in anticipation of such belief being correct, in order to keep on the "blind side" of the Court. So far as the signers of the petition wanting Judge McKean re-appointed is concerned, it is all fudge; in fact, there is every reason to believe that, should he really be retained another four years in the position, they, or at least most of them, will much regret it, for it is a matter of bread and butter with

them, and by blocking the wheels of justice, he has certainly been much in the way of a rushing business among the lawyers. There are two sides to the matter—by signing the petition they might stand a chance of favor in case of a re-appointment, and in that event, if they did not sign it, they might as well seek another field of operations; and then those gentlemen are firmly convinced that whatever President U. S. Grant has made up his mind to do in the premises anyhow he is pretty sure to do, lawyers' or other petitions to the contrary notwithstanding. If somebody else should be appointed, the matter of the signing of the petition wouldn't amount to anything anyway, and consequently it is considered by, at least, the majority of signers, to be the best policy, in a pecuniary point of view, under the circumstances.

**The Wonderful Churn.**—A private letter from Mr. George Venable Smith, lately of this city and now in San Francisco, brother to Mr. Budd Smith, the inventor of the churn which is said to make from four to six pounds of "butter" from one gallon of milk, speaks very sanguinely about the invention, stating that it can do all that is claimed for it by the inventor and that patents have been obtained for it from the principal countries of Europe. The churn is in three parts, which telescope into each other. When the operation commences they are separate. The butter-making material—a quantity of ordinary butter, the yolks of two eggs and a quantity of milk—is placed in the smallest vessel, and then that is plumped into the second one, which has water in it at 110 degrees Fahr.; then commences the churning, which is done in the ordinary way; then it is plumped into the third vessel, which has cold water in it. The product of this process has been patented under the name of "butterine," which, by the way, is rather an appropriate name, for it has to have butter in before it is "butterine."

Mr. Smith is much disgusted with the newspapers for their severe animadversions upon the invention, and hopes to yet triumph over the obstacles they seek to place in the way of his success.

Now, leaving the butter idea out of the question, if it could even be demonstrated that the churn will produce from four to six pounds of grease of any kind, out of one gallon of milk it could not fail to be advantageous, and certainly if it cannot produce so much grease it cannot produce that much butter, as butter is generally acknowledged to be grease and grease butter. But if that much grease of any description could be obtained so cheaply, it certainly would be a great benefit to the great unwashed, as it could not fail to reduce the price of soap. And again, if it could produce anything that would be within fifty rods of being good butter the product would be vastly ahead of some peculiar stuff that is sold under that name in this city occasionally, and which, on account of its strength, should be denominated muscular butter.

A gentleman handed in the following, about the Temple, today:

### THE TEMPLE.

"The great skill in architecture and the durability of material composing this magnificent Temple is attracting the attention of all classes of society who happen to pass through our well known city of Salt Lake.

"Any man of experience who will examine the designs and diagrams worked out by Mr. Truman Angel, church architect, will at once conclude that a vast amount of labor has been required to bring them to their present perfection.

"The outlay on this building far exceeds the conception of even those who are immediately interested in it, and who have contributed very generously and extensively towards its erection: the daily expense within the walls of the Temple Block exceeds \$300, not including quarrying, freighting, etc.

"In September, 1873, the laying of rock was resumed, under contract, by Morris & Evans, and continued until the middle of November, during which time 25,000 cubic feet were laid; and what was very remarkable, not a single stone required any adjustment. This speaks highly of Mr. Angel's abil-

ity as an architect. He was to be seen early and late on the walls, superintending the laying of every stone.

"In all the business connected with this building, Mr. Angel is only supported by two men; whereas, under my own immediate observation, I have seen as many as eight men employed as supporters on buildings equivalent in number of workmen to this."

### The Sewing Girls of Boston.

THEIR PITIFUL LIFE DESCRIBED BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

BOSTON, April 21.

The following was related to me by a lady of good sense as the result of her personal experience and observation among the sewing girls of one of the large firms in Boston. It seems to me that too much cannot be said on this subject, or the attention of the community too often called to the injustice of employers towards these poor girls. This lady is a widow, and has a daughter and herself to support. She told me her story in these words—

When I first came here to Boston I didn't have quite as much money as I wanted, and so I thought I would just go down to —, and take my machine and see what I could make at that work. I didn't need to do it particularly, because I could earn more money taking care of the sick, and, besides, I was more used to it; but I went more than half to see how the girls were treated. So I took my machine and started—I had to pay for having it carried up stairs, and had to climb so many flights that when I arrived I was not fit to run a machine for half an hour. Well, I supposed, of course, I could earn as much as a dollar and a half a day—I didn't want to raise my expectations, so put it, as I thought, low—and thought, perhaps, after I got used to it, I should earn more.

They gave me a linen suit to make up, the stitching, bands, ruffles, cuffs and collar, all to be finished complete for sale, and the woman said to me (seeing probably that I looked as if I knew how to sew), "I suppose you can make two of these in a day." I am pretty used to sewing—was a dressmaker when I was first married—but that rather surprised me—two in a day! Well, I thought of course I shall get two dollars or more for them, and that will be doing pretty well. I made that one suit in a day, and how much do you suppose I was paid for it? *Seventy cents!* And there were seventy-five girls or more in that room, some young and pretty, many with no homes, and with their board to pay out of *seventy cents a day!* None of them could make much more than that, and many were wholly inexperienced, so made much less. The second day I was there they gave me a white wrapper and tucks and that took me a day and a half, and I had for it *ninety cents*, while a white suit covered with ruffles and insertion, which took me three days, brought the enormous price of \$1.50. Then the forewoman—and it seems as if they were always selected for their hardness of heart—gave the work to the girls merely cut out, no putting together or showing how it should be done.—*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

### JEFF'S PREFERENCE FOR MORMON "GALS."

"Say what they will about the Mormon gals, I'd rather have one of 'em than a Gentile. They ain't thoroughbreds, I know; but, as a general thing, they are honest, kind, and true. They are brought up to hard work, and they are willing to do their share on the road. Take some teams and harness a horse up with a mare, the mare'll kick up her heels and buck, or else she'll lay back and let the horse do all the work. That's about the way with gals in the States. They're awful pretty there, and they put a nice harness on 'em, but that's no account. They ain't good for nothin' on a drag. Agin, you put some mares in and they'll take their share of the draught right along. These Mormon gals do that. They've read the first chapter of Adam"—(Jeff meant Genesis, and was in error also about the chapter)—"and they know what they was made for. Gals in the States think

they was made for play things, or something worse. They are — expensive luxuries, anyway.

"There, you don't ask the old woman if the gal can help support you; the old man asks you if you can support his darter. So if a fellow falls in love with a gal he's got to buy her, and what's she good for to him after he gets her? \* \* \* It looks to me degradin' for men to jest worship petticoats the way they do in the States."—*The Mormon Country, by John Codman.*

**THE MORMON QUESTION IN A CURIOUS LIGHT.**—Washington, April 29.—General Morrow, commanding the post at Camp Douglas, Utah, has written a very strong letter to the Secretary of War regarding arrests of his soldiers. Camp Douglas is on the outskirts of Salt Lake City, and when the soldiers go into town and misbehave themselves they are arrested, put in the chain gang and made to do all sorts of menial services, such as sweeping the streets. General Morrow says he has protested against this to no avail. He has offered to punish the soldiers according to their deserts. He says that after frequent complaints that were unheeded and requests that were not complied with, he took the advice of the best lawyers in Utah, and learned that his men should properly be punished by the military authorities. He has therefore advised the Secretary of War and asked his directions. General Ord, commanding the Military Division, indorses the letter with vigor, and General Sheridan, commanding the Military Department, in a stronger indorsement, asks whether it would not be well for him to go to Salt Lake and attend to the matter. General Sherman indorses it too, and it looks, with all the army authorities on the paper, as if they were rather down on the Mormons. It will not do for Brigham to tamper too much with the Camp Douglas soldiers, for they are 2,000 feet above the city, with their guns in range of the Tabernacle, and somebody might get hurt in case of a collision between the military and uncivil authorities.—*W. P. C. in N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

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Respectfully yours,

EDWD. HUNTER,

L. W. HARDY,

J. C. LITTLE.

### NOTICE.

TO Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, their personal or legal representatives, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I have performed the labor, and made the improvements on the Jordan Silver Mining Company mine, or Jordan Lode, in West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, required by law, being co-owner thereof with you, and you have failed to contribute your proportion, and there is now due on account thereof from each of you, said Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, \$180, for labor improvements on said claim prior to 1873; therefore you are further notified that if at the expiration of one hundred and eighty days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your said proportion, your several interests in said claim will become my property, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, entitled "An Act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

JOHN W. KERR.

Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9th, 1874.

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