

GIVE AND TAKE.

Don't ever go hunting for pleasures;
They cannot be found thus, I know;
Nor yet fall a-digging for treasures,
Unless with the spade and the hoe.

The bee has to work for the honey;
The drone has no right to the food;
And he who has not earned his money
Will get from his money no good.

The ant builds her house by her labor;
The squirrel looks out for his mast;
And he who depends on his neighbor
Will never have friends, first or last.

In short, 'tis no better than thieving,
Though thief is a hard name to call,
Good things to be always receiving,
And never to give back at all.

—*Youth's Companion.*

NEWS NOTES.

Amethysts are found in the mines of Byfield, Mass.

Paris is peopled by 1,500,000 Frenchmen and 420,000 foreigners.

A Genoese marchioness has recently made the Pope a donation of \$20,000 a year, to be paid as long as the present troubles of the church last.

Julian Hawthorne, in his "Saxon Studies," says: "To be a thorough German cook requires only a callous conscience, a cold heart, a confused head, coarse hands, and plenty of grease."

A man hanged himself in Paris in the presence of his paralyzed wife, who was unable to move or cry for assistance and who was obliged to witness the horrifying sight of his death struggles.

After twenty years' experience with prohibitory legislation Michigan has given it up as a failure, and the legislature has inaugurated a system of taxation upon liquor dealers amounting to the same thing as a license law. Licensing is forbidden by the constitution of the State.

Salmon are running so numerous in the Sacramento river, and the fishermen have caught so many of them that they have become a drug in the market, and are sold by the fishermen on the fishing grounds for from 15 to 30 cents each, and in the city at from 40 to 60 cents each.

An exhibition of the "Rejected from the Salon" is threatened in Paris this summer. The London Academy, in speaking of it, says: "Considering that more than 4,000 works of art have been accepted for the coming Salon, we think the unfortunate public ought to be exempted from any further duties of picture seeing."

There is a man in Paris with a great project. He proposes to light that city with one lamp. He wants a big lamp and wants to suspend it at a proper height by means of a balloon. His argument is that all Paris can be lighted on that plan as well as an opera house. The authorities have a prejudice against his plan, because he boards in a lunatic asylum.

A man has just been sentenced to imprisonment for eight days, and a fine of 100 francs, for having interrupted a marriage ceremony in the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. He was a disappointed lover of the bride, and by way of revenge he had strewn the floor of the church with a quantity of fulminating pellets, which exploded at each movement of the bridal party and the spectators with so much noise at some moments as to compel a suspension of the service.

Father Walker, a Romish priest, having been reported by the *Herald* as saying, in his pulpit, that he would as soon administer the Holy Sacrament to a dog as to a parent who sends his children to the public school, the Roman Catholic *Tablet* newspaper says: "It is only what has been said by the bishops all over the world, over and over again, in their pastorals. And we heartily endorse it." — *Cleveland Herald.*

Miss Neilson has been receiving an ovation from the New Yorkers in her farewell engagement at Booth's Theatre, previous to her return to England for two years. On the evening of May 13, for the benefit of Mr. Tucker, manager, the house was densely packed, Miss Neilson, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Tucker were called before the curtain after the balcony scene ("Romeo and Juliet"), Miss Neilson was presented with rich floral offerings, and a crown of laurel, which was placed upon her head by Mr. Montague.

How Poor men are Utilized.

"Damn a poor man!" has become so common an expression, and embodies so universal a sentiment, that we have almost lost sight of its vulgarity and profanity. Poor men seem to be at a discount, and entitled to but very little consideration. Anybody can be poor, but it requires genius to acquire money, and it demands rare and exceptional ability to retain it. Poor men, however, are indispensable to supply some of the ordinary wants of society, and are useful in the performance of certain drudgery which would be distasteful to the rich. The mudsills of society are perhaps as essential to the splendid superstructure of a wealthy social fabric as are the underground planks and timbers upon which rest pretentious architectural structures. Poor men do well enough in the laborious walks of a toilsome life; they make very good farmers, manufacturers and mechanics; they are necessary to fill the ranks of our army and to supply sailors for the navy and merchant marine. Poor men work well in our mines and are useful in our forests and vineyards. Poor men make very good citizens in the humbler walks of life; they are indispensable in keeping the births in excess of the death rate; they make very worthy professors of religion, and out of this class is found, now and then, an honest man to fill some of the more responsible but less lucrative offices. Poor men make excellent voters; they swell the ranks of party processions and fill public halls upon political occasions. They make good depositors at our savings banks, and their aggregate accumulations swell into millions, which, when properly handled, make the managers rich. Poor men are excellent people to purchase stocks; in fact, they are a necessity to the stock-gambler, for without them stock-swindling would be at an end and our mining millionaires would be compelled to pay their own assessments for the working of their own mines; poor men, as patrons of the brokers, are like cows—easy to drive and easy to milk, and content to labor industriously in order that they may give down when corralled by a stock corner. Poor men make good clients for the legal profession; they are good patients for the doctors; they make very good Masons and Odd Fellows; they help each other in misfortune and poverty, and bury their own dead; they are reliable for paying taxes, and thus take the burdens of government from off the banks and other wealthy corporations.

We did not know that we could enumerate so many virtues for the poor. But, after all, it is to the rich that we must look for those substantial and permanent virtues that adorn society. The law is made to operate on poor men; courts are provided for the investigation of their encroachments on the privileges of the opulent, and prisons are maintained for the punishment of their offenses. Churches are not necessary for the rich, for they have a code of morals and a plan of salvation which place them above any vicarious atonement or scheme of redemption. The marriage relation is intended to keep poor men within the proprieties of life, but it is altogether too rigid for the wealthy. Wealth enables men to dispense with a great many old-fashioned things that have heretofore been regarded as essentials. Money dispenses with family, birth, education and morals; even correct deportment and gentlemanly conduct may be dispensed with by the possessors of wealth, while honesty, common integrity and a decent regard for the rights of others is not always required. Give a man money and everything goes with it; he becomes a gentleman, a leader in society; his opinions are sought for; the venal portion of the press defers to him; society takes off its hat and bows before him. If he dies, his death is a calamity the community mourns; the newspapers write his eulogy; the tombstone records his virtues in enduring marble, and the lucky clergyman who succeeds the fortunate physician gives him an eloquent boost to Abraham's bosom. The moral of all this is, "Damn a poor man." *S. F. Chronicle.*

The most implacable strikers in the Pennsylvania coal regions are women.

CONFERENCE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Minutes of the Semi-Annual Conference of the New York Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Americus Hall, No. 176 Grand Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y., Sunday, April 4, 1875.

MORNING.

President Henry G. Bywater called the Conference to order.

After singing by the choir and prayer by Counsellor T. Pullan, President Bywater said he felt exceedingly gratified to meet with the Saints for the purpose of commemorating the forty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Church. He hoped all would realize the importance and solemnity of the occasion and enter into it understandingly and with open hearts, desiring to receive and profit by the instruction and advice tendered by those who might address them.

Elders Woodmansee, East, Worthington, Sedgwick, Pullan, Turner, Held, Thorngood, and Bishop each respectively bore very powerful testimony to the indubitable truth of the work, and earnestly exhorted the Saints to cultivate within themselves the spirit of unity and seek to learn forbearance.

President Bywater expressed his edification at the feelings evinced by the speakers, and hoped the counsels given would be made of a practical and not merely a theoretical nature. After some very pertinent and forcible remarks in regard to the duties, desires, dispositions, and intentions of the Saints, the meeting terminated, with singing by the choir, and prayer by Counsellor Miller.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock.

After singing by the choir and prayer by Elder Clawson, President Bywater read the statistical and financial report of the Williamsburgh Branch, which showed it to be in a very salutary condition.

Reports were then read from the following branches—Hyde Park, Fall River, Nashamett and Fishbeck, all of which were unanimously accepted.

It was voted that the Patterson Branch be disorganized and the members be admitted to the Williamsburgh Branch.

Elder Clawson presented the authorities of the Church, who were sustained with a unanimous voice.

The Sacrament was administered by Elders Woodmansee and Johnson, during which the choir sang a hymn.

Elder Clawson said he experienced considerable pleasure in having the privilege of addressing the Saints on this occasion. All seemed to enjoy themselves exceedingly in the morning exercises, and it was very gratifying to him to see the spirit manifested, as well as to observe the unity of feeling in regard to supporting the authorities of the church. We were known all over the world from one end to the other, as a very remarkable people, and we were verily such. Forty-five years ago the church was organized with but six members, and now it numbered about 200,000 people. We had had innumerable adversities, trials, tribulations, and sufferings, and everything had been apparently adverse to us, tending to overcome and annihilate us, but we had always risen superior to our circumstances and God had favored our endeavors, crowning us with a prosperous issue. We stood to-day as the chosen people of God and fearlessly proclaimed to poor benighted man the principles of life and salvation.

Elder J. Sharp, jun., said he was always solicitous to mingle his testimony with that of his brethren and give expression to his feelings in regard to his knowledge of the Kingdom of God. He had observed, in his slight experience in the Church, the hand of God constantly and unceasingly ruling everything to our advantage. We were in perpetual warfare with the powers of darkness, and it was only by continual intercourse with and aid from our Heavenly Father that we were able to vanquish our enemies. It was, therefore, essential for us to become conversant with our Parent's desires, as it would ever be Satan's endeavor to overcome righteousness and increase iniquity. Our mission here was to teach, by precept and example, those truths and principles which would effectually annul and obliterate

the effects of the seeds sown by Beelzebub. He prayed God to endow us with strength to carry out our desires in righteousness.

Elder Richards said in coming here to-day we carried out an institution organized in the first days of the Church, that was, an assembling together for the purpose of renewing our covenants and transacting the business of the Church. He marvelled that under their many persecutions and sufferings the Latter-day Saints had become such a flourishing and successful people. The omens of our future prosperity were, it was true, somewhat inauspicious, but we could not avoid being vividly impressed with the knowledge that our God would rule all things propitiously for us. We had a premature realization of this in the early history of the church.

He then expatiated at some length upon our expectations, duties and obligations.

Counsellor T. Miller said he felt blessed in the privilege of participating in the day's services and was very much gratified at the unity expressed in the morning's vote. We ought all to be thankful that we existed in this day and generation, and it was a very momentous and important period, and opened out to us in a great diversity of ways and opportunities for the accomplishment of our great work, the redemption of the human family.

President Bywater said it was truly wonderful when we reviewed the work of our enemies and observed their disastrous defeats. They had often held us in their very grasp, as it were, but when about to close their hands and crush us, lo and behold! we had passed unscathed. God was fighting our battles, and he was always the victor.

He then dilated upon God as a being possessing body, parts, and passions, after which the meeting closed with singing by the choir and prayer by Elder J. Sharp, jun.

EVENING.

The meeting commenced with singing by the choir and prayer by Elder William Pullan.

Counsellor T. Pullan gave vent to his feelings in regard to the day, and discoursed copiously upon baptism, substantiating his arguments with Scriptural proof and handling the subject in a convincing manner. He also referred to the fulfilment of the Book of Mormon in regard to the Lamanites.

President Bywater gave a dissertation in continuance of his afternoon's discourse upon the personality of God, bringing forth indubitable evidence and carrying conviction to his hearers, and gave some good advice on different topics.

The conference closed with singing by the choir and prayer by Elder French.

HENRY G. BYWATER, President.
PETER A. FRENCH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, May 1st, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I send you per mail of to-day a copy of the minutes of our last Conference. They have been lying in my desk for some time, as, on account of the late washouts on the Union Pacific railroad, I was unwilling to forward them, being apprehensive of their being lost.

On the 5th of April we gave a concert in the church, which was very largely attended. It was a very decided success, and great credit is due to those who participated.

You will please request the *Milennial Star* to copy these items.

Yours respectfully,
For H. G. BYWATER, Pres.,
By P. A. FRENCH, Secretary.

In the case of the man who held the stakes in the recent fatal prize fight on Hackney Marshes, in England, the Court of Criminal Appeal to which the point was referred, has held that the defendant was not accessory before the fact to the crime of manslaughter, and accordingly quashed the conviction against him.

Crime is said to be on the increase in Iowa. Since the legislature passed a law not to hang for murder, the State has become greatly demoralized, and the probability is, that the tender-hearted people will go back to first principles, and re-instate the use of hemp.

Unbreakable Glass.

Some curious experiments in glass, which were quite novel to myself, though I cannot say whether they may be so to what is technically called "the trade," took place before the French Academy of Sciences at the Institute last week, and seem deserving of some mention. If I am repeating only what is well known already, or has been even carried to a further extent by American manufacturers of the article in question, I must apologize for my ignorance; but what was exhibited at the French Institute seemed very extraordinary, and was regarded by all present as representing something which has been considered as hitherto unattainable. There was brought in what is regarded in most French domestic establishments as an article of indispensable household necessity, familiar under the name of a *Verrre d'Eau*, and which consists of a stand, a water bottle, two glasses and a sugar-basin, all of glass, to which is generally appended a smaller bottle for *fleur d'orange*, the whole being intended, of course, for the fabrication of that most universal of "drinks" amongst all classes of French people, from the orator in the tribune to the concierge's wife in her *loge*, a glass of *cau sucrée*. Well, all these different objects—water bottle, glasses, sugar-basin, stand itself—were taken up separately by M. de Lubac, the well known member of the Society for the Encouragement of French manufactures, and, on the responsibility of the inventor, M. de la Bastie, pitched one after the other to a considerable distance, and, to our no small astonishment, without giving rise to any occasion for "picking up the pieces." They all, in fact, remained unbroken and uninjured. The secret of "unbreakable glass," that great boon to the peace of families and the nerves of housekeepers, seemed to be solved. There were several ladies looking on, and you may imagine the deep interest they took in a discovery which promised security to many of the most cherished objects of their *chambre-a-coucher* and their dinner tables. Even *bobechees*, or sconces for candles, of the very lightest and thinnest description, were thrown down upon the floor, from which they rebounded again without the slightest injury. The secret of imparting this invaluable property to glass does not, it appears, consist in any particular method of fabrication. Any sort of glass can be rendered unbreakable by a subsequent process to which it has to be submitted for this purpose. The process consists in "tempering" or "hardening" the glass after it is made (*tremper* is the French word used to express the operation) by immersing it in a solution at the heat at which it usually melts. The composition of the solution and the heat at which it is to be applied vary with the quality of the glass which is to be submitted to it. Of what the composition consists, the exact mode of using it and of procuring its results, the inventor, of course, told us nothing; but a large *usine de trempage*, or glass tempering works is now in course of erection at Pont d'Ain, in the Ain, near Bourg, for carrying on the process on a large scale. I am told that at the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures itself the experiments were lately exhibited in a still more remarkable manner, and that while plates of ordinary glass there broke to pieces by a fall of one yard, those of "tempered" glass fell uninjured from a height of four yards, and when even struck violently with a hammer broke only like flint or granite. — *Paris correspondent Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Senator Jones in the Railroad Business.

The *Post*, which speaks as an oracle on anything relating to Senator Jones and his affairs, has the following:

"Colonel Crawford, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Jas. A. Pritchard, Secretary of the Los Angeles and Independence railroad, sail to-day in the *Orizaba* for Los Angeles, to push forward the work of construction. This road is one of the most important enterprises ever projected in this State. Senators Jones and Stewart are determined to carry it through at the earliest day possible, not only for the benefit of their mining interests