

Louisville, 12.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in Evansville, Indiana, on the 10th; a workman named McGinnis was burned to death, and three other men and one woman were badly burned; loss \$35,000.

Miscellaneous.

WHO SETS THE FASHIONS?

The religious press very generally animadvert upon the prevailing fashions in female dress. We find in *Brotherly Words*, a religious Journal, the following caustic words under the above heading:

Whence comes the fashions? Who is it that decrees, month by month, the style of woman's apparel, ruling the whole sex, in this regard, with sovereign sway? Not the Imperial Eugenie, or other noble or highbred dames, as you, gentle reader, may fondly suppose; but unhappy, dishonored women, the very mention of whom for your model in any way you would recent as an insult. "The leadership of fashion," says a cotemporary writer, "is entirely in the hands of a class of women who could not be admitted into good society in any country; who can never have the name of wife, and know none of the ties of family; these are the dictators, whose dress, equipage and appointments give the law to France, and thence to the civilized world. Such was the confession of M. Dupin, made in a late speech before the French Senate, and acknowledged, with murmurs of assent on all sides, to be the truth." This fact goes far to account for the caprice and extravagance of the female fashions of the day. The women who inaugurate them are what are called *lorettes* in Paris—a class who are baser than ordinary kept mistresses, and yet who regard themselves as superior to ordinary women of evil life.

On them the millionaires, who only care for the passing pleasure of a few weeks, lavish fortunes. For many years there was a severe fought battle between the *lorettes* and the *ladies* of Paris as to who should set the fashions; but as wealth and extravagance increased, the harlots triumphed, and now every change in the fashion is set by them. This accounts for the extravagance, the coarseness and vulgarity of the chignons, the short dresses and the naked breast, which are now "all the rage." These strumpets are strangers to any suggestions of prudence or delicacy. All they care for is to keep alive, by ever-changing, striking effects in their personal appearance, the unhalting influence which is their life. Hence come the lavishness, the eccentricity, the daring of our monthly modes. Hence, fair reader, that newest fashion which so much delights you, which you have been at so much pains to procure. Do you blush to learn its parentage? or do you rather reason with yourself that it matters less who makes the fashions that who follows them; because any mode whatsoever, when adopted by women of the superior class, becomes both respectable and charming? You probably take the latter view, for just such is the blandishment which fashion throws over our social faults. "Every one does so" is an insidious foe, both to conscience and common sense, hoodwinking the one and beguiling the other into compliances which, looked at apart from this traitor, custom, would fill us with shame.

It is painful to reflect that in moral England all this is perfectly understood, and that "fast" young ladies of good family think it a dashing thing to imitate this or that celebrated courtesan. These lost women are followed and marked in their drives by virtuous matrons and maidens, desirous of looking as much like them as possible. No wonder that a celebrated writer thinks we are on the verge of an entirely new era. The harlot is now only half condemned, for she is imitated and admired.

SUGAR AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.—Dutrone calls sugar the most perfect alimentary substance in nature. Dr. Rush says it affords a greater quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter than any other article in nature. Sir John Pringle tells us that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Dr. Cullen is of the opinion that the frequency of malignant fevers of all kinds have been lessened by the use of sugar.

WHY HE DID NOT DO IT.

It has long been known of Queen Victoria that on all her excursions and ordinary appearances she so regulates her dress, &c., as not to discourage habits of economy among her people. All such examples are noble and Christian:

Mr. Samuel Slatter's habits of living were often the topic of remark among townsmen. On a certain occasion this subject was made the staple of quite an interesting conversation between himself and a few of his intimate friends, when he was a little more than fifty years of age, and estimated to be worth half a million of dollars. It was in the front room of the bank, where they were accustomed to meet and discuss all sorts of things of interest. At that time he lived in an old wooden house which might have cost two or three thousand dollars—decent and comfortable, it is true, and much like the better sort of houses in the village, excepting, perhaps, half a dozen. He also owned a good horse and chaise, the common pleasure vehicle at that period in many parts of New England. His friends told him it was not right for a man of his property to live in that style—that he ought to build a better house and keep a coach.

Mr. Slatter replied much in the following manner:

"Gentlemen, I admit that I am able to have a large and costly house, rich furniture, and servants to take care of it; that I am able to have a coach with a driver and a footman to attend me. And it is not that I am miserly that I do not have them. But it is a duty in me to set an example of prudence to others, and especially to my children. The world is too inclined to extravagance. If the style you recommend is to be considered an evidence of wealth, and I were on that account to adopt it, others not able might follow my example, in order to be thought rich. In the end it might prove their ruin, while prudent and honest people would have to suffer for it. And you know I have six boys. If they live and have families, each will want to live in as much style as his father. Now, if I am able to live as you recommend, my property, when divided into six parts, might not be sufficient to support six such establishments; besides, business may not continue as good as it is at present. I wish to set a good example for my children. If they do not follow it the fault is not mine."

DRUNKENNESS IN PARLIAMENT.—A London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

Last week I saw two distinct cases of intoxication in the House of Commons. In one, a clever, young member talked such nonsense that the House roared with laughter, occasionally putting an unseemly construction on his rambling words and chuckling at the coarseness. In another, a learned lawyer, too, was so incoherent and absurd, that Mr. Gladstone, in charity, suggested that he should reserve his remarks until a later period of the discussion, adding that no good could come of his debating the question at that particular moment. The House perfectly understood this remark and gave a significant cry of "Hear, hear!" But directly afterwards, it tittered loudly as it saw the offender walk up the floor with difficulty and seat himself at Mr. Gladstone's side, endeavoring to enter into a private explanation with the peculiarly refined and particular leader of the Liberal Party. Were the press to name these wretched men, actions at law would at once be brought, and it might be impossible to prove the statement however notorious the circumstances.

SINGULAR SOCIETIES.—There is a secret society of Gipsies in New York; also one for the propagation of free love doctrines, and one for the secret relief of decayed persons of respectability. There are also Unions of every European nation. Another society, for carrying on systematically the business of stealing and secreting and selling stolen goods, has just been unearthed and broken up at Norwich, Conn. It was regularly organized, with President, Secretary and Treasurer, and was composed mostly of clerks in all branches of trade. A strict account was kept of the stealings of each member, and the value accredited to him on the society book. Profit enough had already been secured to enable two families connected with it to visit the Paris Exposition.

WALKER BROS.

Are Now Open!

FOR THE

WHOLESALE

BUSINESS

EXCLUSIVELY

Large Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Notions, &c., &c.,

AT LOW FIGURES.

s48&w24tf

ROSS & BARRATT,

C

R 1 B

G

PIONEER REGULATORS

OF

COMMERCIAL VALUES,

BEG leave to thank this people for their liberal patronage and support, and to inform them they still have a very large stock of all the leading Staples, which they will continue to sell at the very LOWEST RATES for Cash, Grain, Flour, &c., &c.

Our Mr. BARRATT is now East purchasing Goods, and we will be ready early in the Fall to open a Stock, complete and in all respects adapted to the wants of the community.

Fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

s44&w22-tf

WOOL CARDING.

MOSES CLUFF

WISHES to announce to the inhabitants of Wasatch and Summit Counties, that he has a

FIRST CLASS CARDING MACHINE

Now in Successful Operation, in

HEBER CITY, PROVO VALLEY,

And will do Carding on Short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

28w1m

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Jordan range, on or about the 1st of June, one light bay HORSE, black mane and tail, saddle marked, C W on right shoulder B on right thigh.

One iron gray HORSE, white hind legs, and face, branded with Spanish brand on right shoulder and right thigh. Any one bringing the same to J. W. Cummings, 14th ward, will be satisfactorily rewarded.

s56w281mo.



JAMES HAGUE, GUN AND LOCK SMITH,

AT THE SIGN OF THE

"Big Gun,"

East Temple Street,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

HAS for Sale GUNS, PISTOLS and AMMUNITION of every description.

Guns and Pistols repaired with despatch. Brass and Iron turning done to order.

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

Cinches, Holsters

And a Variety of other articles in the Saddlery Line, made to order and for sale.

In connection with the above is the

PREMIUM WHIP FACTORY,

Where WHIPS of every Variety can be had.

STAGE DRIVERS, FREIGHTERS and others would do well to pay me a visit and examine my Stock.

JAMES HAGUE.

G S. L. City, Mar. 30, 1867.

w14-tf

T. & W. TAYLOR

WISH to remind their friends and customers that they are undersold by none, and have still on hand an excellent assortment of choice merchandise consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CLOTHING, HATS, &c.,

Also a large quantity of

Cheese, Butter,

EGGS, BACON,

OATS AND BARLEY.

—:—

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

Made to Cash Purchasers.

—:—

STORES:—WEST SIDE OF

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

AND

LEHI, UTAH COUNTY.

w13tf

CASTOR OIL!

—:—

"DIXIE OIL COMPANY"

ARE now prepared to receive orders for

PURE CASTOR OIL,

To be delivered in this city as early as SEPTEMBER next, in exchange for which we will take one-fourth Cash and the balance in Store Pay, Stock or Produce.

Druggists, Machinists, Merchants, TANNERS, Train Masters, Wagon Makers, Stage Companies, Millers, and Owners of Carding Machines, are respectfully solicited for their orders.

S. M. BLAIR, Agent.

s44&w22-2m

NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FROM this date, a TOLL of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for each Wagon to all persons traveling in LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON.

WOOLLEY & DAVIS.

June 4, 1867.

s46&w23-1m