

MR. RAWLEY AND HIS DOG.

The municipal court was in session, when the door opened, and Mr. Rawley walked in, and close at his heels stalked Bitters. Both seated themselves, the one on a chair and the other on end directly in front of Mr. Jagger the judge. His Honor looked at the dog with the solemn eye of a judge, and shook his head as only a judge can shake it.

"Are you one of the witnesses?" inquired he, of the dog's master.

"I am, sir," replied Mr. Rawley. "I was subpoenaed to testify; and here's the document." As he spoke he laid upon the table a paper which, from having lain several days in that gentleman's pocket, had changed from white to snuff color, and was also particularly crumpled.

"What's that animal doing here?" demanded the Court.

"He hasn't had time to do anything," replied Mr. Rawley, "He comes when I comes. He goes when I goes."

"The animal must leave the court. It's contempt of court to bring him here," said Mr. Jagger angrily. "Remove him instantly."

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had had a slight taste of the sessions, so that he was not so much struck with the Judge as he otherwise might have been; and he replied: "I make no opposition, sir; and shall not move a figure to pervert it. There's the animal, and any officer as pleases may remove him. I say nuffin ag'in it. I knows what a contempt of court is, and this ain't one."

And Mr. Rawley threw himself amicably back in his chair.

Mr. Slagg, the chief clerk, laid down his pen, took off his spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to get out, to which Bitters replied by snapping at his fingers as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Rawley was staring out of the window. The dog looked up at him for instructions, and receiving none, supposed that snapping at a scrivener's fingers was perfectly correct, and resumed his pleasant expression towards that functionary, occasionally casting a lowering eye at the Judge, as if deliberating whether to include him in the demonstration of anger.

"Slagg, have you removed the dog?" said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his nose, saw that he had not.

"No, Sir. He resists the Court," replied Mr. Slagg.

"Call Walker to assist you," replied Mr. Jagger, sternly.

Walker, the usher, a small man in drabs, had anticipated something of the kind, and had accidentally withdrawn, as soon as he saw there was a prospect of difficulty; so that the whole Court was set at defiance by the dog.

"Witness!" said Mr. Jagger.

"Sir!" exclaimed a thin man in the corner, who had been subpoenaed, to his own great terror, and who at that particular moment had an idea that he was the only witness in the world, starting to his feet, under the vague impression that he was to be sworn on the spot, and thoroughly convinced that testifying and committing perjury were only different names for the same thing.

"Not you—the man with the dog!" Mr. Rawley looked the Court full in the face.

"Will you oblige the Court by removing that animal?" said Mr. Jagger, mildly.

"Certainly," said Mr. Rawley. "Bitters, go home!"

Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a last glance at Mr. Slagg, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and having comforted himself by a violent onslaught upon a small dog belonging to the Judge, whom he encountered in the entry, was seen from the window walking up the street with most profound gravity.

The General Rise of Prices.

A temporary or local rise of prices, or one which affects only one or two commodities, is easily understood. It is caused by a scarcity of the article in question, or, what is the same thing, an increased demand for it. But a general rise of all commodities in all places is not to be thus accounted for. There must be a general cause for it. The supply and demand for commodities generally bear about the same proportions, on the average, now as they did twenty or forty years ago, as is obvious from the fact that the people were then supplied with all they needed, as they

are now, and there were as few overstocks; and yet, taking the average prices of family requisites and supplies forty years ago, we shall find that the cost advanced nearly a third in the first twenty years, and about double in the second. Thus, \$300 would go about as far in supporting a family in 1832 as \$400 in 1852, or \$800 in 1872. On the other hand, wages have risen in even greater proportion. The mechanic who got a dollar a day in 1832, got \$1.50 in 1852, and gets now \$3 or more. These approximate figures are based on extensive comparisons, that we have seen reported in different papers, and any one whose experience goes back to those times will recognize their general accuracy. The average increase in wages beyond the average increase of the cost of living is accounted for by the greater amount of comforts and conveniences required now than before. That is to say, \$2 a day would now com and probably as good accommodation, food and clothing as \$1 forty years ago. But the working man of the present day wants more and better of everything than did his grandfather; and hence his need of three times instead of twice the amount of wages.

Now, what general cause can be assigned for this general rise? The depreciation of our currency as compared with gold accounts for ten per cent of it; but that is only a very small part of the rise. Yet it must be some change in the currency that causes such a great and general rise in prices. Nor is the cause of this change far to seek. The increased supply of the precious metals from California, Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia, Nevada, and other mining regions, has been so great within the last twenty years, that probably the whole stock of these metals now in use in the world is more than double what it was then; and, as these metals are only useful in exchange, if there be twice as many dollars to exchange for the same quantity of commodities, the value of a dollar will really decrease one half, seeing it will only buy one half as much, though apparently it is the price of the commodities that is doubled. Taking this fact into view, prices, though greatly altered nominally, are relatively pretty much where they were; and were the quality of gold and silver to diminish one half, or, what would amount to the same thing, if they were to remain stationary while the productions and commerce of the world doubled, the old times would return again when a dollar would go as far as two will now.

It is only in the transition state that injustice results from these changes of values. When the currency depreciated rapidly during the war, and wages and salaries continued unchanged for a time, great injustice was inflicted upon all having fixed prices or fixed incomes, and great trials were suffered by them; but when this state of things was recognized, wages and prices advanced greatly; and now that the currency has come back to be nearly equal with gold, those who have fixed incomes, or who have fixed prices, have the advantage.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Considering that about a third of our lives is passed in beds, they deserve much more attention than they get. France has long been in advance of the rest of the civilized world in this respect, having really paid as careful attention to excellence in this respect as to that in cookery. The grand secret of the superiority of French bedding is to be found not merely in the existence of good springs and well-filled mattresses, but in the fact that these mattresses are pulled and re-made annually. This is the reason why beds in other countries are generally such a mockery of the French beds, which they are intended to imitate. French houses usually have a court-yard behind, in which carpets are beaten and various other domestic business is transacted, and here in fine weather may be seen the practice of mattress stuffing. An old mattress on which heavy bodies have lain for a series of years, becomes, no matter how well filled with horse hair, nearly as springy as street car cushions. If you want a comfortable bed, here is the unfailing receipt: First, very good springs; secondly, a thick hair mattress over them; thirdly, a thick wool mattress over that. Both mattresses should be re-made every two years.

"Massa Christopher Columbus was a queer man," said a negro orator. A notion crossed him one day, and den he crossed an ocean."

140,000 SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR.—*Scientific American*, June 10, 1871

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

Constituted by the homes of the people,

Received the Great Award of the Highest Sales! and have left all

Rivals far behind them! As the following article shows:

"SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

The magnitude to which the manufacture of sewing machines has attained is shown by the "sworn" returns (to which anyone can have access) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they pay a royalty. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer Manufacturing Company.....	127,833.....	Difference.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,203.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,116.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Wheeler & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.....	28,890.....	98,943
American Buttonhole & Overseaming Company.....	14,573.....	113,260
Florence Sewing Machine Company.....	17,660.....	110,173
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company.....	8,912.....	118,921
Ætina Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,569.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,766.....	126,067
Wilson.....	50.....	127,333

And several other Companies who sold a few Machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machines far exceeds that of all others, their sale being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" Machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than the old style. Their total sales for 1869 were 88,731 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one half in the latter year.—*New York Sun.*

The total sales of "Singer" Machines are very nearly

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION!!!

Two Thirds of which were Sold within the Last Three Years, and all are in-

SUCCESSFUL DAILY USE!

And still there are Agents, for even the poorest Machines, who persist, in the most "unblushing manner," in decrying ours, as if it were possible for the "Overwhelming and rapidly increasing Majorities of Singer Purchasers" to be mistaken.

We are not so vain as to suppose that these large sales are due to superior business capacity so much as to the superior merits of

the Singer Machines, as well as the

OBSERVATION OF THOSE WHO BUY AND USE,

And are personally interested in comparing the merits of the different Machines before making a selection.

THE

'NEW FAMILY SINGER' SEWING MACHINE,

WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

We claim and can show is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, easily operated, and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its sewing, but also for the variety and different kinds of texture which it will sew with equal facility and perfection, using silk twist linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, making the INTER LOCKED-ELASTIC-STITCH, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn.

The only STITCH that is Universally Approved, or is at all adapted to FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Thus, beaver cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of stitch, and, in a moment, the willing and never-wearying instrument may be adjusted, even by a child, for fine work on gauze or gossamer tissue, or the tucking of tarlatan, or ruffling, or almost any other work which delicate fingers have been known to perform.

All Machines Sold Guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction!

Terms to Suit All!

OTHER MACHINES THOROUGHLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE RATES!

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR CARTAGE WITHIN SALT LAKE CITY!

BEWARE of Spurious Needles, Poor Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread,

Bad Oil, etc., Which may render the Best Machine Useless. The Singer

Company manufacture their own Needles, Silk and Twist; furnish

Linen and Cotton Thread and Oil—all of Superior Quality—

but which can be relied on only when obtained through their

Principal or Branch Offices.

THE SINGER COMPANY have, for the past three years, been unable to supply the demand for their machines, though much has been done to increase their manufacturing facilities. Much more is being done at home and abroad in enlarging their present manufacturing facilities, building new ones, availing of the best machinery, and the services of the most skillful artisans, in the hope of being able to accept propositions for agencies, where such are not already established, though they are now tolerably well represented throughout the civilized world.

Be Sure to get the Best. Before you Purchase be sure to see the "Singer" at the Central General Agency, Singer Sewing Machine Depot Z. C. M. L., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.