

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

A RECENT number of Appleton's *Journal* contained a long and interesting article on "Iron Ships and Iron Shipbuilding," in which the history and progress of that branch of naval architecture is traced from its commencement in England to the present time in this country. Iron-bottomed ships, like all innovations upon long established usages, met with the most determined opposition from British shipbuilders, the British Admiralty and the Lloyds, the latter refusing to rate such ships until it had been proved that they were seaworthy. One of the then leading English shipwrights, still alive, declared that building ships of iron was against Nature, and that he, for one, never would use that material.

In a country like England, so proud of her "wooden walls," and at a time when Conservatism and red tape had a much firmer hold than now, and where the ship-building interest was extensive, such opposition was not to be wondered at. But like the railway system, so scouted when introduced, time demonstrated the superiority of the innovation, and now, even in England, iron for the hulls of ships is acknowledged to be superior to the much vaunted "British oak."

The date of the first iron vessel is a disputed point: it has been asserted that an iron boat was run on the river Severn as early as 1789, but the first reliable account of iron boats being used is 1812. In 1822 an iron vessel was built and was run from London to Brest, and eight years later they were common on the chief canals of Great Britain. The first iron ship which took a long sea voyage was built at Liverpool, by Jackson & Gordon, for Cairns & Co. She was named the *Ironsides*, 271 tons burden, and was launched on the 17th of October, 1838. She sailed to Rio de Janeiro, and returned safely.

Among the most enterprising of the early builders of iron ships was the predecessor of the Lairds, Mr. Fairbairn; the Lairds also carry it on extensively. Mr. Fairbairn said he built a hundred iron ships and saw them all successfully sailing on the ocean before the Admiralty and Lloyds would admit the success of iron as a material for ship-building.

The theory of iron shipbuilding, briefly stated, is as follows:

"A stick of timber, of a given size and length, weighing just a ton, will displace so much water and float; make a water-tight box of iron, the same size of the timber, so constructed as to also weigh just a ton, and it will also float, and displace the same quantity of water. Hence, it will carry just as much weight as the timber; then make your box the same size, but weighing only half a ton, and you find that it will sustain the other half ton weight in cargo. Therefore, as iron is ten times stronger than oak, or other ship-timber, it may be made ten times thinner, relatively lighter, and more buoyant."

The method of building first adopted was to bring both edges of the iron flush to each other, and then to strengthen them by a plate inside the seam. This method was superseded by lapping one edge of the plate over the next under, as in slate roofing; this latter method has again been almost entirely superseded by a system of alternate lapping, every other plate resting over the edges of its neighbor. Framing,—transverse, or longitudinal, or a combination of both, is used as in wooden ships. The ribs, rising in one solid piece from keel to deck-sides, are usually J shape, or square E placed sideways, or thus E, sometimes an L.

The building of iron ships is not now confined to England or France, but is rapidly growing in this country. The chief points of this branch of industry are Wilmington, Delaware, and Chester, Pennsylvania. The only ocean-built steamers yet constructed in the United States were built in New York City. Their cost in this country is only, it is said, five per cent more than in England, and this increase of cost is counterbalanced by the superiority of American over British iron. The only drawback to iron ships is the action of salt water on the bottom; no remedy having yet been invented or discovered to prevent the rust and the incrustations of barnacles or grass.

HOLDEN.—"B. T." writes, on the 24th, that the people of Holden, Millard county, have commenced farming on the co-operative principle, and that the prospects for success are very good. The health of the settlers is good, but during the winter the "mumps" has prevailed among the children. On the 15th inst., meetings were held at which President Callister and Elders Hyrum Mace and Joseph V. Robinson were present. After the meeting, a Female relief society was organized.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—A dispatch by Deseret Telegraph line, says that President Young would leave St. George, at ten this morning for Santa Clara, would hold meeting there to-day, and return to St. George to-night.

THE "TECHNOLOGIST."—The second number of this splendid journal has arrived. It is full of matter of interest to the engineer, manufacturer and builder. It can be obtained at the Railway News Depot.

WATCH LOST.—Brother Isaac Wilson, of Mill Creek Ward, while in the city yesterday, lost his watch, somewhere between the 17 and 18th Wards. The watch is of English make; the back is chased and gilt, the gilt around the edge worn off a little. There was no chain, the key being attached with a small piece of twine. If the finder will take the "ticker" to Calder's book store, on East Temple St. he will be rewarded for his trouble.

THE SPENCER AND THE NEW DITCHES.—We understand that the new ditch, which has been laid out to drain the waters of Big Canyon, Emigration and Red Butte creeks, by way of the Spencer ditch, is one-third finished; and we are advised by the Committee that they have begun to give orders on the land owners for the amounts assessed upon their land, to pay for digging. They wish to take this method of notifying such land owners, that they may be prepared to meet the orders when they are presented.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—We understand that R. L. Campbell, County Superintendent of Schools, on the 20th and 21st insts., visited the schools of South Willow Creek and West Jordan. The examination of the former, taught by Bishop Stewart's son, was highly creditable; and the advanced pupils in arithmetic reflected much credit on their youthful teacher. The school during the winter has numbered over 100 pupils. The West Jordan school taught by Mr. Cutler was more primary in its character; some of the pupils however read well, and their readiness, in noting the grammatical pauses, showed that attention had been paid to this important branch of education. The Trustees of West Jordan have made the necessary arrangements to furnish the school room with a full set of Monteith's maps costing only \$17.50. This school has 123 enrolled scholars. The Willow Creek school is perhaps the best furnished school room in the Territory.

GRATUITOUS HELP TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. J. P. Meek now sits three hours daily, (Sundays excepted) from ten a. m. to one, to give advice and medicine to the afflicted. The Doctor practices Homeopathy and has had a long experience in it in the East Indies, having lived there forty-three years. He considers that the homeopathic system is specially useful in the diseases of children, not that its efficacy is less in the diseases of adults, but the remedies being either tasteless or agreeable they are more easily administered to infants than medicines of any other kind. It would be well for any needing medical assistance to call on Doctor Meek. His self-imposed labor, in this respect, is essentially a labor of love. He asks no fee either for advice or medicine. After effecting a cure, voluntary contributions are accepted if his patients feel disposed to make them; but under no circumstances does the Doctor charge for his services or medicines.

OBITUARY.—Elder Morris Phelps, of Montpelier, Rich county, has requested us to publish the following notice of the death of his brother, Mr. Orrin Phelps, taken from a paper published at Painesville, Ohio: "Died, in East Kirtland, Jan. 27th, of paralysis, Orrin Phelps, in the 59th year of his age."

He was one of those men who, though unknown to fame, added to that moral element which promotes a healthful state of society. Ever regarding that approved maxim of social life, "live and let live," moderate and unpretending in demeanor, without sectarian bigotry or selfish design, he was a good citizen and honest man. Calmly and considerately he witnessed the premonitions of death, and awaited the final shock without terror or regret.

His mountain home, now sad and lone, Tells of a friend and neighbor gone. Deceased was baptized and confirmed by his brother, Morris Phelps, in Ray county, Mo., in July, 1836. He married Eliza Ann Lyon. Bought land, and settled in Far West, with the Saints, and under the exterminating order of mobocracy was driven from the State of Missouri with them. He returned to East Kirtland, and lived on his inheritance given to him by his father, until death removed him.

ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident befell a young man named T. J. Stevens at about noon yesterday. He was assisting in the removal of some furniture from a house on South Temple street, when, from some cause not known, the team took fright, ran up the street and was brought to a stand still opposite Mr. Bryant Stringham's residence. At the time of the accident there was no one near; so that nothing definite is known as to the manner in which it happened; but it is supposed that Bro. Stevens was thrown on the fence.

He was found about mid way between the house and where the team was stopped, and was lying helpless on the ground. He was taken to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert F. Neslin, when the services of Dr. Tait were immediately called in. On examination it was found that two or three of his ribs were broken, and serious internal injuries sustained. This morning Brother Stevens was considered in a very precarious condition. He threw up considerable blood during last night, and it was feared that serious injury had been done to his liver. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

THE CULLOM BILL.—A meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Masonic Hall, in this city, to protest against certain sections of the Cullom bill and to adopt a memorial to the United States' Senate praying for the repeal of the most obnoxious portions of the bill. The meeting was of a private character, only those being present who had been invited. There were present General Maxwell and Col. G. B. Overton, of the land office, J. M. Orr, Esq., U. S. Marshal, T. Marshall, J. M. Carter and R. H. Robertson, Esqs., attorneys, besides a large number of gentlemen of mixed political and religious opinions. Mr. Robertson was chosen chairman. The chairman called for a free expression of opinion on the subject of the meeting. The first speaker was E. B. Kelsey, who explained, that as far as he understood it, the meeting was for the purpose of asking Congress to modify certain portions of the Cullom bill which has lately passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kelsey was followed by Messrs: Tullidge, Harrison, Walker Stenhouse, Jennings, and others, who made speeches on the subject, all favoring a modification of the bill. Mr. Marshall, said he was in favor of the bill in its main features, as, personally, he hated Polygamy; but he was aware of the injustice and severity of certain sections of the same. He was willing that the Government should modify the bill so as only to punish future violators of the law; and if he were the only one who would sign a memorial to the Senate for that purpose, he should certainly put his name to it.

General Maxwell was in favor of pushing the measure without any modification. He thought the people had gone into polygamy with their eyes open, and they should abide the consequence. After about two hours' discussion on the subject, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial and transmit it to Congress, by mail or telegraph. The committee consisted of Messrs. J. R. Walker, J. M. Carter, Samuel Kahn, R. H. Robertson, Warren Hussey, T. Marshall and O. J. Hollister. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ELDERS RETURNING.—Elder Edward Stevenson, writing on the 25th instant, from Willow Island, 250 miles west of Omaha, says that a company of thirty elders were at that point, ready to start homeward. They were rather short of means, and had accepted a kind offer from the U. P. R. R. Company, to travel at lower fares, and at a slower rate of speed. The names of the company were: Elders G. B. Wallace, Bishop A. H. Raleigh, John Stoker, A. F. Farr, G. G. Snyder, Daniel Carter, G. D. Grant, Edward Stevenson, E. T. Clark, N. T. Porter, Nymphus C. Murdock, Israel Evans, Wm. H. Lee, D. B. Huntington and wife, John Nebeker, H. K. Whitney, I. N. Perkins, W. L. Perkins, Wm. C. Neal, E. H. Davis, J. S. Gleason, W. C. Rydall, Burr Frost, Thos. Naylor, Frederick Kessler, Jun., A. D. Thatcher, T. S. Ricks, Myron Groo, A. R. Baird and company of fifteen from Alabama, Jas. Hall, J. S. Stoker, Nancy B. Pinkin, M. F. Lee, wife and three children, C. J. Lee and Charles D. Handey.

For the "Evening News."

HONEST WORK.

There's no time for idle drivell,
Kissing hands to God and devil;
There is honest work to do
And the laborers are but few:
Work, to conquer wrong by right;
By the weak to conquer might!

There is honest work to do,
Evil passions to subdue;
To do right as man to man;
To work out the Gospel plan;
To keep sacred every vow!
"Deeds, not words," are wanted now.

There is work, to learn the way,
How to watch as well as pray;
How to know a friend from foe;
How a traitor's smile to know;
How our every act will tend;
How to really serve a friend!

No! There is no time for play,
Foes, in earnest, stop the way;
Foes without, and foes within,
Who, if we shall slacken, win!
Yes! There's honest work to do;
If we see that we are true.

BETH.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN; that Cash City entry, No. 297, for the town site of Pleasant Grove, made June 26 1869, south-east quarter of section 20, the south-west quarter of section 21, the north-west quarter of section 28 and the north-east quarter of section 29 in township No. 5, south of range 2 east; containing 640 acres. This is to notify all claimants that on the 23rd day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make further proof and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the Town Site Act of March 2d, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any persons may appear and contest.

JOHN BROWN, Mayor.

w7-4

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White Heart Cherries,
Red Cherries.
Of all the best sweet kinds, very large and fine varieties, 5 to 7 ft. high. For Sale Cheap.

ENGLISH CURRANTS.

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2 ft. high, \$2.00

GRAPE VINES!

Red, Yellow and Black colors,
In unequalled variety and excellence.

T. W. EIERBECK,
Near Union Square, S. L. City. w7-t m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!

HAVING been appointed by the Probate Court of Tooele County, administrators of the estate of Joseph Sidwell, deceased, late of Tooele City, we hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to settle the same forthwith.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement.

GEORGE W. BRYAN,
HUGH S. GOWANS,
Administrators,
Tooele City, March 10, 1870. w6-3

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w4-tf

NOTICE.

TO

FREIGHTERS!

We are now receiving freight for

MONTANA!

And are prepared to make contracts for transportation of FREIGHT from

OGDEN TO VIRGINIA CITY AND HELENA.

Immediate application to be made to us,

D. O. CALDER & Co.

Transfer Agents for R. M. D. d105 w7-tf

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY MAY CONCERN; that Cash entry, no 141, for the city of provo, embracing south half of north-east and south half of north-west quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 sec. 1 and sec. 12, township 7 south range 2 east. South half of north-east—south-east of north-west—south-east quarter—east half of south-west quarter and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, sec. 6, and north-east quarter—east half of north-west quarter and lots 1 and 2 sec. 7, township 7 south, range 3 east have been suspended for further proof.

And this is to notify all claimants that on the 4th day of May A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the proof required and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the town site act of March 2, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and contest if they see proper.

A. O. SMOOT,
Mayor of Provo City.
Provo City, March 23d, 1870. w8-4