

THAT LINE FENCE.

Old farmer Smith came home in a miff
From his field the other day,
While his sweet little wife, the pride of his life,
At her wheel was spinning away.

And ever anon, a gay little song,
With the buzz of her wheel kept time;
And his wrathful brow is clearing now,
Under her cheerful rhyme.

"Come, come, little Turk, put away your work,
And listen to what I say;
What can I do but a quarrel brew
With the man across the way?"

"I have built my fence, but he won't commence
To lay a single rail;
His cattle get in and the feed gets thin—
I am tempted to make a sale!"

"Why John, dear John, how you do go on!
I'm afraid it will be as they say."
"No, no, little wife, I have heard that strife
In a lawyer's hand don't pay.

"He is picking a flaw to drive me to law,
I am told that he said he would;
And you know, long ago, law wronged me so,
I vowed that I never should.

"So what can I do, that I will not rue,
To the man across the way?"
"If that's what you want, I can help you haunt
That man with the spectre gray?"

"Thirty dollars will do to carry you through,
And then you have gained a neighbor;
It would cost you more to peep in the door
Of a court, and much more labor.

"Just use your good sense—let's build him a
fence,
And shame bad act out of the fellow."
They built up his part and sent to his heart
Love's dart where the good thoughts mellow.

That very same night, by the candle light,
They opened with interest, a letter,
Not a word was there, but three greenbacks fair
Said the man was growing better.

THE EGYPTIAN ARCHITECT.

There is a story of the olden time
That offers pleasant theme for poet's rhyme;
'Tis of a builder who, with skill and care,
Designed a temple wondrous grand and fair—
A temple that for age on age should stand
To tell the cunning of the Master's hand.

Day after day, inspired by lofty thought
And pious zeal, the patient artist wrought;
Day after day slowly, as great works do,
The noble structure to perfection grew,
Until at last, beneath the smiling skies,
It stood complete, a joy to heart and eyes.

Then o'er the entrance, in solid stone,
The builder carved a name—it was his own;
But knowing well the King who ruled that
land
Would claim the work, he hid, with ready
hand,
The letter 'neath a plastering thickly laid,
And soon on that another record made.

Then all the people seeing there the name
Of their proud King, praised him with loud
acclaim,
And said how wise he was, how good, how
great,
To build so grand a temple for the State!
His fame for this good deed spread far and
wide,
Lived while he lived, nor ended when he died.

But lo! as years rolled on, they brought the
day
When the false speaking tablet fell away,
And left unvalued the record fair and true
By which all men the rightful Builder knew;
Then, making rich amends for all the past,
Fame crowned his memory with her gifts at
last.

Ah! still, as in that age so long gone by,
Full many toil, with purpose pure and high,
Who're doomed to see another name appear
Upon the structure they so bravely rear—
Some false pretender, like the King of old,
Grasping the garland they alone should hold.

But Truth and Right, though overlaid awhile
By despot power, or cruel Wrong or Guile,
Will, like the letters cut so clear and deep
In the firm granite, faithful record keep;
And every doer of a deed sublime,
Victor at last o'er Circumstance and Time,
Shall, like the Builder in this ancient story,
Obtain at last his well-earned meed of glory.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

Few enterprises are as expensive as
newspapers, and few are so laborious,
troublesome and unremunerative.
Great as was the cost of publishing them
before the war, it is much greater since.
Except in large cities, where the almost
infinite small profit on each issue
counts up by means of an extended cir-
culation and liberal advertising, the
publication of newspapers entails a loss
upon the publishers, every year adds to
the expense of publishing city newspa-
pers. At the North, in the dense popu-
lation of the great cities, where enter-

prises of all sorts are eagerly pushed by
advertising, many newspapers realize
large fortunes by means of the aggrega-
tion of small profits, but in the less
crowded cities of the South few news-
papers can do more than barely sustain
themselves under the augmented pres-
sure of expense. Few people have any
conception of the vast expense and infi-
nite trouble connected with the publi-
cation of newspapers, of the number of
persons employed in the different de-
partments, and of the vigilance, unre-
mitting labor, perplexity and wear
and tear of feeling entailed. Every
week the bills have to be paid. There
is no rest day or night. When other
people are abed asleep newspaper
people are at work. Those who every
day get their newspa-
pers and see them looking so fresh and
full, little dream of the labor, care and
money that have been expended upon
them. For a few cents they have the
world in miniature presented to them
every day. All the news of the
previous day has been gathered from all
quarters, far and near, carefully collated
and attractively printed. There is the
the foreign news, intelligence from
every quarter of the country, and relat-
ing to all conceivable subjects, and the
local and domestic news. The business
man finds the information he needs, the
politician finds chronicled all the events
in the political world, the literary man,
the general reader and the lover of gos-
sip each finds waiting for him the dish
adapted to his taste. All this varied
mass of matter has been gathered, ar-
ranged, printed and distributed within
twenty-four hours.

One would suppose that the public
would bear almost any amount of ex-
pense to have every day such a
diversified and interesting mass of news
and reading matter served up to them,
but strange to say the public are so un-
reasonable as to complain oftentimes
of the little expense they are put to, to
secure so many advantages. Nothing is
more prevalent than unreasonable
complaints about newspaper subscrip-
tions. Many persons, indeed, appear to
think that they not only ought to have
the privilege of directing the course of
the newspaper they take, but that it
ought to be furnished to them for no-
thing.

A long observation and experience
have satisfied us that there is no class
who confer so many benefits upon the
public and are so poorly rewarded as
newspaper men. — *Richmond (Va.)*
Whig.

THE *Alta California* is opposed to the
mooted ideas of government telegraphy
government savings banks, and various
other centralization tendencies, and thus
comments thereon—

The question is, Shall all the avenues
of private enterprise be closed, the op-
portunity to invest capital be decreased,
the Government become a vast and
overshadowing monopoly, and the
spirit of independence blighted and
dwarfed until we are a nation of intel-
lectual imbeciles? Shall we become
mere grown up children in Government
leading strings, passing our lives in a
narrow round of frivolous uselessness,
and as helpless in any great emergency
as the people of France? Shall all en-
ergy be repressed and all individuality
sunk until a government clerk becomes
the type of our energy, and the ex-
ponent and director of our progress? If
the government is to assume the care of
our money, why not the care of
our horses and cattle, and the insuring
of our property? The greatest benefac-
tor of the country to-day would be the
man who should secure an unalterable
amendment to the Constitution, pro-
hibiting the Government from any fur-
ther encroaching upon the domain of
private enterprise, and confining it to
its legitimate function of protecting our
lives and the liberties of our individual
action.

A Commercial correspondent who lately
visited Senator Brownlow, at his home in
Tennessee says: "Upon entering the Sen-
ator's house, we found him lying upon a
large sofa, and a negro rubbing his feet.
He is in wretched health, but no more
than he has been for two years. His hands
and feet are continually jerking and shak-
ing with the palsy. He cannot read unless
the book or paper is fastened to a frame in
front of him. He cannot speak above a
whisper, and some days his strength is so
far gone that he cannot do that. Indeed, he
is as helpless as an infant. Nothing but
constant care and watching upon the part
of his family and friends, and his own iron
determination keeps him alive. He is a
man of tremendous energy and force of
character. Not one of the other seventy-odd
senators could be prevailed upon to leave
home if they were in the prostrated con-
dition that he is."

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.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,156.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Willcox & 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
Etna Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,580.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,418
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,763.....	126,067
Wilson.....	576.....	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 86,781 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 "un-
blushing 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 super-
rior 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 INTERLOCKED-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, this 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 fa-
cilities. Much more is being done at home and abroad in enlarging their present manufac-
tories, building new ones, availing of the best machinery, and the services of the most skillful
artizans, 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. O. M. L.,
EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.