DESERET EVENING NEWS.
Wednesday, ... May 6, 1868.

THE ENGLISH GIRL OF TO-DAY.

The following from the London *Saturday Review* has a much wider range than England, and can be read with profit by girls in this and other countries, if they will shun the reprehensible and pernicious habits and fashions referred to:

Time was when the stereotyped phrase, "a fair young English girl," meant the ideal of womanhood; to us, at least, of home birth and breeding. It meant a creature generous, capable and modest; something franker than a Frenchwoman, more to be trusted than an Italian, as brave as an American, but more refined; as domestic as a German and more graceful. It meant a girl who could be trusted alone if need be, because of the innate purity and dignity of her nature, but who was neither bold in bearing nor masculine in mind; a girl who, when she married, would be her husband's friend and companion, but never his rival; one who would consider their interests identical, and not hold him as just so much fair game for spoil; who would make his house his true home and place of rest, not a mere passage-place for vanity and ostentation to go through; a tender mother, an industrious house-keeper, a judicious mistress. We prided ourselves as a nation on our women. We thought we had the pick of creation in this fair young English girl of ours, and envied no other men their own. We admired the languid grace and subtle fire of the South; the docility and affectionateness of the East seemed to us sweet and simple and restful; the vivacious sparkle of the trim and sprightly Parisienne was a pleasant little excitement when we met with it in its own domain; but our allegiance never wandered from our brown-haired girl at home, and our hearts were less vagrant than our fancies. This was in the old time, and when English girls were content to be what God and nature made them. Of late years we have changed the pattern, and have given to the world a race of women as utterly unlike the old insular ideal as if we had created another nation altogether. The girl of the period, and the fair young English girl of the past, have nothing in common save ancestry and their mother tongue; and even of this last the modern version makes almost a new language through the copious additions it has received from the current slang of the day.

The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face, as the first articles of her personal religion; whose sole idea of life is fun and luxury; and whose dress is the object of such thought and intellect as she possesses. Her main endeavor in this is to outvie her neighbors in the extravagance of fashion. No matter whether, as in the times of crinolines, she sacrificed decency, or, as now, in the time of trains, she sacrifices cleanliness; no matter either, whether she makes herself a nuisance and an inconvenience to every one she meets. The girl of the period has done away with such moral mufflishness as consideration for others, or regard for counsel and rebuke. If a sensible fashion lifts the gown out of the mud, she raises hers midway to the knee. If the absurd structure of wire and buckram, once called a bonnet, is modified to something that shall protect the wearer's face without putting out the eyes of her companion, she cuts hers down to four straws and a rose bud, or a tag of lace and a bunch of glass beads.

She dries and frizzes and sticks her hair out on end like certain savages in Africa, or lets it wander down her back like Madge Wildfire's, and thinks herself all the more beautiful the nearer she approaches in look to a maniac or a negress. With purity of taste she has lost also that far more precious purity and delicacy of perception which sometimes mean more than appears on the surface. What the demi-monde does in its frantic efforts to excite attention, she also does in imitation. If some fashionable devergondee en evidence is reported to have come out with her dress below her shoulder-blades, and a gold strap for all the sleeve thought necessary, the girl of the period follows suit next day; and then wonders that men sometimes mistake her for her prototype, or that mothers of girls not so far gone as herself refuse her as a companion for her daughters. She has blunted the fine edges of feeling so much that she cannot understand why she should be condemned for an imitation of form which does not include imitation of fact; she cannot be made to see that modesty of appearance and virtue ought to be inseparable, and that no good girl can afford to appear bad, under penalty of receiving the penalty awarded the bad.

This imitation of the demi-monde in dress leads to something in manner and feeling, not quite so pronounced, perhaps, but far too like to be honorable to herself or satisfactory to her friends. It leads to slang, bold talk, and fastness; to the love of pleasure and indifference to duty; to the desire of money before either love or happiness; to uselessness at home, dissatisfaction with the monotony of ordinary life, and horror of all useful work; in a word, to the worst forms of luxury and selfishness, to the most fatal effects arising from the want of high principle and absence of tender feeling.

The girl of the period envies the queens of the demi-monde far more than she abhors them. She sees them gorgeously attired and sumptuously appointed, and she knows them to be flattered, feted and courted with a certain disdainful admiration of which she catches only the admiration while she ignores the disdain. They have all for which her soul is hungering, and she never stops to reflect at what a price they have bought their gains, and what fearful moral penalties they pay for their sensuous pleasures. She sees only the coarse gilding on the base token, and shuts her eyes to the hideous figure in the midst, and the foul lenged written round the edge. It is this envy of the pleasures, and indifference to the sins, of these women of the demi-monde which is doing such infinite mischief to the modern girl. They brush too closely by each other, if not in actual deeds, yet in aims and feelings; for luxury which is bought by vice with the one is the thing of all in life most passionately desired by the other, though she is not yet prepared to pay quite the same price.

For all seriousness of thought respecting the duties or the consequence of marriage, she has not a trace. If children come, they find but a stepmother's cold welcome [illegible] thing that is to belong to him—a *facens et placens uxor* pledged to make him happy—the sooner he wakes from his hallucination [illegible] he has simply married some one who will condescend to spend his money on herself, and who will shelter her indiscretions behind the shield of his name, the less [illegible] disagreeable [illegible] She [illegible] his house, his [illegible] his balance at the banker's, his title; and he himself is just the inevitable condition clogging the wheel of her fortune [illegible] to tolerated with more or less patience as may chance. For it is only the old fashioned sort, not girls of the period *pur sang*, that marry for love, or put the husband before the banker. But she does not marry easily. Men are afraid of her, and with reason. They may amuse themselves with her for an evening, but they do not take her readily for life. All men whose opinion is worth having prefer the simple and genuine girl of the past, with her tender little ways and pretty bashful modesties, to this loud and rampant modernization, with her false red hair and painted skin, talking slang as glibly as a man, and by preference leading the conversation to doubtful subjects. She thinks she is piquant and exciting when she thus makes herself the bad copy of a worse original; and she will not see that though men laugh with her they do not respect her, though they flirt with her they do not marry her; she will not believe that she is not the kind of thing they want, that she is acting against nature and her own interest when she disregards their advice and offends their taste. We do not see how she makes out her account, viewing her life from any side; but all we can do is to wait patiently until the national madness has passed, and our women have come back again to the old English ideal, once the most beautiful, the most modest, the most essentially womanly in the world.

A Connecticut Yankee has cleared his house of rats by catching one and dipping him in red paint. He then let him loose, and the other rats, not liking his looks, left immediately.

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All Sizes.

A PRIME LOT OF

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d131-a24-6w

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FOR ALL WHO WILL FAVOR THEM WITH THEIR ORDERS.

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a16-3m

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BUCK & WRIGHT AHEAD.

As may be seen by the following article, which we copy from the New Orleans *Times* of 15th inst., Buck & Wright have borne off the highest premium in the stove line at the New Orleans Fair. Six entries were made with Buck's "Brilliant," away ahead of the heap.

The great stove trial was resumed yesterday at 12 o'clock, before a largely increased crowd over the day preceding. The utmost good humor seemed to prevail, both among the exhibitors and spectators, all of whom seemed thoroughly imbued with the good old P. R. principle of "may the best stove win." Promptly to the time the committee appeared on the judges' stand, Saunders, particularly, glowing with excitement and responsibility. The entries were the same as at the previous trial, and the engineers had not been changed.

At ten minutes to one the drum tapped, and all lighted up. Norton's Furnace, run by Mr. F. Wood Perry, led off in smoke, amid the cheers of the crowd and loud cries of "Go it, old one." Charter Oak followed, and the rest gave vapor immediately after. In four minutes, just as they were (as we might say rounding the quarter stretch,) "Cotton Plant" popped in bread; all followed suit as quickly as though life depended on the issue, but Buck's Brilliant had started fire with bread already in the stove. Then came the tug; the cooks' countenances glowed like the stoves, a perpetual snapping of opening and shutting doors resounded over the arena. Stoves were patted, coaxed and petted as though they were human beings. All seemed confident of winning, and the crowd enlivened the scene with numerous and encouraging comments from time to time. Mr. Perry's efforts seeming to be the greatest favored.

At twenty minutes past one "Cotton Plant" threw open its throttle valves and announced that it wanted no more fuel. All the others "shut up" and "keeping dark." As the time for the bread to be baked approached, excitement had increased to a baking heat, both within and without the arena. At last Peerless turned out its bread in 42 minutes; Norton's Furnace followed suit, in 42:15; Cotton Plant next, in 43, then Charter Oak, in 43:2; then Good Samaritan, 44:20, and lastly Buck's Brilliant, in 47. The grand result of the trial was as follows:

Norton's Furnace, E. Wood Perry, bread weighed 7 lbs 3 oz; burned fuel 7¼ lbs.
Charter Oak, Rice, Bros, & Co., bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6¾ lbs.
Peerless, Campman & Co., bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel 6¾ lbs.
Good Samaritan, bread weighed 7 lbs 2 oz; burned fuel, 7½ pounds.
Cotton Plant, Levi & Navra, bread weighed 7 lbs 1 oz; burned fuel, 7¼ lbs.
Buck's Brilliant, Buck & Wright, bread weighed 7 lbs 4 oz; burned fuel, 3¾ lbs.

At the conclusion of the trial, the bread was taken charge of by the Awarding Committee and locked up for an hour, at the expiration of which it was all eaten by them, in accordance with their duty, and the gold medal awarded for best wood stoves to Buck & Wright, of St. Louis, honorable mention being made of the Peerless, Campman & Co.—New Orleans *Times*, Jan. 15.

d116 & a17-1m & w9-1

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ALL VERY LOW.

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Extra Family Soap	27 to 29 cts. ℔ lb
Palm Soap	25 to 27 "
Oxide Soap	25 to 27 "
Castile Soap	40 to 50 "
Variegated Soap	60 to 75 "
Fancy Perfumed Soap	$1 75 to $2 00 ℔ doz.
Concentrated Lye	$5 00 "
Washing Soda	22 cts. ℔ lb
Lard Oil	$5 00 ℔ gal.
Neats Foot Oil	$5 00 "
Bear's Oil	$8 00 "

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d129:6m

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All goods warranted to insure satisfaction

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d115:tf