

A LITTLE over six months ago the name of Count Benedetti occupied a prominent place in the newspapers of Europe and America, for he was then Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Court of Berlin; and a real or pretended insult to him by the King of Prussia, was virtually one of the chief pretexts of Napoleon for the declaration of war against Prussia. Count Benedetti was formerly a penniless attaché of the French Consulate at Alexandria, but he acquired a large fortune, and eventually fame, through a fortunate marriage, the particulars of which, as furnished by the celebrated German novelist, Louise Mulbach, are very romantic. They are, in brief, as follows:

A rich Greek merchant residing in Alexandria, had two black wives, for whose service he provided a large number of female slaves. One of these wives one day saw a beautiful white girl for sale, and she induced her husband to purchase her. By her graces and fascinating manners this girl speedily won the good will of her negro mistresses and became their confidant. In course of time the black wives died, and the rich merchant, almost inconsolable, found solace in the kindness and attention of his white female slave. He was too old to make her his wife, but adopted her, and when he died left her his enormous wealth. At this stage of her existence Count Benedetti proposed marriage and was accepted; and by means of his wife's wealth worked his own road to fame and enabled her who was once a slave to move in the highest circles in France.

THE recent strike of the New York Crispins has terminated victoriously on the side of labor, the bosses having backed down from their own programme and complied with the demands of the men. When the strike commenced it threatened to be one of great magnitude, for most of the shoe manufacturers of New York City had combined in the formation of a board or union for mutual protection; they said the trade during the Summer and Fall, had been so poor that they had lost by it, and to indemnify themselves they were compelled to reduce the wages of their hands. The men refused to work at the reduction and the lock-out commenced; but in a very brief space, the employers evinced signs of caving, for the strikers began to talk about, and took the preliminary steps to practically carry out, co-operation. Finally, in the course of a very few weeks, the employers yielded, and there seems to be very good ground for believing that the reason of their doing so is due in great part to the fear of co-operation among the men. They could not help seeing that it would be more to their interest to pay the wages demanded by their hands than to have such a competition in the manufacture as the successful inauguration of a number of co-operative boot and shoe factories in the city of New York would have created, and hence the triumph of the men.

The effect of this strike will be far more valuable for the "jours" than the mere amount of dollars and cents at issue, and will enlighten the minds of both employers and employed. It will have a tendency to curb any tyrannical course which the former might be inclined to pursue in future, for they will have the fear of co-operation among their hands hanging over their heads; and the men have also at last found the means of bringing capital to reason, if not absolutely to their own terms; hence the victorious issue of the present strike is great indeed on the side of labor.

But although the employers have complied with the men's terms, their action will fail to keep the trade altogether in their hands, for a number of the recent strikers have applied to the Legislature of the State to secure an act of incorporation for the First New York Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association, with a capital stock of \$150,000, in 600 shares at \$25 each. About all the stock has been taken, and the Society designs to commence operations at once, as it has all the capital necessary to do so.

At home or abroad, co-operation, if judiciously managed is a success. In our Territory it is doing a splendid work, dividing the profits of almost the entire trade of the Territory among the many, instead of being, as heretofore, enjoyed by the very few only; abroad, in every locality where it is adopted, it is having the same effect; and there is no man or set of men sufficiently free from selfishness to believe in the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, but will heartily join with us

in wishing success to, and a continually widening sphere for the working of, the great principle of Co-operation

BEN BOW, a small town in Marion Co., Mo., has had an excitement lately. We glean the particulars from the Quincy, (Ill.) Herald. A young man by the name of Joseph Chipman and a young lady, Nannie Hutchinson, were in company one evening and conversing about matrimony. During the conversation Mr. Chipman thoughtlessly made the boast that he could back Miss Hutchinson out in getting married. Miss H. told him he could not do anything of the kind, and challenged him to the trial. He declared he would not go back on what he had said, and that there would be a wedding that night unless she took back her challenge. This the young lady would not do. Neither contemplated any serious termination to the affair; but neither would give up. He thought when it came to the test that she would hesitate. On the other hand she believed the same about him. The nearest person authorized to perform the ceremony lived four miles distant. The young man proposed to bring him and have the nuptials celebrated that night. Not to be out done, the young lady proposed to save time and trouble by accompanying him. The couple left for the minister's late at night, each still thinking the other would back out, leaving their acquaintances laughing at what they deemed a good joke. The minister was hunted up and got in readiness, and at midnight, sitting in the buggy, the ceremony was performed before they realized the situation. The marriage was regular and legal, and after it was over, and they found themselves to all intents and purposes, so far as the law was concerned, husband and wife, they began to feel the awkwardness of the affair. Neither one wanted the other. Both, in fact, were engaged; the bridegroom, is the son of a well-to-do and respectable farmer, and was betrothed to another lady, and the nuptials were to have been celebrated in a few weeks; the bride was also to have been married shortly to another young man. Both the parties to whom they were engaged were present in the company at the time the banter was made, and they with the rest thought the whole affair, at the time, an excellent joke. But now that the marriage is accomplished, there is considerable consternation over the affair among those most interested, and the married ones do not see their way out of a disagreeable embarrassment. They live at home and have not treated the marriage as a reality. They would like some one to come and unmarry them. If they lived in Chicago or Indiana they would have no trouble about obtaining a divorce.

A LATE number of the Meridian, Miss., Gazette, is responsible for the worst case of worms on record, except the only one of the kind mentioned in Scripture—that of Herod. The patient is a married woman, about twenty-three years old; and from the description furnished by the medical gentleman attending the case, it seems to be something like a repetition of the disgusting malady of which the ancient Judean ruler died. The symptoms of the malady commence with a creeping tickling sensation under the skin, and from that moment there is no rest for the cause of it,—a worm from an inch to an inch and a quarter long and about the thickness of large broom straw,—or the patient, until the former has made its way out of the body tormented with its presence. Up to the 19th ult., about ten of these vermin had effected their egress from the body of this patient; but no treatment that had been resorted to up to that time by the doctor in attendance had given any relief or stopped their propagation. Their locomotion under the skin from one part of the body to another, it is said, can be felt as distinctly as the motion of a fly on the hand, and they travel from four to six inches an hour. When the effort to come to the outside commences pain like that produced by the sting of a venomous insect is produced, which is followed by redness and swelling, and tumors, varying from the size of a hen's egg to a teacup; and in the course of four or six hours the prisoner, if he do not move to another part of the body, finds freedom and death, for they die very soon after reaching the air. The places of egress are about like the holes made with a peg awl, and they are very difficult to heal, the process requiring about a fortnight, each place discharging ten or twelve drops of unhealthy looking pus per day. Sometimes large

doses of morphine had to be given to allay the pain caused while egress was effected.

This is one of the hardest and most improbable stories imaginable; but if true, it is a most terrible case of worms, and furnishes an excellent opportunity for the manufacturers and venders of the several "infallible" vermifuges now before the public to popularize their medicine and secure a fortune.

THE Philadelphia Press, in describing Hon. Alexander Caldwell, recently elected United States Senator from Kansas, says he is a native of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. He was at one time Cashier of the Bank of Columbia. At the time that King James Buchanan undertook his war upon Utah, the Press says, Mr. Caldwell took active charge of the transportation of army supplies to Utah, the contract for which was held by the late Henry S. Magraw, Colonel Stambaugh, James L. Reynolds and others of Lancaster county. These gentlemen selected Mr. Caldwell, then a very young man, on account of the business tact and energy displayed during his service in the bank. Subsequently to this enterprise he settled at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. He has been president of two of the leading railroad companies of Kansas, and connected with nearly every great movement for the advancement of the interests of his adopted State.

THE latest method of disinfecting water is extremely simple, and is said to be as effective as simple. The disinfecting agent is common iron, and it is said that by placing a few nails or scraps of iron in water it may be disinfected and kept fresh. This method has been tried and found successful with water from the Thames, notorious for being one of the filthiest streams in Europe. Water in which flowers are placed, may be kept fresh by this means; and it is said that some iron filings were placed in water, in which a leech was also placed, and that the same water was sweet and the leech alive six months after. This simple device for purifying and sweetening water, if as good as represented, is worth remembering.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31, '71.

Editor News.—While at Evanston a few days back I was told that companies were being formed with the view to carry the Montana and Idaho freights and mails down Bear River, through Bear Lake Valley via Soda Springs to their destination. It was also told me that the route from Evanston is a shorter and better graded one than the one from Corinne, besides a saving of 100 miles of railroading (the distance between Evanston and Corinne). I am personally aware that the grade to Soda Springs from Evanston is as good as can be desired, and that grass for teams is superabundant; while the numerous intervening settlements afford a protection to wagon trains that the other route does not possess. To promote such an enterprise the people of Bear Lake Valley are not only willing but abundantly able to render very great assistance. Numerous teams and numbers of men, well acquainted with the country beyond Soda Springs, are there at hand. Cache Valley is not far distant from St. Charles, via the Logan road, so that, if needed, help could be had from that quarter.

I sincerely hope that a post route will soon be established from Evanston through the many thriving settlements north. Between one and two hundred miles of "Mormon" settlements would make a safe and reliable route for mails, bullion and travelers.

Evanston is growing like magic. The U. P. round house and machine shops, and other numerous etceteras will soon add much to the interest and importance of the place.

Respectfully, etc.,
A. MILTON MUSSER.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 27, 1871.

Editor Deseret News.—I have enjoyed a pleasant journey and a most agreeable conversation with JUSHE HIROBUMI ITO, Assistant Minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan and Special Commissioner to the United States of America. He is accompanied by FOUKOUTSI, Secretary of the Japanese mission to the United States, two under secretaries, eleven bankers and merchants, two students and five servants; twenty-two in all.

The party left Yokohama in the western steamship *America*, on the 23rd of December and arrived in San Francisco on the 17th inst. The voyage was pleasant although impeded by head winds.

The mission is composed of young men. The Governor, as the Commissioner is called, is only twenty-nine years old, and he and the three secretaries are gentlemanly and communicative. They speak English very well, and although they have never visited the U. S. before, conduct themselves and party with all the prudence of the most politely educated citizens. The Governor conducts himself with dignity; when the train boy approaches him with prize candy and offers to return the money if each box did not contain a prize, he said: "open it," whereupon a brass and bead chain was produced, which he permitted the boy to throw upon the seat, while he paid the fifty cents, contemptuously viewing his purchased treasure. Others of the party purchased and received brass chains, sleeve buttons, &c.; which when shown to him, were thrown back with the mild remark in English: "very well for children; will do to give away when you reach Washington." A cigar case inlaid with pearl was stolen from him by a boy on the train, when he remarked; "he only cared for the inconvenience of being robbed." It was returned to him, and he was asked if they were annoyed with thieves in Japan; he replied "They are afraid of our officers."

One of the students goes to Berlin to learn German, while the other will enter some college in the vicinity of New York. The Mikado, or present Emperor of Japan, is only twenty-two years of age, and, although the empire was disturbed with civil war, threatening serious difficulty to their government three years ago, at the present time universal peace prevails throughout Japan and its thirty-five millions of inhabitants.

The religion of Buddha made its advent in Japan fifteen hundred years ago, and since that time has held almost universal sway throughout the empire; but at present it is on the decline, as the present Emperor is the acknowledged head of the opposition party. Catholics are the only Christians who undertake proselyting there, and they find but little or no success. The present minister of finance at home is a man advanced in years, and his only assistant is Jushe Hirobume Ito; hence the reason for sending one who will be of advantage to his government by profitable experience and observation in foreign nations. He tells me the bankers and merchants who accompany him are very wealthy men, and having promised to conduct the principal part of trade with other people, are sent on the part of their government, and at the government expense, to act in concert with the Commissioners to visit our Treasury Department and other Departments of the government at Washington, as it is the design to remodel certain portions of their Government; they are instructed to profit by what they see. They expect to change their coin to correspond with ours.

The Hollanders have kept up a traffic in their country for three hundred years, yet they award to America the first honor of gaining access through their ports, when the treaty was signed in 1858; this was measurably brought about by a visit of Commodore Perry, seventeen years ago. As an evidence that they appreciate American institutions, it is only necessary to state that their army and navy are equipped and uniformed similar to our own, while the civil authorities imitate our dress except on state occasions. You would agree with me regarding their ability to acquire a correct knowledge of our habits, had you seen them swallow champagne at lunch,—why, they were not behind Congressmen who have practiced for twenty years.

The party proceed east to-day and expect to remain three or four months.

The Commissioner thought that perhaps he and his suite would visit Utah on their return. He was much interested in our history and had a great many questions to ask concerning us.

Respectfully,
NONNAC.

LEFT FOR THE EAST.—The Ogden Junction of Wednesday says: "On Monday morning last, Elder David M. Stuart, of this city, started on a mission to the Eastern States. He left by the Union Pacific train at 8 a.m. Elder Stuart has the confidence and good wishes of the entire community. He will act as our agent in the East, and we recommend him to all whom he may meet as a thoroughly reliable, conscientious and business man."