

too many invited for the capacity of our Hall, which necessarily caused more noise and confusion than I like to have in a ball room. But as the proceeds were to be so charitably appropriated, I did not feel disposed to complain.

P. E. FUND.

Our good Bishop has succeeded in collecting nearly \$1300 in this Ward, to assist in this year's immigration, and is quite sanguine that he will be able to collect seven or eight hundred dollars more for the same purpose. The people in this section have but a very small amount of means, that can be made available to apply on this fund; but, considering their circumstances, they are contributing very liberally. I know of several of the brethren who having but two cows, have donated one of them to the fund.

AGRICULTURAL.

The citizens of this place and Pountown, which is embraced within Payson Ward, will bring into cultivation two large tracts of excellent farming land, one east and one west of Payson, this Spring. Extra exertions will be used this season by our farmers to raise heavy crops of cereals and vegetables, and if our Heavenly Father will bless our labors, and give the increase so much desired and so much needed, I believe that, as a people, we will be more provident and careful of these great blessings in the future.

Praying that the blessing of God may attend you

I remain, your Brother in the Gospel,
ISAIAH M. COOMBS.

P. S.—We have a large and thriving Sabbath School in Payson, and much interest is manifested in it by our juveniles. I. M. C.

ADVERTISING AND HOW TO DO IT.

One of the most important things to business men is the getting of their wants and wishes properly before the public. But very few, compared with the great number who are engaged in trade and business, understand how much to their benefit is wise and judicious advertising, and how to advertise to their own advantage.

The following is so pertinent and so sensible, on this subject, that we recommend it to the careful perusal of business men:

The above was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Eastman National College in Chicago by H. G. Eastman, L. L. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The lecturer began by saying there were but four men in the country who thoroughly understand advertising, and they are Bonner, Barnum, Jay Cooke—the other he would not mention. All the large business houses in this country advertise largely, and spend immense amounts of money for that purpose. The proper method of advertising could be given in four words. The principle contained in these four words was that which made men rich by its practice. There were thousands at that moment who were endeavoring to write a proper advertisement for the morning papers. The four words referred to were: "Excite, but not satisfy." The public must not be satisfied until they have bought your articles; and then, if their articles were good, (as they always ought to be,) customers would come again. Be sure and please them, and their patronage is yours. Whatever was advertised must be of the best quality. This was the case with the Paris pencil man; this was the case with Mr. Barnum's Museum. Mr. B. paid three hundred dollars for his Museum, with a debt of nearly eighty thousand dollars upon it. Government bonds would be on the market now had it not been for Jay Cooke and his pamphlet.

The proper way to advertise was to advertise one thing at a time. As, for instance, sugar, SUGAR, SUGAR. People would have their attention arrested by that one word, and they would buy sugar. The result would be that a large sugar business would be established. But if the people advertised all they had to sell they would not succeed, because their advertisements would not be read. This was so with everything. If you are a dry goods merchant, silks or some other article must be advertised, and that alone. An excitement must be made and business would follow.

We all advertise: churches, hotels, and all kinds of business are advertised. Churches advertise their work by their ministers preaching on 'Reconstruction,' 'Black Cook,' 'Washbasins,' etc.

The Metropolitan Hotel was advertised by its puddings. Every man who went to New York must go at least and take dinner at the hotel. The pudding was put on the table, and it attracted the attention of guests, and was worth a hundred thousand dollars to that establishment.

Mr. Bonner once went to Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, and asked if he could have three pages in to-morrow's paper for his advertisement of the Ledger. The answer was, yes; if he would pay a double price he could have all he wanted. Upon which Mr. Bonner said that he would take the whole paper. The consequence was that the Herald, the next day, had nothing but Mr. Bonner's advertisement of the Ledger. On one page in large letters it was stated that an article written by Henry Ward Beecher would be in the Ledger, and so on through the whole eight pages. Mr. Bonner did not advertise all he had to sell, but only attracted attention to the Ledger.

Never have a poor job of advertising done. Poor work never paid; get the best job you can. Use the best material that can be had, and have no half way work about it. Young men, if they wish to succeed, must advertise and continue to do so until success crowned their efforts.

[THE dreadful and suicidal habit of opium eating is becoming very common in the United States, and especially among the upper class. Many people who follow mental occupations are falling into its use. The following account describes the horrible nature of the slavery in which its victims are bound.

THE HORRORS OF OPIUM EATING.

The suicide of the Rev. G. W. Brush, of Delaware, Ohio, previously reported by telegraph, has produced a profound impression in that part of the State, where he was widely known and highly esteemed. From a communication from his physician, Dr. L. Barnes, of Delaware, published in the Delaware Gazette, we extract the following passage, explaining the motives which doubtless prompted the unhappy man to take his own life:

He came to my office on the first day of the present month (January, 1868,) saying that his people had kindly released him from labor for two or three weeks, and asking if I still felt as friendly toward him as when, once before, I had consented to take care of him at my house, while he should break up the dreadful habit of taking morphine. I told him I would do so if he wished to come, but it would be necessary for the people to know why he was there, otherwise the fact of his being at my house sick, while his own family was living in the same town, would give occasion to injurious reports, which could not well be met. He then said the arrangement would not answer without the disclosure referred to, which he felt so delicate about making; that he would make an effort at his own house. Thereupon he gave me some papers of morphine, which he had caused to be weighed in gradually diminishing doses, beginning with less than half his usual quantity.

He reserved a couple, one for each day of a visit he was about to make some friends in Columbus, requesting me to call at his house on the following Saturday evening, when I should find him returned and sick on account of his diminution of the morphine; and that he would then take no more except as I should think best to give it. I went on the appointed Saturday evening; found him weak, trembling, sweating, and aching, especially in the knees. But he rallied somewhat and conversed well for an hour or so on a variety of subjects. But he had slept none and eaten nothing, as he said, since entering upon his trial. The next day, instead of taking the designated dose, which would have been about five grains, he voluntarily proposed to take not more than three, and the day after still less.

I continued to spend the evening with him for about ten days, gradually diminishing his dose, until it was reduced to about one grain a day. The diarrhoea he had so much dreaded, was controlled without serious difficulty, and his nervous system kept reasonably steady. He was generally hopeful and appeared much comforted by my assurance that he was succeeding in the great work. One evening, however, found his condition a little different from what I had expected, and he immediately said frankly that he had broken over his rule, and taken three grains of morphine; his diarrhoea had returned, the

medicine for checking it was gone, and he hated to send for me, and so had done it. He was very much depressed, said it was wrong, and if I should now abandon him to his fate he would not blame me. I replied that I was not disposed to give him up, should stick to him so long as he would let me, and that he must not surrender in the midst of the conflict. He expressed himself very grateful, and said he would not again do anything of the sort.

At the end of about two weeks he had recovered his appetite, began to sleep pretty well at night, came to visit me at the office, and resumed his work. He was in fine spirits, and appeared to be elated with the idea that he was delivered from a habit which had enslaved him. He expressed his thanks to me in the most fervid and glowing terms. His last visit to my office was on Friday, January 17; he asked for the remedy against diarrhoea, enough to last till the next Tuesday, when he would come and report again. I went to hear him preach on Sunday evening. It was painfully evident from his manner that he was returning to his habit. The appointed Tuesday came, but he did not appear. Wednesday passed away, and still he came not. I had to leave town at night, and did not return till late in the night of Saturday, when I learned that he was dead—had terminated his own life on the afternoon of that day.

The cause of such a very sad end was clear enough. I could follow him and his thoughts from the point where I had seen him last. Having taken a little—just a very little—to relieve the distress of which he was not yet clear, the appetite returned with the voracity of a hundred demons.

He was temporarily overpowered, and yielded. Then he considered that he had made his last trial and failed. His day of usefulness was over. He thought himself unworthy to live among men. The ghastly life of an opium-eater stared him in the face. It was insupportable. He kept his misery to himself, while very kind and considerate to his family—as, indeed, he always was. He took more of the drug to appease his agony. It crazed him—drove him out to the barn, and through his own hands suspended him upon a rope.

By Telegraph.

Senate.—The morning hour was occupied in the transaction of unimportant business. At the expiration, the President, *pro tem.*, said all the legislative and executive business would cease for the purpose of proceeding with the business connected with impeachment. He thereupon vacated the chair, and the Chief Justice then advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robes, accompanied by Justice Nelson, and escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose, followed by the managers of the House, who stood behind the Bar.

The Chief Justice ascended the President's chair, and said in a solemn and impressive voice: "Senators, in obedience to notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a court of impeachment, for the trial of the President of the United States. I am ready to take the oath."

Judge Nelson then administered the following oath:—"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws, so help me God."

The Secretary then called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath prescribed by the rules. The only Senators absent were Doolittle, Edmunds, Patterson, of N. H., and Saulsbury.

When the name of Senator Wade was called, Hendricks arose and put the question, whether the Senator from O., being the person who would succeed the President, was entitled to sit as a judge in the case.

Sherman argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provides that the presiding officer should not preside at the impeachment of the President, and being silent, has no right to be a member of the court follows by implication. Howard took the same view. Johnson assimilated this trial to ordinary judicial proceedings, and said no judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he had direct interest. He desired to postpone the decision till the precedents of the English House of Lords could be examined.

The debate continued at great length, Davis, Hendricks and Bayard arguing against Wade's right to sit as a member of the court. Hendricks said when Wade ceased to be presiding officer of

the Senate he could be sworn, but was now incompetent. Morrill, Williams, Howard, Morton, Sumner, Sherman, Drake, Thayer and Howe spoke in favor of Wade's right.

Morton argued there was no person here authorized to make objection. It was the right of the party accused, to waive the objection of interest on the part of a judge or jury. When the President came for trial, he might ask why was not the Senator from Ohio sworn. The Senator was a member of the Senate, and his rights as such could not be taken away.

Thayer argued if the question of interest was raised against the Senator from Ohio, it ought with greater reason to be raised against the Senator from Tennessee, Patterson, who was closely related to the President. Besides, every Senator who might succeed to office as presiding officer, was also interested.

New York.—A serious riot broke out among the emigrants on Ward's Island this morning. A bad feeling has for a long time existed between the German and Irish. The latter, seven hundred strong, attacked their enemies, who also put themselves in a sort of battle array. The Irishmen seized pitchforks, clubs, axes, long poles with sharp iron points, &c., and the Germans barricaded themselves in the basement of the hospital building. The Irish beat down doors, and the fight was progressing quite fiercely, when a strong force of police arrived and succeeded in quelling the row, though they were compelled to shoot down four of the belligerents. Eighteen of the rioters were wounded more or less seriously, and eighty-six were secured and confined. The emigrants are still excited, and declare the fight will be renewed when the police leave the Island.

London.—Late dispatches from China and Japan have been received, via India. The civil war in Japan raged with great violence.

In the House of Commons this evening Disraeli appeared for the first time since the resignation of Derby. Upon entering he was received with loud cheers from both the government and opposition benches. Disraeli soon afterwards rose, and after giving notice, introduced certain measures relating to Scotland and Ireland. He referred to the retirement of Derby, saying, his colleagues were loth to sever their connection with such a leader. No language could express their estimate of the character of such a chief, and all most earnestly hoped his restoration to health and power. Disraeli then proceeded to say that Her Majesty had been pleased to intrust to him the task of the government, and he could not decline the gracious offer, accompanied, as it was, by the generous support of his colleagues. In domestic affairs the policy of Lord Derby during the last two years of his administration would be followed by the new Ministry; and in foreign affairs the policy of Lord Stanley would be adhered to. This would be a policy of peace, not one of isolation, but one of generous regard for our own interest and those of other nations. Such policy would never lessen the influence or dignity of England. The policy of the government would be a liberal one, [cheers and laughter] recognizing the national traits as best secured by the national institutions. He regretted the necessity of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. But, as *of* *habeas corpus* in Ireland, a previous occasion, Derby had said on only safeguard against the foreign confederation. Such suspension of the privilege of the writ was not incompatible with the gentle exercise of law, and he was of the opinion that the grievances of Ireland should be treated with tender regard for that country. After a few more explanations not of general importance Disraeli resumed his seat amid applause.

Bouverie, member for Kilmarnock, said the policy of Lord Derby, referred to by the Premier, was uncertain. If it meant retention of office only the new government will meet with serious opposition in the House of Lords.

Earl Malmsbury said the subject of Irish grievances would come up for discussion on Tuesday. After announcing the change in the government, he added its policy would remain unaltered.

Earl Russel said no confidence should be placed in the policy which was always saying one thing and meaning another. He said the liberal members had given their support to Lord Derby on his pledge to bring about the reduction of the franchise; but none had in reality been made.

New York.—Julia Dean, the actress, died suddenly to-day in this city, in her 37th year.