

AGE OF THE SEXES.

HOW TO TELL THE LONG FROM THE SHORT-LIVED.

Dr. Lambert, President of the Popular Life Insurance Company, of New York, gave an interesting lecture in the Bay State Course at Music Hall, on "Woman and her nature, duties, needs and entitlements."

Dr. Lambert, in a good-natured manner, spoke of the peculiar treatment of the subject, said it was a new lecture, and gave a little sketch of his own history. Coming directly to the lecture itself, he discussed the question of the comparative length of life of American men and women and between those of this country and those of Europe. He showed statistics to prove that, contrary to the popular opinion, the people of the New were longer-lived than those of the Old World.

The English girls, so often spoken of for blooming cheeks and robust forms, owed these qualities to their outdoor life, the damp coldness of their native island, and their fondness for the national beverage beer. The fact was, the women of this country were longer-lived than the English women. There probably was no place in Europe where so many old people could be found in proportion to the population as in New Hampshire, and three out of every four of the people who had reached the age of ninety years in New Hampshire were women.

The constitution of women was substantially the same as the constitution of man, and the duration of their earthly existence, as a general rule, on the American continent, was the same. Gliding into the peculiar marks and formations of the body as indications of long or short life, the lecturer said that if a lady wore a heavy earring, and the ear was pulled down in consequence, presenting a distorted appearance, this indicated a short life to the owner of the weak member. On the contrary, should the ear retain its natural position over a heavy ring the strength of the gristle pointed to a long life to the owner.

And so with fingers. If a hand had very short fingers, that was an indication of longevity, whereas long fingers were indicative of a short span of life. It was not found that the proportionate number of men and women dying at the different ages varied materially. After reaching the age of twenty, a girl was as liable to live to a good ripe old age as a man at the same period. As a rule female beauty and longevity were not companions; those azure eyes and very fair faces that carry off short-lived young men are not long-lived.

Another wonderful fact was the constant change going on in the body. The air of the hall at that moment was full of the particles of the brains and organizations of those present. Every day, every hour, aye, every moment, worked a change in every living form. The speaker said that he would like to see women withdraw from the pest offices, counting rooms, and other positions of labor where they were half paid, and young men put in and paid double the amount paid women. Then the men could support the women.

Every man had a woman beside him, and should work for her, instead of having her earn her living outside of the household. The young men, he thought, ought not to be crowded out of the places and sent West. Men of long life usually had some great and strong principle in their characters, some stamina which symbolized a vigorous and enduring vitality.—*Boston Ad.*

Is Green Tea a Poison?

A new law, entitled the Sale-of-Food-and-Drugs Act, goes into force in England next New Year's day. The Commissioners of Customs are given extraordinary powers by it in regard to the stoppage of imports of adulterated edible goods. A remarkable correspondence between the Commissioners and a firm of London tea-merchants has recently been published, much to the horror of the devotees of the cup that cheers. The firm inquired whether the Commissioners meant to confiscate all adulterated tea after Jan. 1, and explained that such a course would put a summary stop to the supply of green tea, inasmuch as every particle of that tea is "faced." "Faced" is a pleasing paraphrase for

"adulterated." Since this rather startling disclosure the London Times has published a number of letters *pro* and *con*. The upshot of the discussion has been to re-establish the facts which the *Tribune* laid before the public some years ago, when was exposed the poisonous humbug sold and drunk as green tea.

Black tea is the leaf in its natural state. Most of the varieties are, however, too mild to satisfy a palate used to pickles and mustard and pepper sauces, and like condiments. The dealers, therefore, kindly poison the leaf, and produce what they are pleased to advertise as "a superior quality of green tea." At one time ten pounds of green tea were sold in the American market for every pound imported. The process of adulteration was performed at the seaboard. A long cylinder, turning slowly over a fire, was half filled with black tea. Then handfuls of turmeric, indigo and other poisonous matter was thrown in. After the whole had been cooked together the stuff came out as green tea. Each leaf was perhaps coated with copper! Since then "Chinese cheap labor" has supplanted Caucasian canning. The Mongolian ships the tea already greened, and so saves the importer the trouble. The change, however, is a bad one for the consumer. The almond-eyed heathen have surpassed their Christian teachers in the art of adulteration. A member of a Manchester tea firm writes to the London Times that the coloring matter used is a "filthy compound" of silicate of magnesium, Prussian blue "and other dirt," and that the leaves colored are faded and old, and mixed with leaves of a plant bearing the suggestive name of "lie tea."

The "lie tea," we may add, flourishes in New Jersey, and is carefully cultivated there—it is not difficult to surmise why.

There is such a thing as pure green tea, but it is much weaker than the artificial stuff, and has to be prepared by a process that is long and costly. It is rarely exported from China.

Recent reformers have argued that excessive tea-drinking does as much harm to women as excessive consumption of alcohol does to men. The comparison of the two may be an exaggeration, but it is not to be denied that tea has many victims, and that they one and all prefer it in its poisoned state. Their tastes crave the acid twang of copper and other poisons. There are many women who constantly do what Thackeray makes one of his snobs do—"commit dangerous excesses on green tea." She who is wise and wants to be healthy, will find the abjuration of striped stockings, green wall-paper and green tea more efficacious than getting up with the sun.—*Chicago Tribune, Dec.*

OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS.—The Santa Barbara Press says, "The professions are generally overstocked in the cities and larger towns of this coast." Never was a truer word uttered. We have a larger supply of lawyers, doctors, preachers, etc., than there is any field of usefulness for, and consequently there are many members of the "learned professions" who earn less than any skillful and industrious mechanic, together with quite a number who cannot keep soul and body together by any legitimate means and who consequently degenerate into confidence men, vagrants or bummers. It is time that young men who part their hair in the middle and imagine that they are "too intellectual" to learn to do anything practically useful should begin to realize that modern society has no place for "professional" imbeciles and idlers. The time is at hand when it will be clearly demonstrated that a good trade is a far better and more reliable resource for healthy able bodied men of average capacity than any profession.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

NOTICE!

THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND (2d) Quorum of Seventies are requested to report themselves forthwith to the council in Salt Lake City. Address WM. F. CAHOON, 12th Ward, R. R. ANDERSON, Clerk. Dec. 6th, 1875. w45

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine.

TO
Merchants and Others.
DO NOT IMPORT
WOOLLEN GOODS

When you can buy them in GREAT VARIETY and at Prices that Defy Competition, at

PROVO WOOLLEN FACTORY.

See Samples at Z. C. M. I. and at Taylor & Cutler's, Salt Lake City, also at the Factory.

200,000 lbs. WOOL WANTED.

Special Rates and attention given to the Trade.
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DENTIST

Office.—Second South Street, Salt Lake City, east of Elephant Store. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. w34

TO JOHN HUTCHINS.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we have expended in labor for you Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) on the Midway mine in Ophir Mining District. That unless the same is paid within ninety days from the date hereof, together with our costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by law.

H. D. CONVERSE.
CALVIN KIRK.
I. I. GREENEWALD.

Ophir Mining District,
Sept. 29th, 1875. w35

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**Persons Wanting
WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**

Always do well by buying at the

BAIN WAGON Depot.

You always get the best on fair terms and low prices.

The Bain Wagon, so long and well known, needs but little said in its favor; it is the best and most popular Wagon in Utah.

Full Stock of **Plows** and other **Agricultural Implements.**

Concord Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. The Finest Stock of Hardwood and Wagon Material in Utah.

FIRST WAGON DEPOT

SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

Howard Sebree.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Box 361. w29

Notice to the Public!

During a greater portion of the past season, the demand for the

FISH BROTHERS WAGONS

Has been so great, we have been unable to supply all our customers. This has been especially the case since CONFERENCE, we having sold out during its continuance, every 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Wagon we had on hand.

We are aware that our being out of WAGONS as above mentioned has frequently been a source of great annoyance to our friends and customers who have come a long distance to get a

FISH BROTHERS WAGON,

And have been compelled to take some other wagon which they did not want, or go home without.

We desire to say to our friends and the public generally, that we have perfected arrangements by which we will be able to supply the demand for these wagons. We have just received a letter written by Mr. T. G. FISH, the senior member and founder of the firm of FISH, BROTHERS & Co., in which he assures us positively that we shall be kept supplied hereafter at all hazards.

We have this day received a Car of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ wagons; we have another car on the road between here and Omaha, and still another car will be shipped in a few days. These shipments will be kept up with sufficient frequency to supply the demand. Thanking our friends and the public for the excellent trade they have given us, and soliciting their further favors,

We remain, yours very sincerely,

JOHN W. LOWELL & CO.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 5th 1875

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Wanted!

100,000 POUNDS

OF WOOL,

Of Good Merchantable Quality, for which

25 Cents a Pound

Will be paid,

One-Third in Money and Two-

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JOHN R. HASLAM,

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