

MODERATION.

Be moderate in all things,
Excessive in none.
In great things and small things
The king on his throne,
The soldier, the peasant,
May learn in a word,
To moderate the scepter,
The spade and the sword.

Be moderate in eating,
Nor sit at the board
Like a miser bent over
His long gathered board.
Be moderate in drinking,
Nor drain deep the bowl,
For death's at the bottom
In wait for your soul.

Be moderate in thinking;
The bow too long bent
Has never the shaft

To the mark with force sent,
Be moderate in friendship,
To all but a few,

And these to your bosom
Clasp trusting and true;
If Poverty stands at

The door, you may test
By the touch of his cold hand
Your bravest and best.

Be moderate in love
While you're ardent and young;
But if your heart's flame

Finds vent through the tongue,
Let it be like an unsheathed
Patriot's sword,

Ever ready to act
In accord with your word.

Be moderate in censure,
For deem it unwise
To shut on the faults

Of another your eyes;
For if through a glass
His shortcomings you view,

He may look upon you
With a microscope too.

Be moderate in getting
For over much wealth
Insures not contentment,

Nor pleasure, nor health;
But blessed with sufficient,
Give come to the poor—

Enough if you just
Keep the wolf from the door.

JOCULARITIES.

Praise the sea and keep on land.
The old cow thinks she never was
a calf.

Atlanta, Ga., has a five-cent bar-
room.

Mr. Cushing fluently talks, and
General Sickles gracefully walks,
Spanish.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Cuban Junta and Mr. Patter-
son are now sadly asking,—"What
are the wild waves saying?"

"Collecting interest on what they
owe me," is the polite name an
Iowa thief gives to his larcenies.

Shoestore advertisement: "Shoes
to suit the times." Rather to
"tight," a fit to suit many.

His mother refuses to allow
Prince Arthur to go and fight the
Ashantees. He's her own pre-
cious.

How to become practically ac-
quainted with the "Rule of Three."
—Live with your wife, mother, and
mother-in-law.

The question puzzling the juven-
ile mind is, "Where does Santa
Claus stay during the rest part of
the year?"

The Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune pro-
posed to publish the names of such
as are drunk on New Year's day in
that town.

What is the difference between
the side of a right-angled triangle
and an old maid's teapot? One is a
hypothenuse, the other a teapot-in-
use.

"He was a good man," says an
Iowa paper of a deceased citizen,
"but then he sometimes bet on the
wrong horse, the same as the rest of
us."

A Liverpool hospital refuses to
accept a gift of a thousand pounds
until the donor gives his name.
Not every one would be so particu-
lar. Let the donor try it in Amer-
ica, if he wants to get rid of his
money.

A Philadelphia correspondent
says he recently discovered in the
dissecting-room of a medical col-
lege in that city the body of one of
his acquaintances, an accomplished
and lovely lady, who had died
suddenly six days before.

A missionary among the freed-
men in Tennessee, after relating to
some little colored children the
story of Ananias and Sapphira,
asked them why God does not
strike everybody dead that tells a
lie, when one of the least in the
room answered, "Because there
wouldn't be anybody left."

The New California Senator.

The following sketch of Governor
Booth, showing his relations to
California politics, is taken, says
the New York Tribune, from a pri-
vate letter, written by a prominent
lawyer of San Francisco to a gentle-
man in that city.

Governor Booth is in many re-
spects a very extraordinary man.
Educated to the bar, he turned
merchant, and made a handsome
income in mercantile pursuits. I
have heard him make speeches on
different subjects—sometimes poli-
tical, sometimes literary, but al-
ways eloquent, thoughtful, schol-
arly, and as full of matter as an egg
is of meat. He was taken up by
the Republicans two years ago and
elected Governor upon an anti-rail-
road platform. He stumped the
State and beat Governor Haight,
one of the most popular political
leaders we have ever had. The
railroad people preferred Booth,
and helped elect him, hoping they
would be able to seduce him from
the platform upon which he was
nominated, but he has adhered
strictly to his pledges. In the
election of last September for mem-
bers of the Legislature he took a
prominent part. The railroads con-
trolled the conventions of both par-
ties in San Francisco and the same
was true of nearly all the rest of
the State. Booth fearlessly ap-
pealed to the people outside of
parties in a series of speeches of re-
markable eloquence and power, and
under his leadership the Independ-
ents carried San Francisco and
most of the principal cities of the
State. In the judicial election in
October the Independents, under
the lead of Booth, made a nomi-
nation for Supreme Judge, and
elected him, although both parties
had in the field candidates of tried
fitness and great personal popu-
larity.

Booth has three of the great ele-
ments of a statesman—he is able,
honest and brave. The people here
understand this perfectly, and they
love him with a devotion that has
hardly been given to any political
leader since Douglas died. I heard
him speak one night in San Fran-
cisco, when Union Hall was crowd-
ed to its uttermost. At the very
opening of the meeting, while the
form of preliminary organization
was going on, the audience caught
a view of him on the stage. Such
enthusiasm I never saw before,
even in the old days. The applause
continued until he came forward,
and the list of officers was never
read.

What can be finer than this in
his speech at Stockton on August
31st: "In making this contest they
say we have gone outside of the
parties. Whenever it has been
found necessary to do so, so much
the worse for parties. Surely it
can be no great harm for any one to
say what everybody thinks—for
any one to do what everyone knows
is right; and if he has to go outside
of a party or a church to do it, still
God's sky is above him, the free air
around him, manhood's strong
heart within him, and sooner or
later, in the right and appointed
time, he will surely succeed." He
is the coming political leader in
the war upon monopolies—and that
because he possesses the qualities I
have named. He will retain the
affection of the people because he
never permits any thought of his
own advancement to seduce him
from the path of duty. He has
stood by the people honestly and
bravely, and they will not forget it.
The battle for civil service reform
against plunder, and of the people
against monopolies will scarcely
produce a nobler leader than he.

Extraordinary Shipment of Silk-
Worms.

The steamship *City of Chester*,
which left this port for Liverpool
last Saturday, took out as part of
her cargo a curious shipment of
live stock which, after nearly cir-
cumnavigating the globe, is to go
to the Government of France. The
lot consisted of some thousands of
silk-worms and some tens of silk-
worms' eggs, gathered in the neigh-
borhood of Yokohama, Japan,
and shipped from that port, via
America, for Paris. The French
Government has recently made
great efforts to encourage the rais-
ing of silk in France, and has fre-
quently imported experimental lots
of worms and eggs from Japan via
the Suez Canal. Finding these
experiments successful, they lately
sent agents to Japan to purchase a

very large lot, and directed them to
be shipped across this continent,
as it was believed that this route
would be both shorter and cheaper
than that by way of the Suez Canal.
Accordingly a lot of worms and
eggs, costing over \$2,000,000, and
weighing with their wrappings
more than nine tons, was purchas-
ed in Japan, forwarded thence by
steamer, which arrived at San
Francisco on the 15th instant, and
transferred to an express car of the
American-Merchants' Union line,
which left San Francisco on the
18th and Chicago on the 24th in-
stant, and arrived here at seven
o'clock last Friday morning. The
immense value of the consignment
caused the express company to be
especially careful as to its safety,
and Mr. Whitney, the Chicago
agent, accompanied the precious
freight from Omaha to this city. It
was also guarded by an Italian,
Petro Savie, two Frenchmen,
Messrs. Stoppel & Ferari, and one
Japanese with an unpronounceable
name. There were in all 335
packages, occupying one express
car, which had been specially pro-
vided with a cedar lining to pre-
vent the smell of the paint from
reaching the worms. These were
accommodated with quarters in
forty wooden boxes, each about
three feet square, and having one
end composed of tin, perforated
with holes about the size of a
small pea. In each box there were
four glass shelves, and on each
shelf there were from five to six
hundred silk-worms and a plentiful
supply of mulberry leaves for their
food. The other 295 boxes were
precisely like tea-boxes, being lined
with lead paper, covered with rice
paper, and wrapped in tin matting.
The eggs lay inside of these boxes
upon a sort of dried grass peculiar
to Japan, which resembles the
dried moss sometimes used in up-
holstering. The eggs are very
minute, being about the size of a
small pinhead, and it will be seen
that nine tons of these little
particles represent immense myriads
of future silk spinners. The
utmost precaution had to be em-
ployed throughout the journey of
these little travellers to prevent the
worms from being suffocated and
the eggs from hatching. Two very
essential points were that the car
should be kept dark and cold. The
instructions were specific that they
must not be placed in any car in
which there was or had recently
been a fire. A car was therefore
provided which had not been in
use for several days, and as an ad-
ditional precaution it was lined
with cedar boards so as to conceal
the smell of the paint. This car
was then kept closed, allowing
only a small aperture in one of the
doors for the admission of air. It
was less than eight days on the
road between San Francisco and
New York, having been attached
during the whole trip to express
passenger trains. Last Friday the
cases were carefully removed on
covered wagons from the New
York Central Railroad depot to the
Inman steamship wharf and loaded
on the *City of Chester*, under the
superintendence of their four guard-
ians, who will accompany them to
Paris, and who appear, by the care
that they constantly exhibit regard-
ing the safety of their costly charge,
to be anxious for the moment to
arrive when they will obtain the
receipt for its safe delivery to the
Government of France.—N. Y.
Graphic, Dec. 31.

Spurious Teas.

On the 6th inst. a deputation
consisting of representatives of the
Commissioners of Sewers of the
City of London, and Dr. Letheby,
had an interview with Mr. Stans-
feld, at the Local Government
Board, to urge upon the Govern-
ment the necessity of taking im-
mediate legislative action to put a
stop to the importation of spurious
teas into this country.

Mr. Kelday said—We are assured
that if the power is given, the im-
portation will stop. In fact, the
great bulk is adulterated in China,
and as soon as the "manufactur-
ers," as I will call them, are aware
that there is power to seize and de-
stroy it, they will cease to export it
from China, and consequently the
trade will be destroyed.

Mr. Stansfeld—Your view is con-
fined to the article of tea alone.

Dr. Letheby—There is coffee,
cocoa and bonded meats, and other
things; all should be stopped by the
same kind of resolutions. I will show
you some tea sold this year. [Dr.
Letheby here produced a sample of

tea taken from one lot of a million
pounds. It contained forty-four
per cent. of sand, iron filings and
coloring matter; and on applying
his magnet to it, the whole of the
so-called tea was attracted.] Dr.
Letheby said that good tea did not
contain more than five per cent. of
mineral matter. He showed an-
other sample of inferior tea, com-
posed of exhausted leaves; there
was one district in Shanghai where
this was manufactured for market.
He next exhibited a sample taken
from a vessel called the *Washing-
ton*, wrecked on the American
coast. The tea had been in the
salt water a considerable time; it
was re-dried, but the American au-
thorities having condemned a mil-
lion and a half pounds of it, the tea
was sent over here and ninety chests
were sold.

Mr. Stansfeld asked if it was not
putrid, as it smelt disagreeably.

Dr. Letheby replied that there
was no doubt of it.—*London News*.

Rocky Mountain Meteorology—
An Important Problem to be Solved.

The Weather Bureau has recent-
ly occupied the lofty summit of
Pike's Peak for its purposes of wea-
ther telegraphy. This eminence—
fourteen thousand two hundred and
sixteen feet above the ocean—is an
admirable post for the meteorologi-
cal sentries, as well by reason of its
location as of its altitude. One of
the most important problems of
weather science now is to ascertain
how far land masses projecting
above the sea level are concerned
in generating the great storm cen-
tres. Mount Washington, looking
out on the sea, might finely sub-
serve the study of this interesting
subject, but that any influence or
agency it may exert in producing
storms is hard to detect, since every
storm near by quickly disappears to
the eastward and is heard of only
out on the Atlantic. But Pike's
Peak, rising in the middle of the
Continent and lying in the great
belt of westerly winds, must, with
a little observation, make its agency
clearly felt and perceived by the
observers of the Signal Service sta-
tion upon it.

The specific problem to which we
refer (viz., how far mountainous
masses or peaks are to be consid-
ered as storm breeders) is exceedingly
important to all the future settlers
of the Rocky Mountain States and
Territories. It is known to mariners
rounding Cape Horn that the
icy projecting points of Patagonia
and Terra del Fuego, as they arrest
the vapor-laden westerly winds,
rapidly condense them, and thus
originate the furious and continu-
ous gales that rage off that pro-
montory. True revolving gales are
there formed and sweep with such
enormous speed to the eastward
that a clipper ship (the *Sovereign
of the Seas*, in March, 1853) has
been known to run upon one of
them for 4,505 nautical miles
in sixteen days, during the first
twelve of which she averaged 311
miles a day, and on one day actu-
ally made 411 miles. Although it
has been sometimes said "the
storm is the child of the ocean,"
the real agent in originating these
gales is undoubtedly the frigid land
mass, which suddenly squeezes out
of the atmosphere the drenching
and torrential rains, and thus be-
gets the low barometer. Over the
entire latitude of California and
Oregon similar wind phenomena
prevail as in the Patagonian lati-
tudes. Northwesternly and westerly
winds, freighted and surcharged
with vapor from the North Pacific,
sift through the passes of the Rocky
Mountains, and as they encounter
the mighty ice-sheeted pyramids
like Pike's Peak they are rapidly
condensed, and thus the nuclei of
storms and snow tempests are form-
ed.

To clear up the philosophy of the
Rocky Mountain storms has been
the ambition of many eminent
American and European scientific
travellers. Undoubtedly it will be
found that, among these lofty "pin-
acles of cold sublimity," the storm
king has his great laboratories, in
which he manufactures the weather
for the Mississippi Valley and the
eastern side of our continent. The
Rocky Mountain country, while
often rising so gradually that the
traveller perceives his ascent only
by the fall of the mercury in his
barometer, is lined by many
rampant-like ridges, pursuing the
direction north of west and south of
east, and presenting their axial
fronts to the prevailing vapor-bear-
ing winds. It would seem very
clear, therefore, that, by investiga-

ting the law of the Rocky Mountain
storms, the information would
guide the settler in the selection of
the best watered lands and the lo-
calities best suited for mining, pas-
torage and tillage. As this subject
lies at the bottom of our whole con-
tinental meteorology it ought to be
fully investigated.—N. Y. Herald.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 12—

One of the first acts of a number
of the U.P. employees, after receiv-
ing their pay, was to unite in a
subscription for the relief of the suf-
ferers in Helena by the disastrous
conflagration which occurred in
that place last week. The sum of
\$112 was raised by these benevolent
men out of their hard earned wages.

The Union Pacific pay-car came
in on Saturday, and a large sum of
money was paid out to the employ-
ees of the road. Several claimants
for their dues were disappointed in
not receiving their wages, on ac-
count of the interference of even-
handed law, which closed on them
under process of garnishment for
the benefit of sundry creditors.

Last Saturday afternoon a gentle-
man started from this city for San
Francisco in company with his
mother-in-law, who arrived here
the same day from the East under
the care of the officers of the Union
Pacific Company. The woman had
until lately lived in Onawa, Iowa,
where she was possessed of a con-
siderable amount of property be-
queathed to her by her first hus-
band. After his death, she married
a second time, and her faithless
husband succeeded in robbing her
of her estate, and during the short
time they lived together, treated
her so brutally that her mind be-
came seriously affected. He then
deserted her, but not until he had
deprived her of every dollar which
she owned. Her reason was almost
overthrown, and her married
daughter living in San Fran-
cisco being apprised of her condition,
sent her means to defray her ex-
penses to California. She placed
herself under the protection of an
insinuating stranger, who repres-
ented that he was on his way to
San Francisco, and trusted him
with all the money she had. Be-
fore reaching Omaha he aban-
doned her and she was left
helpless and distracted. The
stranger, however, was con-
siderate enough to attach some
tags to her clothes and baggage,
asking travelers to assist her on her
journey, and mentioning her in-
firmity. The police of Omaha took
charge of her, as her violent and
hysterical conduct satisfied them
of her insanity. Dispatches were
sent to San Francisco, and a reply
was received, asking that she be
sent to this city, where she would
be met by her son-in-law. The
name of the poor woman was given
as Catherine Harris, about forty-
five years of age, and most lady-
like in appearance.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 13—

The Westward bound train yes-
terday evening took away from Og-
den a notorious character by the
name of William Wilson, who was
concerned in the robbery of Wells,
Fargo & Co.'s stage, in 1871, when
about five thousand were taken
from them. He was a companion
of Charley Clark, who was arrested
here some time since under a re-
quisition of the Governor of Neva-
da, and returned to the penitenti-
ary at Carson City, from which he
escaped. Mr. Hume, a detective
in the service of Wells, Fargo &
Co., obtained an order from Gov-
ernor Woods yesterday for the ex-
tradition of Wilson to California,
where he will be tried for the of-
fence. This man, Wilson, was ar-
rested a few days ago in Granite,
under the alias of Fugit, for the
larceny of \$90, and bound over for
trial. Wells, Fargo & Co. are de-
termined to bring to justice all the
robbers engaged in the attack upon
their line, and to spare no pains to
obtain their conviction. It is said
that this Company has im-
ported blood-hounds to track thieves who
hereafter shall attempt to commit
depredations on their property.

Provo Times, Jan. 12—

We are informed that another
smelter is being built at a place
called Black Dragon Hollow, one
and a half miles east of Silver City,
Tintic Mining District.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have attached
the mill and mine belonging to the
Copperopolis Mining Company;
and M. H. Crandall has sued the
same company for \$4,000, and to day