

## SALT LAKE CITY AND THEREABOUTS.

If any one thinks that because Salt Lake City stands in the midst of desert wastes her people are denied the comforts and luxuries of civilized and fashionable society he or she is greatly mistaken. The stores of all kinds will compare very favorably with those in most eastern cities, and a lady well qualified to judge assured us that she could shop quite as satisfactorily, as regards both quality and variety of goods, in Salt Lake City as in New York. On account of the great distance and cost of transportation, prices are as a rule somewhat higher than on the seaboard. But we found by actual purchase and comparison that the price of many articles, particularly in the line of light and fancy dry goods, is no higher here than in Washington for the same style and quality.

Standing in Salt Lake City and seeing what has already been done by the Mormons in the way of railroad building, without government subsidy or any outside aid whatever, it sounds strangely enough to read that an effort is being made to rush through the Senate without reference to either of the proper committees a bill to incorporate a company to build a railroad from Salt Lake City to the Colorado river, some three hundred miles in length, with authority to issue \$40,000 of bonds per mile,—this to be followed in due time doubtless by another bill giving it large grants of public lands and an enormous subsidy of money. In view of what has already been and is still being done by the people of Utah in this direction, the schemers who are making such an effort must have iron-clad cheeks. Under the lead and counsel of Brigham Young, who seems to show even more sagacity and foresight in comprehending and developing the material resources of the territory than in spiritual affairs, the inhabitants of the city and valley have already surveyed and are now engaged in building a road (the Utah Southern) over almost the identical route that one built by the contemplated company would be obliged to take. Cars are now running over about twenty-five miles of the line, some fifty additional miles are graded and nearly ready for the iron, and they hope to have the cars running over about one hundred miles in all before next winter sets in. As in the case of the Utah Central road, (from Ogden to Salt Lake City,) all this has been done and is being done, not only without a government subsidy of lands or money, but without any outside aid, and actually without having first obtained the right of way through the government domain. These facts must place the Mormons in a new light before the people of the country. Charged with being narrow, and opposed to every form of public improvement, and progress, it will be seen that they are, of their own motion and at their own expense, engaged in developing their country and building railroads at a rate considerably in advance, all things considered, of the people of almost any other Territory. Indeed so anxious do they appear to be to push forward these works, that, as intimated above, they have not waited to procure the formal right of way from Congress. This course was pursued in regard to the road from Ogden to Salt Lake City, and the right of way was subsequently granted; the men who are engaged in building the new road have faith, therefore, that after they have invested their money and done so much to develop and improve the country the representatives of the people will not refuse the customary privilege granted to all other roads, even before a dollar is invested or a shovel full of earth turned over.

And what is said here in regard to the Utah Southern road applies with nearly equal force to the Utah Northern. This is a narrow or three-foot gauge line, which is now being built from a point on the Central Pacific road west of Ogden up Bear River valley to Idaho Springs, in the Northern part of the Territory, and to be continued on beyond that point northward, as the future interests and requirements of that section of the country may demand. The construction of this road is in the hands of one of Brigham Young's sons, a gentleman of rare energy and enterprise, and the work is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It is quite the custom for visitors to Salt Lake City, who usually arrive one day and leave the next, to thoroughly comprehend the general condition of Utah affairs, and to solve in a very short time and off-hand manner the difficult problem which the Mormon question presents. Now, I have spent very much more time in Utah than the average traveler, but I do not think I am yet equal to this undertaking, and I shall not attempt to. After careful observation, and hearing more or less of both sides of the subject, I believe I have had one way and another a pretty fair insight into Utah affairs, but to discuss them properly would require more time than I care to give to letter-writing and more space than the *Star* can well afford. It is certain, however, and it needs to be said, that the Territory is cursed with as vicious a set of carpet baggers as ever infested any Southern State. Some of these are in official position, others are business adventurers, while still others belong to that class of social jackals who infest the outskirts of decent society to snap up and snarl over the scraps left by their superiors in posi-

tion or intelligence. As their profit lies in a disturbed condition of affairs, the business of most of them is to stir up dissension and strife by misrepresentation and intermeddling. The natural result of this is that bad feeling and sometimes quarrels are engendered. Out of these often grow false or highly colored reports, which find their way to the government offices or to eastern papers, and hence both public men and private citizens frequently entertain erroneous and unjust impressions on the subject of Utah affairs, which a visit to the Territory or a careful study of the whole subject would quickly dispel.

There is much in their code of religion which does not commend itself to my judgment, and there is that in the relations existing between the people of Utah and the general government which may well vex the statesman and puzzle the political economist; but I cannot help thinking that on the whole the Mormons have been more sinned against than sinning. It is beyond dispute that as a community they are not only industrious and frugal in their habits, hospitable and polite in their manners, but scrupulously honest in their transactions not only between themselves but with those who are not of them. They are also moral and upright in their deportment, and in the highest degree devotional and religious in sentiment and practice. There may be, and doubtless are, as in all communities and sects, shortcomings to offset these virtues, or some of them, and some tenets of their religious faith are obnoxious to our moral sense; but the more one sees and knows of them, the less does an intelligent and fair-minded person find to object to or condemn—the doctrine and practice of polygamy always excepted.

Then, again, the Mormons have been grossly misrepresented in the matter of alleged intolerance and proscription. It is well known that preachers of all denominations can have the free use of the tabernacle,—a courtesy that how many of them stand ready to return? When other doctrines are being preached in the city, the leader of the church does not hesitate to advise his people to go and hear for themselves, telling them he has no fear for the result. But Mr. Young's tolerance often assumes a more positive and creditable form than mere passivism. He contributed gratis the lot upon which the lately erected Catholic church is built, and toward building the very handsome Episcopal church, which has been erected since my last visit, he gave five hundred dollars in money.

And not only this, but I am assured by reliable gentle authority, entirely competent to judge, that there is no proscription practiced toward strangers who visit the city either temporarily or to engage in business. Any person who comes with good feeling in his heart and who deports himself and minds his own business alone, as he would be required to do in any other community, is sure not only of a warm welcome but of social attention, and of sympathy, and assistance as well in case of need. I think that every casual visitor to the city can confirm this testimony so far as it applies to his own experience. There is much of interest to be seen in and about the city which would be lost to the stranger except for information and advice which can only be gained from some one familiar with the place and its surroundings. There are no paid guides here, as in most localities of public resort, so that the sole reliance of visitors in this respect must be upon old citizens of the place, who, as a rule, have about all they can do with constant work to make both ends meet. Besides those drawn hither by the hope of easily and quickly gained wealth from the newly discovered mines, the city is constantly thronged with sight-seers and pleasure seekers, and the demands of these upon the people in the way of information and personal attention make in the course of the season a pretty heavy tax in lost time; yet I challenge any one to say that he or she ever failed to get from man, woman or child a polite answer or a courteous assent to any reasonable request. Indeed, so far as our own experience and observation go, editors seemed both willing and ready to leave their sanctums, merchants their ledgers, and artisans their implements to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors to the city.

These things may not count for much with that large class of self-styled Christians whose proscription and bigotry surpass even those charged upon the leaders of the Mormon church; but they are nevertheless strong evidences of good instincts and sound teaching, and they cannot fail to have weight with unbiassed and candid minds.

—Washington Star.

## INDIRECT DAMAGES.

We are none of us over-learned in the law, or overcharged with common sense; but whatever of the latter we may possess we may practice without a license, and ask no favors of High Commissions or Boards of Arbitration. Tom Jones gets into a little dispute with his neighbor, John Brown, which is settled at last by his being unceremoniously knocked down and beaten. He is carried home to Mrs. Jones in a bruised and bloody condition; and Mrs. Jones being a sensitive person, and in a

situation that makes her peculiarly susceptible to untoward impressions, brings prematurely into the world a pair of twins. After this she falls naturally into a weak and nervous state, that unfits her for doing the work of her family. Consequently upon this, Tom Jones becomes embarrassed in his affairs, and takes to drink and to idleness. The consequences of the mishap go on multiplying in various directions, until we can no longer follow the threads of second, third, and fourth causes; and the indirect or consequential damages widen like the waves from a dropping pebble, until the whole ocean of life responds to the original disturbance.

Meanwhile the law comes in and takes cognizance of Mr. Brown's violence. He is arrested by the police, and brought before a justice. The justice becomes convinced of the facts of the assault, and, with the statute in such case made and provided before him, sentences Mr. Brown to pay a fine of ten dollars, in default of which payment he is to be imprisoned—we will say—for thirty days. He pays the fine with a triumphant air, and walks out of court. Mr. Jones simply says:

"This is all very well, now, but I have still a claim for indirect or consequential damages, and these are not to be determined to-day, or this year, or this decade."

Subsequently he prosecutes Mr. Brown for consequential damages, charging him:

First, With the ruin of his wife's health, and the loss of her housewifely services.

Second, With the loss of the labor of two boys for a given period of years.

Third, With the cost of the liquor which his domestic trials have induced him to drink.

Fourth, With the value of the labor which his drinking habits have induced him to squander.

Fifth, With the loss of the satisfactions that come from the possession of a healthy and happy wife, and a pair of affectionate and industrious children.

Sixth, With the loss of his self-respect and the respect of the community.

Seventh, But there is no end of the list, and no possible footing-up of the figures in the column. It may amount to five thousand, or ten thousand, or twenty thousand dollars. Whatever the sum may be, Mr. Jones, in his scared and silly old age, is told by the justice that he has no case, that such a thing as an estimate and statement of consequential damages are impossible to a finite mind, and that he cannot recognize his claims. Perhaps it is not impertinent to state that Mr. Brown, who becomes very angry at learning what Mr. Jones is trying to do, would save his dignity by simply laughing at a claim which in the nature of the case can never be reduced to figures and never satisfied.

Now, if Mr. Jones has sense enough left to comprehend the situation, and candor enough to acknowledge his error, there is no reason why he and Mr. Brown may not sit down and smoke many a pipe together in their old age, and be very good neighbors. And if any of Jones' friends should accuse him of backing down and surrendering, etc., they would simply show themselves the enemies of good neighborhood and common sense. Jones undoubtedly had bad advisers, who ought to have known better than to put him up to so foolish a business; and the quicker he gets rid of them the better.

There is a principle underlying this homely illustrative case which governs large things as well as little. No diplomacy can change it, no pettifogging or special pleadings can subvert it. Consequential damages in all wrong-doing are simply incalculable, and beyond the cognizance of human tribunals of every sort.—Dr. F. G. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*.

## Bee Culture.

The commencement of true and successful bee-culture dates with the use of moveable comb bee-hives; and it is only a few years since such culture began to be rapidly extended in this country. The importation and breeding of the Italian bee marks the second era. This feature did not assume anything of a general character until about five years ago; but since that time great progress has been made. The third era has been marked by the invention and use of the honey extracting machine, and it may be said that the present year is the time of its coming into somewhat general use.

These three steps are all very important, and each marks a distinct advance in bee-culture. Previous to the intro-

duction of moveable combs, it may be said there was no such thing as bee culture, only bee-keeping. Farmers hived their swarms into boxes or gums, and set them beside the parent hives in the long row. No special care was bestowed upon them. If queens were lost, as they often were, the colony inevitably dwindled away; and as the worms generally took possession, the loss of the colony was attributed to the depredations of the bee-moth. But now, if queens are lost or become unfertile, prolific mothers are promptly supplied and the colony saved. Colonies are not permitted to swarm to excess, and the increase is almost completely controlled by the bee-master. A healthier, hardier, more industrious and more vigilant race of bees is cultivated; moths are no dread, for the bees are always their masters. No bees are brimstoned, but an abundance of honey is taken in boxes or frames, and the industrious insect is saved.

The extractor next comes to our aid, and the combs are emptied of their honey, and then returned to the colony without injury, to be again filled and emptied, and re-filled and re-emptied, till hundreds of pounds of the purest nectar are taken from a single colony.

And, as though perfection could never be reached, we are now told that the annual increase of stocks can be successfully made in the fall, after the honey harvest is over, and these divided colonies wintered with less consumption of honey, and with greater increase of bees, than by the original method indicated by the instinct of the bees. And thus, as it were, we may get the benefit of increase a whole year in advance of its natural occurrence. Verily, we may say, where shall the end be?—Country Gentleman.

DEATH OF AN OLD LION.—Mr. Frank Buckland, the eminent English zoologist, regrets to report that the old lion at the Zoological Gardens, London, died on Monday morning, the 20th May. By the kindness of Mr. Bartlett we have been enabled to give his dimensions, which are as follows:

Nose to tip of tail, measured along the back, 9 feet 1 inch; nose to tip of ear, 1 foot 7 inches; across upper portion of mane, 2 feet 5 inches; across lower portion of mane, 2 feet 2 inches; tail, 3 feet 2 inches long; round forearm, 1 foot 3 inches—a tremendous size; tip of foot to top of back, 2 feet 10 inches; at withers, two feet 7 inches. A fine old fellow, known to be 20 years old, died of old age. His teeth yellow and much worn; looked like an old man. Mr. Buckland adds:

"I should have liked to have cast him entire, but could not do so without injuring the skin and whiskers; besides which he did not look a very noble animal, and I would not like to perpetuate him as a representative of the British lion. He had no claw on the end of his tail."

When Burke made one of his famous attacks upon the crown evil list, he was several times noisily interrupted by somebody who, occupying an official position in the household, seemed to think himself the special guardian and champion of royalty. This officious person kept reminding the orator, every now and then, with vehement interjections, of his duty to the king. At last Burke paused in the flow of his speech, and declared that he perfectly understood it to be his duty to honor the king, but he did not thereby feel himself constrained "to honor the king's manservant, his maid-servant, his ox, and"—fixing his eyes upon the obnoxious intruder—"his ass."

Cure for drunkenness.—A mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, will cure the worst case of drunkenness: sulphate of iron, five (5) grains, peppermint water, eleven (11) drams, spirits of nutmeg, one (1) dram. The preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration upon a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.—*Ex.*

The *Mobile Register* publishes the following personal:

A young lady who has been greatly annoyed by a lot of young simpletons who stop under her windows at night to sing "If ever I cease to love," wishes us to say, if they will cease their foolishness, come in and talk "business," they will confer a favor.