

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 25.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY JULY 29, 1868.

VOL. XVII.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:
W. H. HOOPER.

Commissioners to locate University Lands:

JOHN NEFF, Sen., Salt Lake Co.,
EBENEZER BROWN, "
JOHN ROWBERRY, Tooele Co.

For Salt Lake County,

Representatives:

JOHN TAYLOR,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
ENOCH REESE,
ORSON PRATT, Sen.,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Selectman:

REUBEN MILLER, of Mill Creek.

Sheriff:

ROBERT T. BURTON.

County Coroner:

HAMPDEN S. BEATIE.

County Recorder:

EDWIN D. WOOLLEY.

County Surveyor:

THEODORE MCKEAN.

County Superintendent of Common Schools:

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

STATE OF DESERET.

PEOPLE'S TICKET!

Representatives for Deseret Legislature:

ENOCH REESE,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jun.,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

SELLING OFF for less than Cost, at Wholesale and Retail, at J. Bauman & Co's Drug Store, for Cash and Produce. Give us a call. w25tf

AGENTS of the DESERET NEWS will please endeavor to collect what Cotton and Linen Rags they can, and forward at their earliest convenience. tf

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 18, 1868.

Dear Brother Cannon.—I now perform what I have often thought of doing, viz: to write you some lines from this northern country. The ground on which Brigham City stands was about as barren and desolate a place as a human eye ever looked upon, about fourteen years back. A very few families (perhaps a dozen) settled here and explored around, but found no flattering prospects for subsistence. We planted fruit trees in obedience to the counsel given, but had no hopes of eating fruit from them, the ground being as hard as a rock, and without soil, scarcely a vestige of sand, even, to be seen among the rocks. We have the farthest place to the north where peaches and grapes have yet succeeded.

We have an almost continuous orchard now with this and other varieties of fruit trees surrounding comfortable habitations. We have a good Court House, a City Hall; and a fine Tabernacle in course of erection, and many other fine buildings. Where a dozen families could once hardly subsist, now 400 or nearly so, are comfortably situated, and a pleasant scene of activity can always be seen. The mountain streams are not suffered to go to waste, but are made to propel numberless wheels with which they are dotted. Instead of the howlings of wolves in the evening we can walk in the streets and hear the sweet and melodious sounds from the piano and the organ, as well as other instruments. Almost without a single

exception all this has been done by people that were very poor. The muscle of the hardy emigrant from the northern countries of Europe have been the main capital in operation, under the counsel and direction of a wise leader.

Although the locusts have levied a heavy tribute on our crops this year, still we expect to live and improve, and assist every good cause. In other lands we have witnessed famine and distress within their borders, at the same time their fields were teeming with plenty, and produce was low in price; while here in bad years all have had bread to eat and rejoiced. We have a fine singing choir and singing schools led by br. Fishburn, and a splendid home-made dramatic association. We have a little difficulty in getting proper men for school teachers.

The EVENING NEWS is highly appreciated here, at least, as far as I know.

Very respectfully,

A. CHRISTENSEN.

BRIGHAM CITY, July 19, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—I very often hear it said that fruit and ornamental trees should be set as they grow, that is, the north side to the north, as they will do better. I believe such is the case with several kinds of trees. I would also suggest to Nurserymen, to always bud their trees on the north side, as they will find them do much better. If this practice were generally adopted by the people, those setting out trees would know which was the north side of the tree. And when trees are transplanted that are not budded, take a sharp knife and cut a cross on the north side of them about six inches above the ground, when the sap flows free, and it will mark them and do no other harm.

The grasshoppers still keep at their ravages in the crops, the spring wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes have had a hard struggle. The "hoppers" do not appear to like the flavor of the sugar cane so well.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. CRAGHEAD.

We publish the above suggestions of our correspondent in relation to budding and transplanting for what they are worth. If experience proves them true it would be well to have them generally known.

MORTUARY.

There were 81 deaths in San Francisco last week, and of these 54 were under five years of age! Speaking of this the *Alla* says:

"The week was a holiday one, and the children were exposed to a greater extent than usual to the effects of the most trying climate on the continent, with their arms, necks, shoulders and lower limbs in a state of nudity, merely to gratify the murderous vanity of their foolish mothers, and to this fact mainly is to be attributed the frightful increase in infant mortality. If a hundred grown up, healthy rugged men and women in the prime of life, were thus stripped and exposed to the chilling air for six days in succession, at least fifty of them would die from the immediate effects of the exposure, and nine-tenths of the remainder would contract diseases from which they would suffer to the end of their days. Yet, fond mothers will lead their little toddling infants out into the cold winds, from which a healthy man, clad in heavy woolen garments, will shrink as from the blow of a knife—clad wisps in tissue fabrics, with shoulders, arms and legs bare, or nearly so, and never dream that they are actually committing murder. A society for the protection of the lives of infant children should be organized in San Francisco."

This is a matter deserving far more attention from mothers than it receives. In Utah the practice of exposing our children is much too common, and, we have no hesitation in saying, is one of the main causes of whooping cough and other diseases so fatal among our infant

tile population. It is very nice, no doubt, and very gratifying to maternal pride to see their children fixed off in gauze and gossamer, but when the lives of the dear little things are endangered by the practice—as they always are—it should be at once and forever discarded. When mothers are guided by common sense in dressing their children, they will shield and protect those parts of their bodies that are now most exposed. Then we shall not be called to mourn the loss of so many of our most highly prized household treasures.

THE POWER OF PREJUDICE.

There is a well known London physician who has the greatest possible antagonism to smoking. He is medical referee to two life insurance offices, and a gentleman who applied to him for inspection a little while ago, came away sadly depressed because his "life" had been rejected. The matter was a serious one, inasmuch as the applicant was a professional man, with a large income that would die with him, and he was the father of a numerous family. He made known his grief to a medical friend, who thoroughly examined him and declared him to be as sound as a bell. "Whom did you see?" said the friend. "Dr. —," replied the applicant. "Oh, I see; and he asked you whether you smoked?" "Yes," "Well, Dr. — is referee for another office; apply to be insured there. Dr. — never recognizes faces; he won't know you; and when he asks you if you smoke, you needn't tell a fib, but you can put him off in some way." The applicant appeared a second time before Dr. —, who did not in the least recognize him. At the close of the examination Dr. — said: "Do you smoke?" "It's a filthy, disgusting habit," replied the applicant. "I have great pleasure in recommending you as a perfectly sound and healthy life," said Dr. — to the applicant, whom a fortnight before he had refused to pass.

ITALIAN POTTERY AND GLASS-MAKING.

The early celebrity of Italian pottery (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is attested by the French word for earthenware—*faience*—which is only a corruption of the name of the Italian town Faenza, and its flourishing condition in past ages is shown by the works now so eagerly sought for, in which the genius of Italian art is displayed. But the present commercial importance of this branch of industry in Italy does not equal the historical interest that belongs to it. Production is limited, not exceeding the value of the 3,200,000 francs in porcelain and earthenware of all kinds, while the value of the importation from foreign countries amounts to a somewhat larger sum. One porcelain manufactory, that of Deccia, near Florence, seems to deserve special notice. This establishment, the property of the Marquis Ginovi, is chiefly remarkable for the successful imitations which it produces of old majolica. The total annual value of the article made in it is estimated at about 320,000 francs. The introduction of the art of glass-making into modern Europe is due to the Venetians, who until comparatively late times, enjoyed an undisputed superiority in it. They discovered the means of rendering glass colorless by the employment of manganese. They had the monopoly of mirrors, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. But the mirrors of Venice have now lost their reputation, the manufacturers of this place being unable to produce plates equal in dimensions to those made by their foreign competitors. Glass beads became at an early period an important article of trade with Africa and the East. They are still made in considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of this place may be reckoned the beautiful composition called aventurine, the secret of

which is said to be in the possession of a single manufacturer.

Since articles, such as beads, are made to a certain extent in the city of Venice itself, but the great glass works are to be found at Murano, one of the islands of the Lagoon. This little island had at one time 30,000 inhabitants, formerly enjoyed a sort of local independence with distinct laws and institutions. It had a wealthy nobility of its own, whose names were inscribed in a separate golden book. Its privileges have disappeared, its population and riches have declined, but its industrial establishments are still active and show signs of prosperity. Before the fall of the old Venetian Republic, the glassmakers constituted a close corporation with exclusive privileges. The trade was thrown open in 1896 under the government of the then kingdom of Italy, and a period of keen competition and low prices ensued, until the year 1848, when the conditions of the trade were regulated by an agreement among the manufacturers.

The number of persons employed in glassmaking at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds women and children. The highest wages are for men, twelve francs; for women, one franc fifty centimes; the lowest for men two francs, and for women seventy-five centimes. The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs, and that of the fuel consumed at 300,000 francs. The gross receipts obtained come to a little more than double this aggregate amount. The principal markets for Venetian glass are in France, England, Germany, and, above all, in the East, where there is a constant demand for the beads and other articles known by the denomination of "Conterie."

SWIMMING.

We all know that breast-swimming is a style commonly adopted all over the world. Beginners commence on the breast, and in nine instances out of ten, they continue to move through the water on their breasts all through their lives. It is on the water what walking is on land. To the beginner it has the advantage of being the easiest to learn, and to the adept it has the attraction of having "last" about it. Long distances are mostly performed in this style, as being much more steady, and consequently, less fatiguing—so that here the breast often conquers its more dashing rival—the side. Also, when swimming for pleasure, rather than for glory, we instinctively take to the breast. The chief rules are:

1. Spread out your hands (fingers closed) widely, so as to describe as large a circle as you possibly can. If you watch good breast-swimmers you will at first be surprised to observe what a broad sweep they thus make.

2. The same rule holds good for the feet. You cannot describe too large a circle—therefore send out your legs to their utmost length and breath.

3. After you have described this circle, in order to complete the stroke, bring the heels together sharply and vigorously. Remember it is this jerk and quick meeting of the heels that sends you forward.

It is in this particular that Gurr—a distinguished swimmer—especially excels, so that he can propel himself five or six feet at each stroke. A long stroke could not be made in any other way. The secret of the matter is this—that, after the sharp contact of the heels, your body instantly floats along, or rather cuts through the water those five feet, without any other effort on your part. The stroke made with the hands or arms is really of small service, except to maintain your balance on the water. —Ex.

Gardening for ladies: Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper on your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings—and expect a good crop of happiness.