

and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in total of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer is a merchant and miner as well as a farmer, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The commissioner makes one recommendation that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth be reserved in timber when it exists, and where it does not inducements should be offered for planting it.

The Centenary.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1871, providing for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. The commission have held two sessions and have made satisfactory progress in organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act and for executing the provisions also of the act of June 1st, 1871, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the commission, at your coming session, to transmit a report of the progress made and to lay before you details relating to an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as making a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the people of all commercial nations of the earth, and is a matter calculated to secure international good feeling.

Civil Service Reform.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown upon the civil service of the country through the defective method of making appointments to office, which have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate terms of office and means of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rule can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for existing evils till they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government, but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all times a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Executive Mansion, Dec. 2nd, 1872.

POLICE.—The following cases were brought before Justice Clinton yesterday and disposed of:

Charles Cummings, for stealing grain from Mr. Dudler. Fined \$50. Mrs. Morris, charged with stealing \$20 from Mrs. Macduff, was also fined \$50.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—To-night will be given the first of the dramatic and musical entertainments in the Eleventh Ward school house, for the benefit of the Sunday School of the Ward. The performance will commence with the sacred drama "David and Goliath" and will conclude with individual and choral musical exercises. As the means will be devoted to the purchasing of a library for the Sunday School, the performances should be well attended. Members of the Ward who are unable to be present will be likely to purchase tickets, and thus show their interest in the Sunday School movement. The first two performances, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, will be for adults only, after which free performances will be given to the children of the Ward.

A GOOD CAUSE.—There are but few if any institutions more humane and benevolent in their character than infirmaries or hospitals, and in the existing condition of the world they are indispensable in every large or growing and well ordered community. It is unnecessary to state, in this connection, that it is and always will be the duty of the able bodied and well to do to see that the infirm and indigent are properly cared and provided for. St. Mark's hospital in this city has been founded and built with this humanitarian idea, and from its reports there is every reason to believe that it is proving a success. In order to aid this institution with necessary funds for its conduct, its originators and promoters propose giving a grand concert or musical festival, vocal and instrumental, the proceeds of which will be devoted to this humane and benevolent cause. Due notice will be given of the precise date on which this grand festival will take place. The Theatre has been engaged for the occasion and efforts are being made to secure all the best musical talent within reach in this city, so that those who attend the entertainment will not only be gratified by the assurance that the money they pay for admittance will be devoted to the forwarding of a praiseworthy object, but they will also be pleased in listening to an entertainment worth much more than the price of admission. The object in view in getting up this concert is one in which members of every creed and party can take common cause, and put forth united efforts for its accomplishment. When people unite in doing good it shows up the better side of human nature, and serves to modify the asperities of life and soften the harsher feelings which are too often and unnecessarily the result of differences of opinions, social, religious and political. Those who can contribute to making the coming concert a success so far as musical talent is concerned, should and doubtless will do so, and in regard to the success of the enterprise financially, we believe the general public, almost always benevolently inclined, will take care of that by presenting themselves in large numbers at the Theatre on the occasion, not only to manifest their taste for and appreciation of good music, but also to show a kindly spirit towards and a commendable willingness to aid the helpless and suffering among their fellow creatures. We have quite a large amount of musical talent in this city of a high order, and it is expected most of it will be brought into requisition and utilized on the occasion of the grand concert for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital.

WASH-I-KEE DEAD.—There have been rumors afloat, for the past few weeks, that Wash-i-kee, the Shoshone chief, had been killed in an affray with some member of his band; but until this morning, we have been unable to obtain any authentic information as to the truth or falsity of the rumor. The following particulars, for which we are indebted to Major D. B. Huntington, the well known Indian interpreter, of this city, will be read with regret by many of the residents of this Territory.

Wash-i-kee and his band, some six or seven weeks since, were camped in Wind River Valley, near to some soldiers. They gave him several drinks of whisky. The liquor made him crazy, and like most men, whether Indians or whites, when under its influence, he lost all control of himself. There was a grudge existing between Wash-i-kee and one of his men named Witch, and in his drunken fury Wash-i-kee was determined to fight it out. Witch, however, was away at the time; so the chief shot and killed his favorite horse and set fire to and burned up his lodge. The band, seeing how matters were going, set off for the mountains—men, women and children. In the evening Witch returned, and learning who had destroyed his property, he concealed himself near the lodge of the chief, his object being to shoot him as soon as he made his appearance. Wash-i-kee did not come from his wickiup until the next morning, neither did Witch leave his post; and as soon as the old chief came out his concealed foe shot him dead. Several members of the band, friendly to the deceased, then commenced firing at Witch; but he ran and dodged among the brush, escaping their fire until they were tired out, and their ammunition was spent; finally one of them broke off a piece of an elk's horn, loaded his gun with it, and with this missile killed the slayer of Wash-i-kee.

Wash-i-kee has been well known by the white settlers of Utah for many years, and he has been one of their truest friends. His death will be generally regretted, for up to his death his influence was used to restrain his band from encroachments of any

kind on the whites. He strove continually to preserve peace and to create good will between his people and their white neighbors. He was essentially a "good Indian," but with all his better qualities, he had a weakness for fire water, and, like many a better man, he is numbered among its victims. The conduct of the men, whoever they were, whether military or civilians, in giving whisky to Wash-i-kee, was highly reprehensible, and if we mistake not they are amenable to the law; and it is to be hoped, if they can be discovered, that the punishment they so well merit will be awarded them.

Whisky is said to have been the inciting cause of this lamentable occurrence, which should act as a warning to other young men to let the obnoxious stuff alone, for indulgence in intoxicating drinks never fails to bring about deplorable results. In all cases of this kind the guilty parties should be proceeded with in due course of law, and should receive the penalties in such cases made and provided.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected Daily by BANK OF DESERET.

SALT LAKE CITY, December 3, 1872.

Buying at \$1.11; selling at \$1.13.

MARRIED.

In this city, December 2nd, by President D. H. Wells, CHARL S DENNEY, late of London, and SARAH ANN GOLD, late of Birmingham, England; also JOSEPH TAYLOR and REBECCA DENNEY (of London).

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss Of Paradise that has survived the fall."

DEATH.

Nov. 29th, in the 10th Ward of this city, EZRA T., son of Edward and Sarah Taylor, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

Funeral services take place at residence of parents, Sunday, Dec. 1st, at 3:30 p.m.

At the residence of Lyman Hubbard, Mona, Juab Co., Nov. 24th, RICHARD EDWIN, son of Richard and Marinda Sides, aged 3 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Carson, Nev., papers, please copy.



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ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following estrays, which, if not claimed before the 2nd December next will be sold at the stray pound in Nephth at 9 o'clock a. m. as the law directs.

One brindle and white bull, four years old. One white horse, eight years old, branded S on left thigh, resembling T on right thigh and CS (H over it) on left shoulder.

One white mare, seven years old, branded B (mark down centre) on left hip. The above horses were shot when they came here.

THOS. WRIGHT, Sen., District Pound-keeper.

Nephth, Nov. 18, 1872.

In the 20th Ward of this city, Nov. 27th, at 12:30 a. m., of measles, MARION EMMA, daughter of George and Jane Romney, aged 3 years.

Funeral services to-morrow (Thursday) at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Brigham City, Nov. 27th, of inflammation of the lungs, EDITH ELIZA, daughter of Charles and Emma Kelly, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Of dropsy, Sunday morning, Nov. 24, 1872, at 5 a. m., at her residence in Easton, Weber Co., U. T., ANN ELIZA, wife of President Ira N. Spaulding, aged 55 years 2 months and 22 days. She was sick about 5 weeks and suffered much pain.

She was the daughter of David and Sally Drake, born in Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., September 2, 1817, married to Ira N. Spaulding Sep. 7, 1834, baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Feb. 1, 1843, and emigrated with her husband to Nauvoo during the same year, where they remained till 1846, when with the Saints they left their possessions, wending their way toward the setting sun, stopping at Winter Quarters till 1848, when they continued their journey to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and located for the time in the Fort in Salt Lake City. In 1851 they came north to Weber County, where she lived and died.

She has manifested in her whole life great patience and fortitude. She was a kind and affectionate wife and a loving mother, and a true friend to all who were worthy of friendship, she was in truth a Latter-day Saint and respected by all who knew her. She leaves a husband, seven children and 14 grand children, with a large circle of acquaintances. — Ogden Junction. JOSEPH GROVER.

EASTERN NOTES.

The *Terre Haute Gazette* says: "A woman recently called at a house in this city and inquired of the lady if she wanted any help. The lady answered in the negative, when, after surveying her for a moment, the applicant said: 'I don't think you would suit me any-how!'"

An expedition of Russian savants, which recently visited Nova Zembla, was attacked by several polar bears, which killed two prominent members of the party outright, and wounded another so severely that he died on the following morning.

"Lessons" from the election are the order of the day. We have carefully perused a good many of them from both sides of the house, and our conclusion is this—talk is talk, but it takes votes to elect a President.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Marengo, Ills. *Republican* says: "A little son of Mr. Bassett, the cooper, was severely injured in one of his eyes a few days ago, by a shot from one of those rubber toy guns, so common with boys on the street. The shot struck fairly on the pupil of the eye, and it is believed the sight is entirely destroyed."

The *Washington Republican* consoles itself with the reflection that a great fire is impossible in that city. True. The city of Washington is reserved for a special doom. It won't burn as Chicago burned, but it will burn some day as Sodom burned.—*Chicago Post*.

Bret Harte sighs for his mountain home. Bret don't sigh any harder to go than the rest of the folks do to have him. Except as a mere specimen of the escaped wild man, Bret, on this side of the mountain, is an ignominious failure.—*Ec.*

The late Bishop Goss, of Liverpool, was a very energetic, indefatigable prelate, and on the day of his death had said mass at the college, and spent the day visiting several Catholic schools. At dinner, like Charles Dickens, he was attacked with apoplexy, and never recovered consciousness. He was worn out with work and poisoned with bad air. His funeral was something stupendous. Thirty-one mourning coaches and one hundred and thirty-one private carriages followed the hearse and a mass of people, who, when they gathered in the cemetery were estimated to number fifty thousand. The flag on the Town Hall of Liverpool was lowered to half mast, and every respect was paid by Protestants as well as Catholics, to the memory of the departed Bishop.

Mr. Spurgeon's sister is preaching at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, England, with such success that the police authorities there have expressed thanks to her for effecting a decrease in the number of criminal cases.