

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, March 1, 1869.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND—THE NEW ADMINISTRATIONS.

The present week will usher in the beginning of great movements, and important changes among the Anglo-Saxon race on this and the other side of the Atlantic. It is somewhat curious to note how the inhabitants of this country and Great Britain,—these races under different circumstances—are moved and agitated, politically, on the same great questions. On both sides of the water the questions of retrenchment in the expenses of the government, and the extension of the suffrage are agitated, and are engaging the attention of the masses. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, too, that, on each side of the water, during the present week, new Administrations, from whom reforms of various kinds are anticipated, which promise great benefits to the masses of the people, enter upon their terms of office.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, Gen. Grant, President elect, will be inaugurated, as Chief Magistrate of this great nation. Never before, in our national history, has a man entered upon the duties of this office with heavier responsibilities resting upon him, or with mightier interests at stake; and few, who have held this position, have seemingly possessed more of the confidence of the whole people. He was the universal choice of the Republican party, and since the defeat of the Democratic candidates became known, that party seems to view the election of Grant as the most favorable that could have been made; and all classes of the country are looking forward with considerable confidence to the beneficial effects which will follow his inauguration, and the policy of his administration. That he may prove as wise, as a statesman, as he has proved invincible as a warrior, and that in the great work of pacification and reconciliation, necessary to ensure the harmony and prosperity of the nation, and to make of the inhabitants of the North and the South a united people, whose interests, in every respect, are one and indivisible, every patriotic heart must sincerely desire.

The work of reconstruction and of securing to all the inhabitants of the country, black and white, equal rights in the sight of the law, has been rigorously pushed during the term of office of Grant's predecessor; but unfortunately, during nearly the whole of that time, the bitterest antagonism has existed between the Legislative and Executive departments of government, which has greatly retarded the work to be done to make a united people. But under Grant, the people may, with considerable grounds, hope for the final adjustment of those evils which, since the close of the war, have distracted the nation; and retrenchment in the national expenditures, purity in the administration of vested powers, from Congressmen down to the pettiest government officer, may be expected if the unflinching efforts of a wise, discreet and patriotic chief magistrate can promote or ensure the same.

While these are the prospects of the people of the United States of America, how is it with our cousins across the Atlantic? There, the struggle, instead of drawing to a close, is only now beginning. The great questions agitating the public mind before the defeat and resignation of the Disraeli ministry, are now about to be tested. To-day is the day set for the commencement of the debates in the House of Commons on the separation of Church and State in Ireland; and tidings of stormy scenes in the British parliament may be confidently looked forward to. It is true that Gladstone, the great Liberal leader, is at the head of the government, and that the Liberal party has a strong majority in the House of Commons. Still the interests at stake are so great that the point the Liberals seem determined to carry will not be gained without a struggle. The Church of England party is still strong, and those wolves in sheep's clothing the "Lord's spiritual," the archbishops and bishops, will make a tremendous effort, with all the influence and force they can muster, to defeat the disestablishment project. Disestablishment in Ireland will be the sure and speedy forerunner of the same work in England; and this would relieve the people of several millions of compulsory taxes annually; and the church of England would no longer offer a receptacle, and fat living to every lying, babbling, numskull, offshoot of "upstartdom" who is too big a fool for anything but the soul-saving profession. This is a serious item, and will not be lost without a struggle.

This great reform once won, and it seems a certainty, it will surely be followed by others, which are already promised among which are vote by ballot, the abolition of the law of primogeniture, and a heavy retrenchment in the Government expenditures,—the latter being chiefly in the abolition of certain sinecure, but heavily paid military offices, from which ball-room generals, and Colonels derive many thousands yearly. These and other measures are loudly called for by the people of the nation, and to carry out

their wishes in these respects have, the Gladstone administration and Parliament, been ostensibly formed and elected.

Thus we see, that on both sides of the Atlantic, great reforms and very beneficial results are expected from the new administrations of the respective governments, who commence the exercise of their powers at about the same period of time. If half of that which is anticipated be realized by the people of either country, a large increase of prosperity for the masses, and far greater harmony among all classes of the people may be confidently anticipated.

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE U.P.R.R. GRADE, CAMP OF JOHN W. YOUNG.

Feb. 25th, 1869.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Two days ago I met an old friend in Ogden, and on asking him "whether?" obtained for a reply that he was taking a load of grain to the "new town." This put me on the *qui vive* to see this much talked of place; so when passing north yesterday both eyes were kept open on the lookout for it. Riding leisurely along between Ogden and Willard I "struck" the spot while indulging in a noonday reverie and gazed on it with an amount of admiration which required no effort to conceal. The picture was an expansive one. The streets are probably ten miles wide, as I was unable to see the buildings on either side. The houses, it is to be presumed, are mostly of rock, for huge masses of that substance are piled up to the height of several hundred feet only a few miles off the centre of the city, and must have lain there for some time, as they are deeply covered with snow. I noticed an immense amount of lumber in the rough—very rough, the branches not being lopped off, and the logs occupying a perpendicular position—at various points, among the rocks, mostly towards the summit as if placed there to avoid being crushed by the heavier portion of the building material. These evidences were convincing that immense preparations are made for building a large city; and all that is required is the requisite amount of labor to organize them in fair architectural proportions. But then the town had to be inspected; and, so, the gaze naturally turned to the buildings nearest at hand. A few were convenient to the road, and seemed to be constructed of some light material, neat but rather small, with a door in the end which raised in halves, and as the article of construction was flexible, they did not rise in mass when lifted, but gracefully parted at the top leaving the aperture widest at the bottom, ingress and egress being a simple and easy matter. The inhabitants were busy inside and contiguous to their dwellings, as it was the dinner hour.

Riding on a short distance, and leaving this visible portion of the "new town" behind, I was astonished at reaching its exact counterpart about a mile further on. Evidently I had been deceived, and this was the "new town." The features were precisely the same as in the former instance. The same massive heaps of rock piled up on the right hand, the same abundance of lumber "in the rough," the same expansive distance marking the streets, and the same neat, small dwellings thrown together without regularity. I concluded that either this was another "new town," or an addendum to the former. Musing on this for a short time I had hardly settled the mixed question, when a third "new town" was reached, in all respects like the others. The dinner hour was past, the people were working with spade and shovel, wheelbarrow and pick. It was a grading camp. So were the others. I was disappointed. Such towns are scattered all along the road from Ogden north. Real lively places, with busy men hard at work—men who work for the world's practical good. The disappointment was considerable. I had been hunting a "new town" on the imported principle for some months; had missed "seeing the elephant" at Echo by a few days, having arrived there before the huge beast was exposed to view; and here, with "expectation all agog," the "new town" was so far a myth.

BRIGHAM CITY.

Wears a staid, respectable look. There is a considerable amount of business done in it, but it has no air of feverishness. People attend to their own business as if they felt the importance of every-day concerns, yet realized that there are higher and nobler duties than the mere accumulation of wealth.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Occurred on the night of Friday, the 19th, which made a sad finale to a wedding. On that day a happy couple had come to Brigham City from the town located at the old crossing of Bear river, procured the services of a duly qualified gentleman, and were soon yoked together in the harness of matrimony. On the return to Bear river, Charles Graves from Booth's hotel, was engaged to drive the party; and on arriving the joyous couple caused the whisky to circulate in any desired quantity. The driver drank too freely, drove off the road coming back, and overturned the carriage, which fell on him injuring him severely. This occurred on Friday night, and he was not discovered until Saturday morning, the overturned carriage having lain upon him all night.

He was brought to Brigham City, and Dr. O. C. Ormsby was immediately called in; but it was too late. He lingered on till Sunday, and then died. I understand he was from New York State.

A JUMP.

From Brigham City to this camp where I now write will land us about five miles south of Ogden. Here the work is progressing rapidly towards completion, for the cars are expected in a few days. They are said to be now at Strawberry Ford, about five miles from the mouth of the Cañon. Young and Thatcher have done some very heavy cutting on their contract here, and their work presents a nice grade. The land slide which retarded their finishing was simply the sliding in of a mountain, which filled up a deep cut. The track now runs outside of the hill through which the cut was made, and will be ready for the cars by Saturday night. Their work will be completed by that time; and then there will be a clear track from Devil's gate to Weber bridge.

BUSINESS COMMENCED.

—This morning, at 9 o'clock, one branch of Zion's Co-operative Wholesale Store commenced business in the "Eagle Emporium." The supply of goods is large and first-class, and the prices are such that merchants, in town or country, will find it decidedly to their advantage to visit the "Emporium" before going to purchase elsewhere. The place and goods have been arranged with a view to the wholesale trade only, and purchasers may depend upon civility and low prices, and that their orders will be filled promptly and satisfactorily. In a few days another branch of the store will be opened in the "Old Constitution Buildings" now occupied by Eldredge & Clawson.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST INDIANS SOUTH.

We have been favored with the following telegrams received by General Erastus Snow:

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 27.

Received Salt Lake, March 1.

Gen. E. Snow:—Captain Caplan left here February 25, at 9 p.m., with nine men. He went by way of Washington, where he calculated to receive an addition to his number. One platoon will join him from up the river. The base of supplies will be established at Pipe Springs. We ordered Major Sted to fit out a baggage wagon, teamster, and four infantry, with supplies to be forwarded immediately to Pipe Springs; also a similar outfit will be furnished by Major Roundy. Colonel Pearce started for Toker to superintend the forwarding of supplies. He telegraphed last night that eight men sent out in the direction of Fort Pearce, have returned bringing in some stock, and saw where the Indians had driven about twenty-five or thirty horses and mules and a few cattle up Hurricane ledge. Colonel McArthur is ordered to have pickets stationed between Santa Clara and Harrisburg settlements, but no signs of Indians have yet been discovered in this neighborhood. We are sending six men early to-morrow morning to reconnoiter the mountain and passes south and southeast of this city.

The following dispatch from Col. Pearce arrived at eleven a.m.:

March 1st, 9 a.m. Last night that the Indians drove off stock from Washington bench the night before. I expressed directly to Captain Caplan. The baggage wagon from Harmony is passing now.

Col. Pearce returned from Toker early this morning and reports that Capt. Caplan will push on to the Colorado with twenty men. Eight men with poor horses will return.

HENRY EYENRO, Adjutant.

ROAD EAST.—We are indebted to M. Croxall, Esq., Manager W. U. Telegraph Office, for the following:

"The U. P. Railroad blocked, between Percy's and Laramie City, if fine weather continues for about four days, will be open. About 500 passengers are between Rawlins' and Laramie. A great many of them are walking. The road is now clear east of Laramie."

LECTURE.—Elder G. E. G. Taylor will continue his interesting lecture upon "The House we Live in" at the 16th Ward school-house, to-morrow evening.

Correspondence.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

We publish the following letter, on a subject which is exciting considerable interest at the present time, believing that its discussion can not prove injurious, but may prove profitable. We have heard injections, in order to keep the bowels open, highly spoken of in this disease, and as being preferable to opening medicine, the latter having the effect, when administered, to draw the disease to the bowels. Last night, we heard a botanical physician of long standing in this city, say, that by taking the Scarlatina in its early stages, and administering proper botanic remedies there is not the least necessity to lose a single case. We should like to hear from this gentleman the method he recommends. In the course of the discussion we hope something useful in the treatment of this terrible disease may be eliminated, that will enable mothers to meet with and successfully cope with its attacks:

S. L. CITY, Feb. 27, 1869.

Bro. George Q. Cannon.—Sir, permit me to say a few words to you in regard to an advertisement in your paper, of the 27th instant, respecting a prescription for the treatment of scarlet fever, which I consider pretends to far too much. I am a practicing physician in this city, and I feel considerable interest for the health of the people; and I hope that I shall not be asking too much of you to insert this letter, being convinced that the indiscriminate use of the prescription referred to is calculated to do far more harm than good, and would probably result in sending many of our children to untimely graves.

Mr. Editor, I do not know, after having had nineteen years' experience, in the treatment of every kind of fever, scarlet fever included, of any set treatment suitable for all constitutions. This prescription says "Put the child in a hot bath for five or six minutes then rub dry," which I am satisfied would cause death to our children in a great many cases.

Again, "Give a very small portion of cayenne pepper in one teaspoonful of cold water," which would be equally injurious in its effects where it is not needed. The prescription further says, "Put the child in a warm blanket and keep it there until it perspires, say two or three hours." Now it might not perspire if kept there for that time and might not in four times that length of time. The prescription then says "Take a wine-glass of warm whiskey and wash the child all over, until there is filth like dirt comes off its body." I hope that this will not apply to the Saints' children, for if their bodies are well washed all over, while in health, twice each week and then rubbed well with a coarse towel it will keep the pores of their skins healthy.

The prescription winds up by saying "give it a little opening medicine every three or four hours until it is well cleansed; if this is done before any eruption is seen it will stay the development of the disease." I say this practice will kill nine out of every ten cases, because it is the very way to keep the eruption in, when it should be out on the surface of the body. As for it preventing the full development of the disease, I do not dispute that for a moment, for it will prove the full development of death.

The question has been asked me, since I have been in this city, how it is that so many children die here. One reason is through such treatment as the above,—a treatment which punishes the little ones with a perfect soaking to force nature, before the disease has matured.

A case of fever, scarlet or any other fever is not a case of a few hours' duration, but of days, and does not call for any harsh treatment; but a mild treatment, such as keeping the patient comfortably warm, giving teas of catnip and sage, and see that they have a motion of the bowels once a day for six days. Then after six days have passed, have freer action, to pass from the bowels the slimy mucus, or the glutinous substance that collects in the bowels in all fevers. If the patient does not pass water with tolerable freedom, give diuretic medicine, such as dandelion, Juniper, etc.

You will please excuse me for taking this liberty of writing those few lines to you, but my own conscience would not let me pass it by.

Yours truly,
DR. S. NEWTON.

MANUFACTURE OF TURPENTINE BY DISTILLATION.

A process has been introduced into the Atlantic States for the production of turpentine by the distillation of wood with the most satisfactory results. The process is simple and comparatively inexpensive. The wood is prepared in suitable lengths of about four feet, and of the ordinary size for cord wood, and put in large movable iron retorts, which are put into a furnace, in which a fire is kept at such a heat as to completely carbonize the wood without imparting fire to it when the retort is withdrawn from the furnace, by means of a crane, and allowed to cool off before the coal is withdrawn. Were not this precaution and the admission of the fresh air would at once ignite the coal, and it would be consumed by fire. By this process we get five useful products from the wood, any one of which, in a locality where it can be utilized, as about a large city, for instance will pay the entire cost of the operation.

The first production from the wood after the heat has become sufficient to commence the distillation, is that of acetic acid, of which we get from one cord of wood, seventy gallons. This is called the first flow. The second run or flow, commences when the heat has reached a point sufficient to expel all the moisture in the wood, and is first class turpentine, of which we get forty gallons. After the first flow of turpentine—which is the most volatile, has passed off, and as the process of carbonization goes on, there continues a flow of thicker and inferior quality, of which there is forty gallons, denominated second-class turpentine. The next flow is pitch, amounting to two barrels; after which by the complete charring of the wood, there is generated 10,000 cubic feet of gas, and we have of fine charcoal every particle that is contained in a cord of wood. Estimates made in 1867, by parties in New York, engaged in the business, for only three of the products, gave the value of \$61.60 per cord. These estimates were as follows: 50 gallons of turpentine, at 68 cents per gallon, \$34; two barrels of pitch, \$5; and seventy gallons of acetic acid at 18 cents per gallon, \$12.40, making a total of \$51.50. These estimates were based on the production of the "Southern yellow pine" which is probably richer than the pine of California; but we observe in this estimate that only fifty gallons of turpentine is reckoned on, whereas, the total production is given at 80. The acetic acid is used in the manufacture of vinegar, and the demand in New York is so great that some of the large hotels import for their own use direct from Europe. Efforts were being made to perfect an apparatus or attachment to the retort, for the purification of the gas, so as to introduce it into cities, thereby supplying the article at greatly reduced rates over present prices. By this process there is no loss in any of the essential elements of the wood, and all parts even to the smallest limbs can be made to yield up their treasures for the benefit of man. We have often thought this process might be introduced into California, thereby adding another source of profitable employment to her hardy sons of toil.—[S. F. Herald.]

WELLS & BARKER.

CUTLERS AND GUNSMITHS.

Second South Street, Opposite Faust's Stables. Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken.

Deseret Readers for Sale!

THE FIRST READER for Sale.

At Fifteen Cents each.

Wholesale, by R. L. Campbell, Historian's Office.

Retail, by D. O. Calder, Commercial Bazaar.

25¢ The SECOND READER will be for sale at Twenty Cents each, about six days hence, Dec. 18, 1868.

JAMES P. FOGG, SON & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

American and Foreign

Seeds,

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, PEAS, ETC.,

117 KINZIE STREET,

CHICAGO.

Send for Price List.

d38 Jan 13t w33m

d37 3m

Special Notices.

CHOICE GUNPOWDER TEA.

And a full supply of Staple and Fancy Groceries, at reduced prices, as cheap as the cheapest.

G. W. DAVIS,

Two doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's.

d38 2w

SANDE'S CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at

the Salt Lake Billiard Room.

Good burnt bricks on hand and for sale by

d-34-6 J. H. RUMELL, 13th Ward.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Colne.

Engagement of the Favorite Artist.

MISS ANNIE

LOCKHART

Who will appear as

RUTH RAVENSCAR

In the Sensational Drama,

TWO LOVES AND A LIFE!

This Evening,

MONDAY MAR. 1, 1869,

SECOND NIGHT

Of the New and Exciting Sensational Drama,

By Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, Esqrs.,

In 4 Acts, entitled,

TWO LOVES

LIFE!

AND A

RUTH RAVENSCAR, the Letter Carrier

of Ulverston, MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Supported by

A STRONG CAST OF THE COMPANY.

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

CHANGE OF TIME:

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7½.

GREAT

CENTRAL ROUTE

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND CONNECTIONS,

Unite in running FOUR EXPRESS PAS-

SENGER TRAINS DAILY between Chicago

and New York, Boston, and all intermediate

points in New England, New York and the

Canadas.

The renowned Pullman Palace Sleeping

Cars are run on this line, extending from

Chicago east, and are fully supplied on all night

trains.

The famous PULLMAN HOTEL CARS

leave daily on evening trains running directly

through to Rochester, N.Y., without change.

The passenger equipment of this line is unequalled by any other in the country, and will be found by patrons to possess all the requisites of "SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY."

Connected with the

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

IS ALSO

The Blue Line

Established January 1, 1867, for the carriage

of

Through Freight without Transfer.

This Line is owned and operated by the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Great Western Canada, New York Central, Hudson River, Boston and Albany, Providence and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, Lowell and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroads.

THE "BLUE LINE"

Is the only route that offers to shippers of freight the advantages of an unbroken run from Chicago and the Lake States to the seaboard, and is of the

SAME GAUGE AS THE UNION PACIFIC,

over which these cars will run on completion of that road.

THE BLUE LINE CARS

Are ALL OF UNIFORM BUILD, thus largely lessening the chances of delay from change of cars of a mixed construction, and the consequent difficulty of repairs while remote from their own roads.

The Blue Line is operated by the Railroad Companies who own it, without the intervention of intermediate parties between the Road or Line and the public.

The facilities of the Line for making uniformly quick time are unequalled.

All claims promptly settled on their merits.

Freight contracts given at the offices of the Companies in New York, Boston, &c.

H. E. BARRETT, Gen'l Supt. M.C.R.R., Chicago.

H. C. WESTWORTH, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.

J. D. HAYES, Detroit, Gen'l Manager Blue Line.

JAMES P. FOGG, SON & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

American and Foreign

Seeds,

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, PEAS, ETC.,

117 KINZIE STREET,

CHICAGO.

Send for Price List.

d38 Jan 13t w33m

d37 3m

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE

INSTITUTION.

This Institution will BE OPENED

Exclusively for Wholesale

Trade,

ON MONDAY MORNING NEXT, MARCH 1, 1869,

IN THE

Emporium Buildings,

Lately occupied by Wm. Jennings & Co.

It being the determination of the Board of Directors to sell on a uniform system of small profits, the business will necessarily have to be conducted on a strictly Cash basis.

Jobbers, Retail Dealers and

Country Traders

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO PATRONIZE THE INSTITUTION.

In a very few days the "Old Constitution Buildings" now occupied by Eldredge & Clawson, will also be opened for Wholesale trade.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Spring of 1869

L. S. HEMENWAY

Begs to announce that he has commenced selling his Large and Choice Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

comprising