

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

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

\*Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—Ladies generally sit too much and walk too little to keep the sensitive organs in a regular and healthful state; and to prevent nervousness, which arises from close confinement, we recommend to them the Red Jacket Bitters, they will be sure to bring a blush to the palest cheek. Try this without fail.

### Have You Never Heard of It?

Then inquire at once at your grocers for DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER, the only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market, from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made, uniformly with the same success. This article has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER!

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes Washing easy, removes all stains, and BLUES THE CLOTHES at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, everybody. d293-10-2aw w41-8

HARK! dinna ye ken me? 'tis the slogan o' the Highlanders! A voice from the home of Robert Burns. At the Ayrshire Agricultural Fair, Ayrshire, Scotland, August, 1859, quite an excitement was created by the exhibition of some thirteen American and Foreign Machines. After a fair and impartial examination the FIRST PREMIUM was awarded the FLORENCE. The FLORENCE is now sold all over the World, and is every where gaining popular favor. d307-6

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell Gillet's Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by any powder in this or any other market.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

### FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

CALLED.—We had a very pleasant call yesterday from W. C. Fillmore, Esq., the representative of the well known firm of Jones & Langhins, American Iron Works, of Chicago, who is at present in our city on business connected with that firm.

EXCURSION PARTY.—A very pleasant party of excursionists passed over the Utah Central railroad, on Sunday, from Ogden to Kaysville. The company numbered some 120 passengers and was composed of ladies and gentlemen from Ogden, who occupied two first class cars. The train left Ogden at 2.45 p. m. and arrived at Kaysville at 3.30. The trip was much enjoyed by all who took a part in it.

HORNER'S HARVESTER.—Brother John M. Horner, of Mission San Jose, California, has recently invented and patented a machine, called Horner's Harvester, which will cut, thrash, clean and sack, ready for market, fifteen acres of grain per day, and if put to its utmost capacity will do twenty acres per day. It cuts eleven feet wide, and requires three men and twelve horses to run it. Last

summer Mr. Horner cut over two thousand acres of grain with this machine, at a cost per acre of three and a half dollars; with other machines it is said to average five dollars. The harvester is specially adapted for level ground. For particulars as to prices, &c., all interested are referred to the inventor John M. Horner, Mission San Jose, California.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Cheyenne Leader of the 19th inst. contains an account of an accident on the U. P. R. R. near Carbon Station, resulting in the death of two men, named George and James Anderson, employed in constructing snow sheds on the line of the railroad. Last Thursday morning they left their work for the station, for breakfast, and on the way were met by the eastward bound express. A heavy snow storm was raging at the time, which it is supposed prevented them from seeing or hearing the train. One was caught in the driving wheel of the engine and literally torn to pieces, part of his skull and brains being found several feet from the track, the other was caught below the pilot of the engine and similarly ground up. The latter breathed a few times after the train stopped; death in the other case was instantaneous. The bodies will be sent to Chicago, where their friends reside.

### FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

ARTICLES FOUND.—A SPLENDID CHANCE TO RECOVER THEM.—J. H. Harper, of Parowan, writes that on the 22nd of October he found, between Payson and Spanish Fork, a parcel containing six likenesses, two broaches, a pair of scissors, a pair of compasses, a lady's belt and several other little things, which are now in his possession. He generously offers to restore them to the owner if he or she will pay the freight!

SOLOMON AT FAULT AGAIN.—SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Mr. McGowan presented a new-fashioned lamp at the City Hall yesterday evening, for the inspection of his Honor the Mayor and members of the City Council. It has a reservoir for oil above the flame instead of below, as in the common coal oil lamp, and sends out a much brighter flame, resembling a jet of gas. The oil used is considerably cheaper than kerosene, and the burner requires neither wick nor chimney. Another advantage about it is that it is not liable to explode.

VERDICT.—The coroner's jury, in the case of Judge Baldwin and others, killed in the recent terrible accident on the Western Pacific road, in California, returned the following verdict:

"The jury find that the collision was the result of, and was caused by, the ignorance and incompetency of the switchman, Bernard Kane, employed at Simpson's Station, in giving a signal to the officers of the Western Pacific train, indicating that it was 'all right, go ahead.' The jury further find, from the evidence of said Bernard Kane, that he cannot read, and that the officers of the railroad, whose duty it was to instruct said Kane in his duty, were deceived as to his ability to read."

One of the many instances of almost miraculous preservation among the passengers on the trains referred to above, was an old gentleman, who was in the car that was telescoped. He was knocked down flat upon the floor, and the bottom of the intrusive car passed over him. After a long delay in clearing away obstructions, the old gentleman emerged, crawling out upon his hands and knees, with a cane in his hand, and entirely uninjured, with the exception of a slight abrasion of the skin on the back of his hand. After looking around upon the destruction, and the dead and wounded, he said: "I feel as if I ought to be dead; as if I had no right to be alive. It seems as if there was a fate following me; as if there were a man at my back ready to kill me."

The above items are from the Morning Call.

### "SIX MONTHS IN UTAH."

Lecture by Mrs. Augusta N. St. Clair, delivered at the Theatre on Tuesday evening Nov. 23rd, 1869.

The lectures on appearing before the audience was received very cordially. She explained that her lecture had not been specially got up for delivery before the residents of Salt Lake—she had delivered it before the people of Nevada, California, Oregon, and elsewhere; and it was but the out-spoken sentiments she had entertained and still possessed respecting this people. Its production was the result of what she saw and heard during a stay of several months in these valleys. While lecturing

in California, on this subject, she had been charged with promulgating the doctrine of polygamy; and the enemies of the "Mormons" had basely insinuated that she had been bought by Brigham Young. If she had been bought at all, it was with love and kindness. She had always endeavored, while lecturing upon any subject, whether in relation to the "Mormons" or any other people, to speak the truth, even when in so doing she incurred popular odium and displeasure. She had visited this Territory with all honesty and purity of intention, and she calculated to speak of the people of Salt Lake as she saw them. If she saw ought to censure she had censured it, if to praise she had praised it.

The lectures cast some very severe strictures upon that class of persons who have at various times come here, and after partaking of the hospitalities of the people and gaining admittance to their family circles, being everywhere treated with cordiality and respect, have gone to the East or to the West and attempted, by every means in their power, to raise popular prejudice against the "Mormons." But it was gratifying to her to find that there have been honorable exceptions to these. There have been some candid minded, honest, upright men who have dared fearlessly to speak the truth with regard to what they have seen here, not fearing anybody. As for politicians, she thought there was hardly one among them who would dare speak the truth concerning the "Mormons," when such testimony would be in their favor.

Mrs. St. Clair then very poetically described the feelings she entertained as she and her party emerged from the canyon in the Wasatch mountains, and beheld for the first time the valley of the Great Salt Lake, with its wide expanse of table land stretching for miles on every hand, and bounded on all sides by ranges of picturesque mountains; with its famous city reposing quietly in the sunshine. She dwelt at considerable length upon the impressions she received upon visiting the Tabernacle, and while listening to the instructions that were given on the occasion, and spoke of the great influence which President Young possesses over the people, and of the willingness with which his wishes are carried into effect by all classes. This at first appeared very strange and mystical to her; but she was afterwards informed of the reason of it.

The speaker alluded to the domestic relations of different families into whose circles she had been admitted, speaking of the same in a spirit of candor and honesty. As for President Young, he is very abstemious in his habits, never drinking any tea nor coffee, nor having the same on his table, except for the use of strangers when such happen to be present.

She very humorously contrasted the ideas entertained by most Christian professors respecting a future state with the matter-of-fact notions of the "Mormons," who are looking forward to a future, tangible existence as purified and exalted beings, and expecting to enjoy the society of each other in their present family relationship, which to her mind appeared more rational than the notion of sitting on a cloud playing on a harp. In short, she would say she never saw a more cheerful community than the Latter-day Saints, who have been represented as being the most servile, down-trodden beings in creation. She recollected sitting in the Theatre on one occasion, beside one of the "Mormons" most vindictive enemies, an editor, and related a conversation which passed between herself and him, in which he spoke in terms of the highest praise of the women of Utah. This testimony was valuable, coming as it did from one who was engaged in publicly defaming the people; and she remarked that, such a paper as the one he represented were issued in any place in the State, it would be cast to the four winds of Heaven in less than twenty-four hours, and its editor tarred and feathered. So much for the forbearance of the "Mormons."

Speaking of women, she said she had often looked for the woe-begone expression of countenance, and the dejected manner which have often been attributed to the females of Utah; but she had hitherto failed to discover anything of the kind, further than are noticeable in women elsewhere. As for polygamy, although it was contrary to her nature to like it, still she thought its practice much more creditable than the practice of infanticide and all the concomitant evils prevalent in monogamic communities. In commenting upon the industry, sobriety, manners, customs and morals of the people of Utah, she spoke in very warm terms of commendation.

Before concluding her remarks she would say that, though her judgment might err in forming correct ideas of what she had seen, it had always been her endeavor, and she trusted would ever continue to be, to represent things as she found them, notwithstanding that, in so doing, she might

incur the displeasure of a certain class. She would bring her remarks to a close by narrating a little anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Moore, who was strongly opposed to secret societies; but was taken by some of his parishioners to an Odd Fellows' party, and while there was called upon to pray, which he did after this manner: "O, God! if this cause be a good one, bless it; but if it be a bad cause, curse it!" She would conclude by applying these remarks to the Latter-day Saints. If their cause be a good one, the Lord will bless it, if a bad one, His blessing will not attend it.

### FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

ANOTHER LIBEL.—The Boston Daily News, of the 16th inst., says:

"Brigham Young opposes an educated ministry, and therefore preaches once a month himself."

As false as can be. No man is more zealous for the spread of education and intelligence among the masses of the people than he who is thus libeled by the Boston News, and the great labor of his life is to reform, improve, educate and cultivate his people.

DYSPEPSIA.—Is one of the most prevalent, stubborn and insupportable ills of civilized life, although quacks by the dozen are continually advertising cures for it. Its causes are known to nearly everybody; but it is very different so far as cure is concerned. Short of active, and long continued daily exercise in the open air, combined with plain but nourishing food, it is doubtful whether any really permanent cure exists; but where this can not be obtained or indulged in, any means that will alleviate the most distressing symptoms of this complaint and enable those suffering from it to eat what they can enjoy, without fear of consequences would no doubt be a blessing to thousands. Such a remedy is within reach of the people in nearly every portion of this country, and most certainly of those in this Territory.

It is very simple, but very efficacious, as anybody may prove who will take the trouble to try. It is nothing more nor less than the kernels of peachstones. It is very often said that they contain a deal of prussic acid, and it is a deadly poison; but the same objection may be raised with regard to nearly everything taken into the system for its nourishment and support, for if they do not all contain poison they may be used so as to prove injurious instead of beneficial. The same is true of peach pits, but used in reason as a medicine for dyspepsia they are all but a specific or panacea for indigestion.

Let the dyspeptic eat of them at intervals, say from a dozen to twenty per day, and persevere, and he will soon find that he can eat any kind of food in reason without being continually reminded afterwards that he has a stomach. While taking these it will be necessary to eat occasionally of Graham bread to ward off costiveness, which would otherwise be induced by their use.

Here is a sure remedy that costs little or nothing. Try it perseveringly, and we vouch for it; you will be blessed!

DEPARTURE.—We understand that Professor John Tullidge is about leaving this city for his home in Southern Utah. On his way down he will give concerts at American Fork, Springville, Nephi, Fillmore and Minersville.

The Professor's ability as a musician is too well known to need eulogy from us, and we feel assured that in his concerts he will make the most of the talent at his command. He will be assisted by his pupil, Mrs. Oliphant.

Brother Tullidge left the South, a short time since, to follow his profession in an editorial capacity; but events which have recently transpired in this city have induced him to resign the position he occupied, involving, to him, a heavy pecuniary loss. Under these circumstances we bespeak for him the generous support of the public in the settlements where his entertainments will be given.

MESSAGE WAITING FOR HIM.—There is a message at the Deseret Telegraph office for Mark Murphy.

The following is said to be a cure for corns—One teaspoonfull of tar, one of coarse brown sugar, and one of saltpetre. The whole of them to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.

## Died:

Of scarlet fever, in the 12th Ward in this city, November 23rd, 1869, Ellen, daughter of William and Mary Cloggie, aged 3 years, 3 months and 1 days.  
Mill, Star please copy.