

for fifty cents per pound at Cedar Fort and the people want to know how much dirty brown sugar and dead bee juice was used in the manufacture of this pure article. I will answer none, the honey was made by bees in California and extracted from the comb after the old eastern fashion, and it will always taste of the bee bread more or less.

Now for that hive. I never made a hive since I came into the country, for myself or anybody else. The hives that I have, I bought with my bees that came from California. And I say it is a good kind of hive, with movable frame, top box and honey boxes, and why the committee should call mine a box and theirs a hive I do not know. I consider the Kidder hive in the first place too expensive to make; in the next, it is a patented hive, and no man has a right to make or use it without paying six dollars.

I will say I do not make hives for sale. I say to bee-keepers if you wish to save your six dollars, come and examine my hives, and, if they suit, take the dimensions and make your own or get your neighbor to do it, the hive is free, it is not patented. I have no ax to grind. I have no objection to others grinding their axes, but I do not want them to call on me to turn the grindstone.

Yours respectfully,

C. MERKLEY.

ANOTHER JEFFREYS.

OLD IRELAND in a ferment is not a very unusual thing, and in that interesting condition the gem of the ocean is reported to be just now, the immediate cause—electional and judicial. There is still another Jeffreys come to judgment, and this time neither in Britain nor Utah, but in green Erin, the subject and place the Galway elections, the name Mr. Justice Keogh.

It appears that at the election in Galway 2,823 electors voted for Captain Nolan, the home-rule and tenant right candidate, and 658 voted for Captain Trench, the landlord's candidate. Judge Keogh, a Catholic, has decided that Trench has the valid claim to the seat, because the archbishop of Tuam ("John of Tuam"), the bishop of Galway, the bishop of Clonfert and about fifty priests organized themselves to persuade and intimidate the voters to vote for Nolan. A sixty days' trial showed Nolan to be immensely popular, because of his returning lands to evicted families, and that his election was a foregone conclusion, priest or no priest. It is also stated that the evidence showed that the votes given to Trench, excepting those of the landlords, were obtained by direct intimidation on the part of the landlords, who punished by eviction those of their tenants who voted for Nolan. It was also evident that the bishops and priests worked hard for Nolan.

Judge Keogh, having an old grudge against the archbishop, went to work boldly in the vicious Jeffreys style. He unseated Nolan, declared it was perfectly right and proper for the landlords to compel their tenants to vote for the landlords' candidate, as "nothing could be more wholesome than such influence as this." The judge also went into an irrelevant defence of Oliver Cromwell and his policy, and finished off by pouring upon the devoted heads of the archbishop, bishops, and priests, "a torrent of invectives, the like of which has never been heard since the death of Jeffreys" the original, and declaring that he, Judge Keogh, would report the reverend gentlemen to parliament for indictment, trial, and sentence to seven years' penal servitude.

It is sometimes really amusing, or would be if it were not so painfully annoying, to see the strange and irrational antics which some men play when invested with a little brief judicial authority. But in all these cases of rabidity the judicial gentlemen invariably overshoot the mark, and bring down upon themselves eventual discredit, ridicule, and contempt. Mr. Justice Keogh is not an exception to this rule. Even his friends and observing and influential non-Catholics are startled at his reckless manner of administering "justice" in this case. They talk in the following strain—

Keogh has made a fearful mess of it. He has thrown all Ireland into a ferment, and he has forced the government here into a ridiculous dilemma. They will be asked if they will prosecute these priests; if they say yes, they know they never can get a conviction, and that the prosecution will cost them every seat in Ireland; if they say no, they will be accused of knuckling to Cardinal Cullen. As for Galway, Nolan's brother will be at once elected to

the vacant seat, if there is a new election. It is all nonsense to talk about the voters being intimidated to vote for Nolan; they all wanted to vote for him; all that the priests did was to prevent them from being intimidated by the landlords into voting for Trench. Of course, the way in which the priests encouraged and strengthened the voters was wrong; it is wrong to use spiritual means for political ends; but all clergymen do it; there is not a dissenting minister or an Episcopalian clergyman in England who does not do it. Keogh never was fit for a judge. When he was in parliament he made the most impassioned and partisan speeches; he owed his election to the priests; he was the leader of what was called "The Pope's Parliamentary Brass Band," and when he was canvassing for his own election he did things quite as bad as any of which he now accuses the priests. He has got us into a terrible mess by his present passion—for his late judgment is the utterance of a man in a rage and not of a cool judge. He has denounced the whole priesthood of the west of Ireland as conspirators against the purity and freedom of elections; Cardinal Cullen, and the whole priesthood of Ireland have taken up the challenge; in the coming struggle, in which all Ireland will engage, the government must take a side; and it can take neither side without certain loss to itself. Why, in the name of common sense, did not Keogh leave the matter alone?

THE narrow-gauge railroad and railroad plant men have been holding a convention at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, commencing June 19. Although not much has been said of this occasion in the papers, yet the subject which the convention met to consider is one of very great importance to the material interests of the country. There were present at the convention delegates from Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Delaware, Missouri, Kansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Colorado, Arkansas, Mississippi, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Canada, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The following permanent officers were elected—

President: Hon. Erastus Wells.
Vice Presidents: General Wm. Palmer, Col.; L. Smith, Kansas; A. B. Garrison, Missouri; Anthony Steel, Illinois; G. M. Priest, Kentucky; O. F. Prescott, Tennessee; J. E. Gregg, Arkansas; W. C. Falkner, Miss.; B. E. Wells, Alabama; E. Hurlbert, Georgia; P. B. Borst, Virginia; Wm. S. Auchincloss, Delaware; D. E. Small, Pennsylvania; S. N. Keith, Rhode Island; E. Wragge, Toronto, Canada; T. E. Sickles, Nebraska; L. A. Grant, Ia.

Secretaries: L. H. Conn, Missouri; W. C. Richards, Illinois.

The following are the names of the committee to report on the narrow gauge system—
W. H. Greenwood, E. Wragge, T. H. Millington, A. W. Bell, D. E. Small, Wm. L. Auchincloss, E. Hurlbert, Lucien Scott, Chas. H. Howland, W. M. Casson, P. B. Borst.

Col. W. H. Greenwood, general manager of the Denver and Colorado railroad, Mr. Edmund Wragge, of Canada, explained the working of narrow-gauge roads, and other delegates gave the result of their experience.

The report of the Chief engineer of the United States Railway in New Mexico, showing the comparative cost of building roads of the two gauges, was read, which showed the cost of the narrow-gauge to be from 52 to 64 per cent of the broad gauge, though the broad gauge estimates were based on a survey of the whole route, and the narrow of only the heavy work.

Thos. M. Millington, chief engineer of the Memphis and Knoxville R. R., read a paper showing by comparative estimates that the construction of a three feet gauge was 41 per cent less costly than a five feet. He said the narrow-gauge was a necessity of the South, from two to three feet would do, with rails from 18 to 25 pounds, and locomotives from 6 to 8 tons. "The future development of the South depended more upon the adoption, and the successful adoption, of the narrow-gauge than upon any other proposition or subject that has been submitted to us since the war. Then, instead of having an emigration from the South, we would have an immigration of ten thousand a year into the South." But it would not do to build a narrow gauge on broad gauge principles, and load it down with enormous, heavy cars.

Mr. P. B. Borst, of the St. Louis Grand Trunk line, said the Festinlog narrow gauge, Wales, declared a divi-

dend of 50 per cent. in 1871. The St. Louis Trunk line would cost \$12,000 a mile, but three times that if a broad gauge. The cost of running freight on a broad gauge was 1½ cents per ton per mile, while on a narrow gauge it was 1 cent per ton per mile.

The report of the committee on the narrow-gauge will be looked for as an interesting and important document. Forty per cent. is a vast saving to be effected in the construction and working of a railway. With such saving, it ought to be much cheaper to ride than to walk.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To be Awarded by the DESERET AGRICULTURAL and MANUFACTURING SOCIETY, at the Tenth Exhibition in OCTOBER in Salt Lake City, 1872.

[CONCLUDED.]

Class Q.—Painting, Engraving, Telegraphy, &c.

Supervisory Committee:

A. M. MUSSER

Awarding Committee:

B. W. JENNENS, DAVID MCKENZIE, MARK CROXALL, HENRY ECCLES, JAS. A. THOMPSON.

Best group of paintings not less than six	do	envelopes	Dip
Gold Medal	do	pasteboard	Dip
do spec. portrait painting (oil)	Sil Med	do transparent	Dip
do spec. landscape do	Sil Med	do window shade	Dip
do portrait painting (water)	Sil Med	do stone cutting	Dip
do landscape do	Sil Med	do do turning	Dip
do sign painting	Sil Med	do group of photographs (not less than 6)	Dip
do graining do	Sil Med	do spec. view of S. L. City	Dip
do pencil drawing	Dip	do gold watch, Sil Med	Dip
do penmanship	Dip	do silver do	Dip
do sculpture	Dip	do 8 day clock	\$2
do engraving	Dip	do relay magnet and telegraph key	\$10
do printing, Dip	do	do ½ mile telegraph lines	Dip
do book binding	Dip	do spec. picture frame	Dip
do writing paper	Dip	do wood engraving	Dip
do p. loting	Dip	do plated ware	Dip
do wrapping do	Dip	do steel type, Dip	Dip

Class R.—Oils, Paints, &c.

Supervisory Committee:

A. M. MUSSER

Awarding Committee:

WM. PITT, HENRY MAIBEN, WM. W. FOSTER.

Best spec. from 100 gals. unseed oil	do	do from 100 lbs gunpowder	Dip
do 1 gal varnish	Dip	do Life Membership	Dip
do do turpentine	Dip	do Best spec. 5 lbs glue	Dip
do 5 lbs rosin	Dip	do do from 100 lbs starch	Dip
do do lamp-black, Dip	do	do do from 100 lbs soap	Dip
do do yellow ochre, Dip	do	do 10 lbs from 100 lbs of logwood	Dip
do do red do	Dip	do prepared madder	Dip
do do from 100 lbs alum	Dip	do 5 lbs copperas	Dip
do 25 lbs white lead	Dip	do writing ink	Dip
do red lead	Dip	do 1 gross matches	Dip
do litharge	Dip	do school slates	Dip
do refined saleratus	Dip		
do 5 lbs salt-petre, Dip			

Class S.—Hardware, &c.

Supervisory Committee:

GEO. NAYLOR

Awarding Committee:

WM. A. MCMASTER, JOHN CLAYTON, F. F. PEARCE.

Best col. cutlery	Dip	do twine	Dip
do spec. shears	Dip	do cord	Dip
do axes	Dip	do baskets	Dip
do augurs	Dip	do combs	Dip
do door locks, Dip	do	do sand paper	Dip
do shovel and tongs	Dip	do ass'd tinware	Dip
do hand irons	Dip	do cooking stove	Dip
do keg cut nails	Dip	do Best assortment of earthenware	Dip
do 5 lbs nails	Dip		
do 50 yds rope	Dip		

The awards for the second best in the preceding in this class is \$2.
Best 50 pieces china or porcelain ware Gold Medal

2nd do do do do Dip

Class T.—Ladies' Work.

Supervisory Committee:

E. F. SHEETS

Awarding Committee:

ELIZA E. SNOW, Mrs. M. T. SNOOT, Mrs. PHEBE WOODRUFF, Mrs. B. W. SMITH, Mrs. LUCY KIMBALL, (Provo) Mrs. ELIZABETH BARLOW, (Bountiful)

Best col. of useful and ornamental articles produced by any Female Relief Society Sil Med

Best spec. ornamental needle work	\$2	do crochet work	\$3
do Ayrish re do	2	do worked quilt	2
do ottoman cover	2	do patchwork	2
do worked lace—llar	2	do quilt	2
do do cushions	2	do knit work	2
do lace cap	2	do 3 specimens of s r w work	5
do col. artificial flowers	2	do ladies' straw hat	2
do ornamental bas. ket	2	do gent's do	2
do woolen socks	2	do ladies' straw bonnet	2
do cotton do	2	do ass'd straw braid	2
do embroidered shawl	2		

The awards for the second best in this class is \$1

Class P.—Produce.

Supervisory Committee:

JOHN READING

Awarding Committee:

E. D. WOOLLEY, MYRON TANNER, D. R. ALLEN, D. GRENIG, ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Best spec. 100 lbs flour	Dip	made previous to July 1st Dip	
do 50 lbs corn	do	cheese made in 1871	\$5
do 10 lbs butter	do	2 cheeses made in 1872	\$3

The award for the second best in this class is \$2

Applicants for premiums on butter must accompany their samples with a written statement of the time when made, number of cows made from, quantity of salt per pound used, how manufactured, washed or otherwise, and how packed to entitle them to awards by the judges.

Applicants for premiums on cheese must accompany their samples with a written answer to the following questions:

How many cows in your dairy? Do you feed grain or roots? If so, what kind, and when? What is your usual average yield per cow? Into what do you set your night's milk? Do you take off cream in the morning? Do you return cream? If so, when and how? In what manner do you warm milk for the reception of rennet? Do you use a thermometer? To what temperature do you heat milk for the reception of rennet? How do you preserve your rennet? In what do you set your milk? How do you separate whey from curd? What time consumed in scalding process? How do you scald curd? What quantity of salt do you use to ten pounds curd? Do you color your curd? If so, with what and at what stage?

Do you put curd to press cold or hot? What amount of pressure do you apply? How long do you press? What is the average weight of your cheeses? Do you bandage your cheese? If so, when? Where are they kept? What do you apply to the surface in curing? How often do you turn them? What kind of a press do you use? What disposition do you make of your whey? Do you keep a dairy account? What was your average income per cow last year?

Best 10 lbs sugar, Sil Med	do preserved fruit, Dip
2nd do do	do corn Dip
Best 1 gal from 100 gals do	do vegeta
molasses Dip	do bls Dip
do 1 qt from 10 gals do	do meta Dip
wine Dip	do ass'd pickles Dip
do canned fruit	Dip

The award for the second best in the above class is \$2

John Chinaman in San Francisco.

In the business heart of this great city, embracing three or four squares, are the famed quarters of the Celestials. Here, from twenty to thirty thousand Chinamen seethe and vegetate and swarm, in buildings, which from cellar to garret reek with filth, and poison the atmosphere with their rancid odors. If it be a curiosity to see how dirty human beings can be and live, and what they can feed upon without dying, then John's place of abode here is perhaps the greatest curiosity, in its line, in the world. I was told that in one building, and not a large one either, twenty-five hundred of this population lived through the past winter. The buildings are cut up into dens and alleys, and boxes—the cellars, noisome, damp and dark, never cleaned, are full of sawdust, dirty faces, which peer at you as you pass, like spectres. Women, diseased and bleary-eyed, fill the alleys, and men, worn to skeletons by an indulgence in opium, stare at you, with a most unearthly and ba-lisk gaze, which has no more of speculation in it than that of the ghost of Hamlet's father. And yet John is a most industrious busybody! He eats no man's bread for naught—and in his way accumulates all the while. But there is an extreme of degradation in the condition of the Chinese, and which seems to be natural to them, which the very lowest of the white race have never yet found. It is simply horrible—and quite as humiliating as it is horrible. Their food is compounded nastiness, and the very odor emitted from it sickening to a civilized stomach.—*Cor. Montanian.*

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1st, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Seeing my name attached to that anti-State petition, I take this method of informing my friends that I never signed, neither did I authorize any person to sign my name to said petition, as I am not an anti-State man. Most Respectfully,

H. S. McBRIDE.

The Germans are about establishing a newspaper in the interest of labor in New York.