

MARRYING FOR PROFIT.

HERE is an object lesson for men who only think of a wife as a household drudge, and for others who in the struggle for a living forget the cares and duties of the woman of the house and have their minds set upon saving. This is a story told in the Topeka, Kansas, *Capital*, and which may have some application even in Utah:

"A certain farmer, so runs the tale, imagining that he would make money out of it, married him a wife. Then he caused her to do the cooking and the washing for a half-dozen hired hands. he also referred to her the small jobs, like cutting wood, milking the cow, herding the hogs and tending the poultry. This farmer made money. But one of his boys went to Texas and one went to the penitentiary, and his girl ran away with a man who peddled groceries. His useful wife had a front room in the insane asylum, and there is a place prepared for the farmer to which he will shortly go. This story plainly teaches that a farmer should be careful when he gets married."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

A WEEK ago the annual congress of the Scotch-Irish race was opened at Atlanta, Georgia. The first congress of this people was held in Columbia, Tennessee, in May, 1889. The second was held in Pittsburg, the third in Louisville, Kentucky, and the present one is the fourth. At first the membership was only a few hundreds, but now it is swelling into thousands. It embraces many names eminent in politics and literature. Dr. John Hall, the famous preacher of New York, President Patton of Princeton, Prof. Perry of Williams College, and Robert Bonner are members. Eligibility to membership consists in the possession of Scotch-Irish blood. The annual dues are three dollars per member. One of the objects of the society is to issue reports of the proceedings, and other data of a historic character pertaining to the race.

The history of the Scotch-Irish dates back to what is termed in British history the "Plantation of Ulster" under James the First of England. The territory of the O'Neils, O'Donnells and O'Doherty's was confiscated, and in 1609 surveyed for planting Protestant settlements. Colonists from England and Scotland were given lands, and among these a large sprinkling of natives who renounced Romanism was included. Presbyterianism became the established religion. Though Ulster is usually denominated as largely Scotch, owing to these settlements, yet the principal stronghold of the province, named Derry, was purely English. The London guilds owned 210,000 acres, they colonized the territory and gave the county the name Londonderry.

The descendants of these prentice boy colonists fought bravely at the siege of Derry eighty years later, when the Stuart dynasty was absolutely overthrown. Under the Episcopal regime the Presbyterians did not fare so well, and large numbers emigrated to Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and to the Puritan colonies. In the days of the revolution they gave a good account of themselves. Among

their representative men were Patrick Henry, John Paul Jones, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, George Rogers Clark and others. They gave four Presidents, namely: Jackson, Polk, Buchanan and Arthur, and altogether they were an important factor in the development of this Republic.

It is difficult to see what benefits are to arise from societies of this nature. They only tend to create and perpetuate race distinctions, which in the end cannot but be hurtful to true Americanism.

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

Editor Deseret News:

Leaving Overton, Lincoln County, Nevada, on the 23rd inst., to return to St. George, we traveled five miles through heavy sand, when we found ourselves at the lower end of a long, steep and rocky dugway which leads up to the top of the bench or mesa, that extends from this point many miles eastward toward the Beaver Dams Mountains in Utah. The other way it extends from the Clover Mountains on the north to the Rio Virgin on the south, and is badly cut up by washes and gulches. The top of the mesa is very rocky and covered with desert vegetation, including fine specimens of the keg cactus, which in some instances grow in large clusters. One of these which we measured was about twenty feet in circumference, two and a half feet high and consisted of no less than fifty-seven keg shaped cactuses, each of which was about the size of the hub of the wheel of a common farm wagon. One of the brethren suggested that it would be a fine specimen to send to the World's Fair at Chicago. So it would, and could the State of Nevada be induced to bear the expense of shipping it thither, it would, perhaps, assist materially toward raising the "fame" of the State, as to the "excellences of its natural productions." It surely would be a curiosity and an object of great interest in any world's fair; it ought, however, to be labeled "hands off," for it would be an exceedingly prickly object to handle.

After traveling about ten miles over the mesa we found ourselves on the edge of that part of the same which overlooks the Rio Virgin, and on the top of the famous bluff known to travelers in this part of the country as "Big Virgin Hill." There is another road which leads down a wash to the east and which more timid teamsters prefer, although it is several miles further; but as none of our little party were inclined to show the white feather, we of course braved the dangers of the "Big Virgin," the most featured of which is a nearly perpendicular ledge of rocks extending across the road, showing a bold front nearly three feet high. In driving over this rock with "all brakes" on and two men standing on the hind wheels, one of the horses hesitated about going down so steep a place, and finally concluded he would rather not. Consequently, he braced himself on his hind legs, and with all the strength he could muster in his rather stooping condition pushed back until his feet slipped from under him, causing him to keel over backwards, and the next position

he found himself in was lying in the crag of the rock on his back kicking the air with all four. By loosening the tugs and all the straps and buckles which fastened them to the wagon and his mate, we succeeded in getting him on his feet again, and by hitching to the end of the tongue we got down without further accident, but all except the driver now thought prudence the best part of valor, and consequently walked down the other part of the hill.

Continuing the journey up the river, which we crossed seven times, we arrived at Bunkerville in the dusk of the evening, just as the clouds opened their batteries and the villagers their umbrellas. But notwithstanding the storm the good people of Bunkerville turned out to listen to a discourse on the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

The next day, in company with President Erasmus B. Snow, I crossed the Rio Virgin thirteen times in traveling a distance of fifteen miles to Beaver Dam, where we held an interesting meeting in the evening. The following day we traveled thirty miles to Price, where another meeting was held.

Price ward consists of two small hamlets, namely Price, situated on the southeast bank of the Rio Virgin, five miles southwest of St. George, and Bloomington, lying on the opposite side of the river, the channel of which at this point is about two hundred yards wide. Price lies a short distance below the point where Elder Joseph Horn and his company of cotton growers located in 1858, but the present hamlet only dates back to 1874, and is at present occupied by eight families. Bloomington has five families, and the whole ward has a membership of sixty-four souls, or thirteen families. Nephi R. Fawcett is the Bishop of the ward. Samuel Miles, of Mormon Battalion fame, is the ward clerk, and deserves special mention for his diligence in keeping his books in good order, and for recording important events as they have transpired in the ward from time to time.

ANDREW JENSON.

PRICE, Washington Co., Utah,
March 26, 1892.

If a tablespoonful of kerosene is put into a quart of tepid water, and this used in washing windows and mirrors, instead of pure water, there will remain upon the cleansed surface a polish no amount of mere friction can give.

A new voting machine was used in St. ckport, N. Y., last week. By the workings of the machine it is absolutely impossible to vote twice or fraudulently. The button opposite any candidate's name being pushed in it is at once locked, as are the buttons of the other candidates for the same office, only the button pushed registering. The closing of the exit door unlocks the buttons, and the booth is ready for the admission of another voter. After closing the polls only ten minutes were required to open the back of the machine, announce the result, and register the total number of votes for each of the sixty-four candidates.