

science little understood even among those who consider themselves expert housekeepers and ladies of ample means.

The school has demonstrated that there is a great surplus of work for skillful workers. It is certainly a great institution, and worthy of the attention and emulation of philanthropists in many other cities.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TABLE LANDS.

SURGEON B. E. FRYER, U. S. A., contributed a paper on the "Influence of the Table Lands of the Rocky Mountain Region on Health," to the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, in Philadelphia. His observations referred specially to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and altitudes ranging from 1,500 to 7,000 feet above sea-level. He says that "observations in Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico lead to the conclusion that there is probably no region on the earth more free from active causes of disease than this high plateau, and none where people, under ordinary hygienic care, present such a healthy appearance and vigorous constitution. The rich glow of the complexion of those who have lived long in this region is in marked contrast to the appearance of new-comers from the East."

Mr. Fryer states that no intermittent or remittent fevers are ever observed, that typhoid fever is very rare, that solar exhaustion seldom occurs, that no case of phthisis pulmonalis has been observed which originated in this region, that the rarity of consumption is remarkable, and that ordinary scrofulous troubles are unknown. He continues—

"There are, however, some diseases prevalent which are difficult to account for. Erysipelas occurs idiopathically quite frequently. Inflammations of the lungs, contrary to the prevalent opinion, are not infrequent, but occur oftenest in the higher altitudes. Pleuritis do not bear the relative frequency to pneumonias observable in the East. Asthmatic difficulties are rarely found among old residents. It is difficult to frame a satisfactory hypothesis as to the cause of the frequent lung inflammations. Probably the increased action of the lungs and the evaporation from their air-cells have much to do with it. Hemorrhages after labor are frequent, and abortions, miscarriages, menorrhagic disorders are reported as common. Rheumatism, both acute and chronic, is much more common than on the Atlantic seaboard, and is difficult to explain. It is an error to suppose that all portions of this plateau are suitable for persons affected with pulmonary complaints in any and all of their stages. Many consumptives going there are not improved. They find it difficult to take a proper amount of exercise on account of the increased difficulty in breathing. All consumptives should on this account be excluded from the higher altitudes. Probably an elevation of about 4,000 feet above the sea is as far as they should go. The same portion of the plateau adapted for phthisis patients will answer for those who have chronic laryngeal and bronchial inflammations. Organic heart difficulties should not be sent here. In such affections as dyspepsia beneficial results may be looked for.

"The higher altitudes of this region do not injuriously affect healthy persons, but only give them added vigor. The few causes for disease existing there may be avoided with ordinary care. At altitudes not greater than 3,000 or 4,000 feet, we have a climate well adapted to the residents of phthisis patients and for those affected with bronchial disease, but the former class should be sent there only in the earlier stages of their complaints."

FOND OF MATRIMONY.—Says the Norfolk, Va., *Landmark*, of Nov. 24—

"A gentleman residing on Sewell's Point, who has been the husband of seven wives and the father of twenty-seven children, made

application at the office of the clerk of the corporation court in this city, Saturday, for a marriage license, he having decided to take unto himself another wife. This is an uncontroverted argument in favor of matrimonial bliss, and the happy man who is now enjoying his eighth honeymoon should be granted a pension from the State."

Certainly. That would be far more sensible than the efforts of the carpetbaggers here, who think married people ought to be harassed, persecuted, prosecuted, convicted and condemned to fine and imprisonment.

TRADE VIOLENCES.

A GREAT deal has been said about outrages in the South, probably much of it altogether sensational, like certain "Mormon-eating" reports from this Territory—gotten up by rascally carpetbaggers for political effect. There is one section of the country, neither in the South nor in Utah, but in the north, in the Pennsylvania mining regions, where outrageous crimes by "Molly Maguires" and others are scandalously and acknowledgedly rife, and where in some places women are not safe on the streets from the excited and wanton passions of base and brutal men. The condition there, according to all reports, exceeds anything in the South for lawless violence. The *New York Republic* says—

"Probably nothing of graver import in connection with the industries of this country has ever been presented than that conveyed by the news from the Pennsylvania coal mines. Eight thousand workmen, with their families on their hands, have voluntarily thrown themselves out of employment by refusing to accept the wages tendered by their employers. Moreover, they will not permit others, anxious to earn an honest livelihood, to work at the wages proffered. The indignity and violence offered these non-union men exceeds anything we have heretofore heard of. No man's life is safe in those sections where the miners have struck for higher wages should he attempt to work against the orders of the Miners' Union. The position of affairs is disgraceful in the extreme. These outrages against law and order should not be permitted. Probably the employers of the mines are not blameless, but disregard of the laws of life and property cannot be countenanced."

A GOOD SPEECH.

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Society of Delaware, Senator Bayard delivered a very sensible address, in which he referred to the general ignorance of farming among farmers. He said "If we except the task of legislation, no other occupation in our country is so frequently entered upon by persons deficient in the necessary information as agriculture." He referred to farmer boys leaving the country for the feverish life of large cities, the necessity and advantage of breeding good farm stock, the true ideas of chivalry, the treatment of horses with rigid economy in the purchase and use of whips, and the improvement of farm houses. He deprecated inordinate party spirit and partisan dissensions and concluded—

"I am an earnest believer in the duty of every American citizen to take an interest in the political affairs of his country, and yet I can well see the need of self-watchfulness lest party feelings destroy our sympathies with worthy men whose conscience leads them into paths of opinion widely different from our own. Therefore, if this Association shall bring the hands of party opponents to meet even for a single day in friendly clasp, shall cause exchanges of kindly greeting, and a cessation of the bitter feelings engendered by political opposition, that alone will make it well worthy of your support."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 8.

Great Western Railroad.—Track-laying on this line is being pushed ahead vigorously. This evening about nine miles of the road will be completed. Probably the first point of the mountain will be reached by next Saturday night.

Not Gone.—Only one of the missionaries for Europe, mentioned in yesterday's News, started this morning, Elder George L. Farrell, who will stay over a day at Council Bluffs, where he will be joined by the other three brethren, who will leave to-morrow morning.

Shedding the Walls.—The mason work on the Temple having been completed for the season, the walls are being shedded over with temporary roofing, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. During the season 38,340 cubic feet have been laid.

Now is the Time.—Now is the proper time to attend to the fixing up of water ditches. All obstructions should be removed from the seeps, for if this be not done the water will flow upon the streets and freeze over, which is considerable of a nuisance, and exists to some extent now.

An Excellent Picture.—A very fine oil painting of Sentinel Rock, Yosemite Valley, by Mr. Geo. M. Ottinger, has been exhibited in the Eagle Emporium window for several days. It is a very beautiful landscape, well executed, and will be the first prize at Savage's Art Union drawing, which will come off on the 18th inst.

The picture is valued at \$50, which, according to our judgment of its merits, is quite low enough.

Huge.—Yesterday Brother Thomas E. Jeremy, Sen., of the 16th Ward, brought to this office a couple of specimens of cabbage, showing what he can do in the raising of that product. The two combined weighed 41 pounds, one being 20 and the other 21. It is of the variety called the Marblehead Mammoth. He purchased the seed last Spring from Mr. James H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass. The two specimens were small compared with some others of the same kind raised by Brother Jeremy. He informs us that he buried one for seed which weighed, including the root, a little rising of 40 pounds.

Distinguished Author.—Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the distinguished English author, has been in this City for several days, staying at the Townsend House. Many of our readers are familiar with the works of this gentleman, in which he has displayed great intellectual penetration and research. He is looking around with his habitual keenness of observation, noting everything he deems worthy of interest, with a view, we believe, of incorporating the results of his visit in a prospective work, which will probably be one of much interest, judging from the spirit of fairness and justice in which his former book on Utah matters, as well as his other works, was written.

A Smash Up.—This forenoon a man was driving a one-horse wagon up East Temple street, when the animal commenced to cut up in a most interesting manner, terminating its operations by "bucking" like fury. It got on the sidewalk at the Exchange Buildings corner, where the wagon was jammed against a post. Here a signboard was dashed into pieces suitable for kindling wood, the wagon was badly broken up, and the horse freed itself from it. Several bystanders seized hold of the animal, and it kept them dancing around in a lively manner for several minutes, to the amusement of a numerous crowd of spectators. We understand that the rig belonged to a person named Ketchum.

Book of Mormon.—Nothing more clearly indicates the increased interest in "Mormonism" among the thoughtful portion of the transient and resident community of this Territory than the continued and constantly increasing demand for the Book of Mormon, translated by the Prophet Joseph Smith from the plates revealed to him by the angel. To meet this demand we have just published a new, neat and cheap edition of this, the most remarkable literary production of modern times, which is now for sale at this office. It is bound in English Im., a strong and useful style of binding, with embossed

sides and back, and is sold at one dollar and fifty cents per copy. We shall hereafter endeavor to keep the Book of Mormon constantly in stock, so that all orders, whether by mail or otherwise, can be promptly filled.

Home Made Brooms.—There is an old gentleman in the 2nd Ward, named Abraham Hays, who has been engaged in the manufacture of brooms for the last eighteen years, which he sells at 40 cents apiece. With the exception of a little paint on the handles, they are equal in appearance to the generality of those imported, and are more substantial. The old gentleman says if he had machinery, instead of having to do all the work by hand, that he could retail them at 30 cents each. He finds great difficulty in disposing of them to the stores. If some of the storekeepers would patronize Brother Hays, who is respectable but not ever well off, they would be doing a good action that would not cost them anything, because if his wares were placed in the stores, ticketed "home made," they would probably sell well.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

During November, 1874.

UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material	72	1150
Crude Bullion	60	
Coal	5542	1870
Coke	1517	555
Charcoal	557	1739
Fire Clay	20	
Hay	34	1690
Iron Ore	135	1650
Lumber	822	500
Live Stock	20	
Merchandise	1228	1387
Machinery	9	1960
Ore	111	1309
Produce	553	1624
Railroad Material	913	920
Sundries	49	85
Wool	137	1640
Wagons	44	1330
Total	11832	1450

OUTWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material	25	1000
Crude Bullion	1070	
Lead	468	525
Live Stock	11	1500
Merchandise	145	1519
Ore	494	972
Produce	60	450
Peaches	188	1689
Sundries	23	1669
Wool and Hides	77	1346
Total, outward	2556	400
" inward	11832	1450
Grand Total for the month	14388	1850

UTAH SOUTHERN.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion	911	1302
Coke	40	
Charcoal	100	
Coal	20	
Iron Ore	120	
Lead	457	1526
Lumber	32	
Merchandise	43	1794
Ore	815	1799
Produce	92	68
Pig Iron	160	
Rock	112	
Slag	10	
Sundries	10	
Total	2045	484

OUTWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material	94	350
Crude Bullion	61	80
Coal	1434	1900
Coke	1438	450
Charcoal	507	1000
Hay	50	
Iron Ore and Lime Rock	407	1300
Lumber	171	685
Merchandise	280	880
Machinery	14	100
Ore	151	460
Produce	46	500
Railroad Material	230	1000
Wagons	16	1300
Total, outward	5053	1965
" inward	2045	484
Total traffic for the month	7099	449

To BISHOPS AND OTHERS. — For the benefit of those who desire a complete and faithful record of their families, when born, blessed, confirmed, etc., in their respective wards, and with a view of securing uniformity of information under suitable headings, a Bishop's Record has been carefully compiled by the authority and sanction of the bishops and the leading men in Israel, and, as such, is recommended, hoping the bishops and brethren of wards will avail themselves of a correct record that may be handed down to posterity.

Respectfully yours,

EDWD. HUNTER,
L. W. HARDY,
J. C. LITTLE.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood.



THIS compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Sillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It

purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance in the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Boils, Tumors, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been found so effective or desirable. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sold at the Z. C. M. Institution.

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J. C. LITTLE.