

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The manipulation of glass has come to be one of the fine arts. A glass spinner of Vienna offers for human wear glass muffs, white and curly; glass hats, feathers, cuffs, collars, veils, and dresses for ladies; glass carpets and wool, hardly to be distinguished from the real.

A new bone disease has broken out in Kentucky. Many prominent stock men in Harrison County have lost valuable animals, and the veterinary surgeons are puzzled what to do. It commences like the distemper, then attacks the kidneys and bowels and becomes very fatal.

Glycerine is an excellent remedy for chapped hands, and for other cutaneous affections. But it should not be applied as is frequently done in an undiluted state. One of its remarkable properties is its power to absorb moisture, and hence its irritating effect upon the skin. About three fluid ounces of water to one of glycerine will form a mixture which neither attracts moisture nor evaporates, the weight scarcely varying from week to week, either in one direction or the other.

It is seldom that a deadly weapon pointed "in fun" acts in anything like a sensible manner. But a few days ago a gun did the correct thing at Evansville, Indiana. John Wiesel, a young man aged 19, and old enough to know better, while frightening children with a loaded gun, fell and the gun was discharged into his forehead, killing him instantly. If this new departure in the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" business should be repeated a few times, perhaps those exorbitantly funny folks whose wit consists in scolding timid people, would turn their attention to some other branch of humorous art. If not, their number would grow small by degrees and beautifully less, which would be of some comfort to the community.

Travelers across the plains have often wondered how the interesting little rodent, called the prairie dog, manages to obtain water, in the desert spots where the colonies of these burrowing creatures are established. Mr. F. Leach, formerly of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of experience, asserts that the dogs dig their own wells, each village having one of a concealed opening. It matters not how far down the water may be, the dogs will keep on until they reach it. He knows of one such well, 200 feet deep, and having a circular staircase leading down to the water. Every time a dog wants a drink, he descends this staircase, which, considering the distance, is no mean task. In digging for water the animals display as much pluck as in resisting the efforts of settlers to expel them from the land of their progenitors.

SCIENCE OR SPECULATION?

It is a conspicuous fact that most of the favorable notices published of the Edison electric light, contain some allusion to the depreciation of gas stocks as a consequence of its alleged success. Of course the utilization of the new light for ordinary purposes would naturally result in a depreciation of the gas interest. But this point is so frequently put forth in connection with the Edison notices, that one cannot help thinking there may be some hidden purpose in this persistent association of ideas.

It really looks as though a scheme was in operation to "bear" the gas market in the interest of speculation; to induce holders of gas stocks to unload for the benefit of the "bears," who, when the excitement passes, will reap large profits from the consequent rebound in the market.

We have no doubt that in time the electric light will be brought into general use. But in spite of the glowing accounts of its exhibition at Menlo park, we have not yet been able to discover its practical application to general use by ordinary management. While experts are needed for its successful manipulation, it will not become a popular illuminator. It may be utilized for lighting up certain localities in large cities, as at the Thames Embankment in London, but for common street lamps, and household purposes, gas still holds its own as a cheap, safe, steady and simply-controlled agent of light.

The London Daily News of the 17th ult., records the successful lighting of the Victoria station of the Metropolitan Railway, by the electric light at a distance of a mile and a half from the generator. This is a step in advance for this light, because it was supposed not long ago, that the steam power necessary to produce it at long distances would be so great as to become too costly. It was also said that each light of the size of those used at the Thames Embankment would require one-horse power. But the same engine used at the embankment generates the current that lights the Victoria Station, and twenty-horse power suffices for sixty lights.

We referred a short time ago to the lighting of the reading room of the British Museum by this means. It now appears that the light lacks steadiness, and does not glow with uniformity. However, if Edison's discovery of an unconsumable substance for this purpose stands the test of time and use, this difficulty may be overcome.

France has made many experiments with the electric light which have been pronounced successful, but we notice that in spite of all the boasts of the triumph of the new illuminator, the Paris civic authorities have made arrange-

ments for the improvement and extension of its gas-lighting system, at an increased expenditure of about \$120,000. This does not look as though they were very profoundly impressed with the probability of the fading away of the old light before the power and cheapness of the new.

We believe there is something in the electric illuminator, and look for its triumph over all existing obstacles. But at present we are inclined to think that speculation is at work, and making a financial stroke more productive than the engine which generates the electric field, and that the money "sharpers" will reap greater profits than the scientific experts, unless some of the latter are "standing in" with them on dividends.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, there will be, according to astronomical calculations, a total eclipse of the sun. This event, which in former ages was the occasion of much terror, and was regarded as a portent of earthly disasters, is now viewed in the light of science, and the simplest peasant in the civilized world is able to look upon the phenomenon without dread, and to understand in some remote degree the cause of this darkening of the light of day.

The path of the penumbra, by which the shadow of the moon upon the sun is denominated, will be from west to east across the Pacific Ocean, its southern limit being 27 degrees south latitude, and its northern at Behring Straits. The course of the central eclipse will be past a point about three miles south of this city, and over the Union Pacific from Weber to Bryan, the width of the path of totality being a little over 30 miles, and its duration a trifle more than half a minute.

For the purpose of avoiding atmospheric disturbances, the Pacific Coast Survey party will take their observations in the Santa Lucia Mountains, 35 miles south-east from Point Pinos and about 5,000 feet above the sea level. It is to be hoped that the sky will be cleared of the clouds which now obscure it, and that a good view of the eclipse may be obtained. Look out for it about 3 o'clock p.m.

A HOME PRODUCT.

THE OMAHA BEE SAYS:

"There are two broom factories in Omaha, which have together made about \$2,500 brooms during the past year."

We take pleasure in adding that one Utah broom factory alone, that of Mr. H. B. Scoville, in Ogden, turned out 38,000 brooms during the past year, and has a capacity for double that number. There is one thing connected with this industry which is not quite so pleasing; that is, that a large quantity of broom corn has still to be imported. Last year the home broom crop purchased by Mr. Scoville was twice as great as that of the year before, but he had to obtain considerable from the States.

Farmers would do well to consider the fact that there is a ready market for this product every year. Utah should not import a single broom nor a bundle of broom corn. We can raise the material and manufacture it in sufficient quantities at least to supply the home market, and produce as good an article as can be made anywhere. Care should be taken not to plant broom corn in the vicinity of sugar cane, but spots should be selected suitable for its cultivation and at sufficient distance not to cause a mixture of the seed when maturing. Let us cease buying from abroad either the brooms in common use or the "corn" from which they are manufactured.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Money's Savings.

New York, 10.—At the green-back convention in Washington yesterday, Kearney said: "The republican party, as run by national banks directors, iron-hoofed soundbells shod in hell, and the democratic party by the tools. These thieves and vagabonds, like other highwaymen, meet by the midnight lamp and divide the spoils. You, the millions and millions of heads of society have been led like cattle to the slaughterhouse to vote for your own destruction. I believe in plain language and if any of you don't like it you may do the next best thing. I believe in sending the national banks and their directors to the lowest regions of hell, and the American people had any courage they would hang John Sherman."

Rev. De La Martyr, in ministerial garb, then read a call for the national convention, to be held in Chicago, June 9th.

A delegate then moved to condemn the national authorities for not enforcing the eight hour law. "Let us all vote for that," cried Kearney; "the crawling, creeping serpents will come to us by and by for relief." The motion was adopted.

After the meeting adjourned, Kearney made another speech, beginning by announcing his readiness to lead a gang of men to Maine to oppose any troops which might be sent there. In the course of his tirade he advocated lynching law, freely used his thread-bare adjectives, and denounced John Sherman as a "dead man" who would steal the coppers off a dead man's eyes and then kick the corpse because they were not alive. "Fill my belly with potatoes," said he, "and I am a man. Give me a dollar based on a potato or cabbage that will sustain life, and not a bit of gold to stick in a woman's ears or a man's tooth." At the close he dealt with the Chinese question and the provisions in relation to it in the new constitution of California. "If the United States meddles with that constitution," he cried, "we will let the Chinese in and form a solid West, and with a solid South, we will whip the devil out of New England."

The Pennsylvania Governor suffered a Times' dispatch from Wilkes-Barre says: Great indignation prevails here because Mr. Hoyt yesterday telegraphed to Stanley Woodward, who is a democrat, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, in preference to Senator

Payne, who is a stanch, honorable and consistent republican, who was also an applicant for the position made vacant by Judge Harding's resignation. At Kingston, the late home of Gov. Hoyt, the feeling is intense against the latter, who is in procession to his headquarters and tore down a large transparency that adorned the front of the building, because it bore the Governor's picture, and trampled it in the mud, amid cries of derision and disgust. When one of the officers of the club was requested to decide, he replied that they no longer recognized Hoyt as a republican governor; they are anxious he should resign, since he has passed his petitions for democracy. The Hoyt club of Kingston is the first that was organized in this State for the gubernatorial campaign, and is composed of wealthy and prominent republicans.

The only reason assigned for the Governor's appointment of Colonel Woodward to the judiciary is the fact that they have been bosom friends from boyhood, although opposed in politics. When Hoyt was nominated for governor, Woodward was the first to cause a petition for his removal to be circulated, for which he suffered ostracism at the hands of his party. Indignant republicans will have a formal meeting to-day to denounce the Governor's action in ignoring his party's claims for a personal friend.

Count Johannes Read wanted. The Herald says: Superintendent Palmer, of the Maple Grove Cemetery, where the body of Count Johannes is buried, received information on Wednesday that \$500 had been offered for the head and brain of the Count, and that an attempt was to be made to steal the body some night during the week. On that night Palmer and one of his laborers kept watch, and three men were detected in the cemetery in a secluded part, evidently waiting for a favorable opportunity to begin the work of exhumation, which would not have required more than two hours' time. The men went out of the cemetery and down the railroad track as Palmer and his assistant approached their hiding place. On Thursday five men visited the cemetery during the day, and paid particular attention to that part of the grounds in which the late Count's grave is located, and that night Palmer kept four men on guard.

A Queenstown dispatch says: The crew of the ship *Comet*, Capt. Verde, Capt. Howell, of San Francisco, for this port, have mutilated. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders.

Help for the Irish.

Parnell started a subscription list for the poor of Ireland, on the O'Connell and Stock Exchanges, yesterday, and spoke at the Academy of Music last night, to a large audience. He said: They simply wanted help so as to keep their poor people from being starved to death in one way or another the Irish people would insist on having the land of Ireland for themselves. In conclusion he said he felt confident the time was very near at hand when they would strike a fatal blow to the land system of Ireland. John Dillon also spoke at length of the unfortunate people of Ireland.

At the conclusion of Dillon's speech Henry War Beecher was introduced. He said he could not allow this opportunity to go by without saying something for the unfortunate people who were in distress while there were people in America to raise substance enough for Ireland and all other countries. Some said that we must stop dealing with charity, but the man who said that is no man. Men who till the land should be the owners of it and where they were not the land owners were holding them by their throats.

Father Eickley followed Beecher, and at the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned.

Parnell has issued an address to the people of America, asking for contributions to alleviate distress in Ireland, and stating that all subscriptions collected for relief purposes may be forwarded to the treasurer, Messrs. Morton & Co., of this city, who will forward the money to the treasurer of the National Land League of Ireland.

Insurance Company Matters.

WHEELING, W. Va., 10.—Kanawha Valley miners are in a state of bordering on insurrection. The miners have been called out to preserve order.

Sheron Will Get Paid.

CHICAGO, 10.—The Journal's Washington special says: There is no truth in the report that the Secretary of the Senate has refused to pay Senator Sheron his salary during the time of his absence from the capitol, and has submitted the question to the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision. The question has not been raised, and is not likely to be. The salaries of senators are paid upon certificates of the Vice President, whose approval is final, and the Secretary of the Senate has nothing to do with the matter except pay over the money.

The Present Situation.

AUGUSTA, 9.—There is talk to-night of a compromise suggested by the federalists, who are no longer so compactly united than ever. Their conference meeting, this afternoon, was a success, with a determination to stand together and not suffer the least break in their lines. The policy they have adopted is perfectly successful. The more important in favor of taking possession of the State House at once by force of arms. This does not meet with any favor from the leaders. The leading men of both parties remain in the city for the present.

A letter has been received by a fusionist from A. P. Gould, the substance is as follows: "Say to all, that in my opinion a governor and council should be chosen before action is taken on filling any vacancy. I also think the opinion of the judges should be ascertained. We must hold the State government at all events, if it can possibly be done fairly. Let not a republican be seated in either house if he can be excluded upon legal grounds."

Later from Maine.

BOSTON, 10.—An Atlantic special to the Journal says: In the House, when called to order, there were but 64 men in their seats, the republicans being all absent. Visitors were admitted by ticket from Gen. Chamberlain's office. At 20 minutes past 9, the House adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. The Senate adjourned at 11 until Monday.

A resolve was passed providing for a committee on State valuation. Mr. Lock objected to such appointment when the cities were not represented. There was said to be some 100 stand of arms concealed in a large storage room connected with the State Library and a guard of some 5 to 10 men armed with revolvers to guard over them. Mayor Nichols objects to such men remaining around in such a manner while the police force is on duty, and is in consultation with Gen. Chamberlain in regard to their removal.

Stayer's Lecture.—The "Pyramids of Power" will be delivered in the 20th Ward Meeting-house, Tuesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

Correspondence.

Legislation.
SALT LAKE CITY,
January 9, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

In your excellent leader yesterday, under the heading "Practical Exposure," you present us with facts and figures that will be found astonishingly interesting to the general public. The lottery law, and the general advertisement in the leading and best newspapers of the day, have a large field in which they roam at large in transmuting their nefarious "business."

Their fulsome agents by railways and their lying circulars by mails, find their way into every town and hamlet in the United States, but their cunningly worded advertisements in respectable journals are fraught with the most mischief in duping an unsuspecting citizen. The government has very prudently, being solicitous for the welfare of the people, suppressed their trading through the post office; will the newspapers suppress their advertisements?

Without doubt the ill-gotten gold of these swindling "firms" finds its way west, where it is placed before the unwary eye to "loan" at "three" and "five per cent. per month." The first operations in its evil tendencies are nothing to compare with the ruin of the financial demoralization produced and ruin effected in ordinary society. The glittering bait lures, the victim ensnared becomes in nine cases out of ten, insolvent. The farm, the house and the corner lot on which it stands, silently and surely becomes the property of another, with still more money to loan, and so the "fraud" continues to advance, rich and arrogant, while poor, despoiled honesty retires abashed, hiding its head in shame. "A fool for his wisdom." Not the least doubt of it, but was our neighbor properly warned of the depth of the pit into which he has unfortunately fallen?

There is a moral power emanating from legislation, good or bad. If law will not suppress crime, it will most assuredly intimidate the law-abiding, and often prompts him from the commission of sin. Give us good laws! "When the wicked rule, the people mourn." It is a sad sight to see a nation exalt a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.

"For the love of money is the root of all evil." A very high rate of interest will vitiate the money market. If the "legal rate of interest" is five per cent. per annum, the avaricious money lender will demand 10 or 15 per cent. per annum in "private arrangements." If the legal rate of interest is placed by law at 10 per cent. per annum, then the agent with "money to loan" will ask 20 or 30 per cent. per annum. Here we have brought to view the moral power of legislation. Such high rates of interest prevent the efforts of honest, needy men who wish to build up and improve property, and it will deplete or ruin nine-tenths of those who venture to enter "speculation." In order to obtain money with which to speculate, let the motive be ever so pure and the prospect ever so bright.

This price has been a prolific source of trouble and discontent and suffering in our community. Much valuable property has been changed hands, and has gone to the original owners, and the evil is increasing. Business in this line is transacted with the view of obtaining real estate and good buildings at a nominal price, for less than one-half its proper value, by those having "money to loan." Let us have a stable money market. Our Legislature will perhaps give this subject their attention. Would not a legal rate of interest of six or seven per cent. per annum be in legal keeping with the time?

Yours very truly,

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ST. GEORGE, Jan. 3d, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

This winter is the coldest known for many years in this place. We have had fine rains, and now the ground is covered with snow that has been lying for several days, something rather unusual for the "sunny south." This is encouraging to farmers, as we hear that the snow is very late in the Wasatch Valley mountains, giving promise of plenty of water next summer.

Presidents Snow, McAllister, Jones, and Elden J. Gates, R. Bentley, and A. B. Whitcomb, recently paid a visit to the river settlements, holding meetings in Tooe Valley, Virgin City, Leeds, Rockville, Dunsmuir, Retreat and Harrisburg. The meetings were well attended and the preaching was of a practical and encouraging character, and as far as your correspondent was able to judge, directed by the Spirit of the Lord.

Bishop Smith, of Rockville, buried his wife the day we arrived there, and the day following, (Sunday) President Snow delivered a discourse on death and the resurrection, one of the most instructive sermons I ever listened to.

A Mutual Improvement Association and Sunday School were organized at Dunsmuir's Retreat, by Presidents McAllister, Jones and Assistant Stake Superintendent A. B. Whitcomb, attending the trip as a whole, I think much good was accomplished, and all returned home satisfied with the trip.

Most of the Sunday Schools in this State are doing well, a lively interest being taken in them by the young especially, and assisted by many of the older brethren.

The Mutual (Young Men's) Improvement Association of the State are doing tolerably well, though there is great room for improvement. The State President of both Sunday Schools and Improvement Associations has a good, faithful, efficient help in Assistant A. B. Whitcomb, who is always on hand to fulfill his duties towards the associations.

A leap year ball was held in the Gardener's Club Hall, New Year's night, which passed off in a very agreeable manner. Among the guests we observed President Snow and Presidents McAllister and Eyring. "Kidding the light and the dark," the "dances" did not seem backward in leading the "sterner sex" to the enjoyment of the dance, and all passed off in the language of our countrymen, "decently."

Not much business going on at present. Some of our freighters are hauling ore at the Reef, at "bed-rock" prices, and this bad weather no doubt will be very bad for them. The co-op. store recently declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the last six months, which is very good considering the opposition stores are running in this place at present.

The work in the Temple for the living and the dead still continues, and many of the workers of the workers, some of whom have worked there from the time it first opened, without receiving any compensation whatever. Such persons are worthy of approbation, in this selfish age.

The health of the people is generally good.

Health of the people is generally good.

GIRL WANTED.
To do general housework. Apply with references to Mrs. H. P. Kline, 415 1/2 W. 1st ward.

WANTED.
Two girls, a good housekeeper, and a nurse. References desired. Apply to Mrs. F. L. Williams at residence, 304 West Salt Lake City.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of Zion's Central Board of Trade, at President John Taylor's Office, Salt Lake City, on Monday, January 12, 1880, at 11 a.m. T. G. WILSON, Secretary.

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A Noble Remedy: near Half a Century.

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IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and natural beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. DANDRUFF is quickly and permanently removed.

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