

breadth there is not the comfort and satisfaction to the traveler which is to be had all along this barren country, and in among the mountains of Colorado and Nevada.

The only solution of the difference between this stubborn clime and the flowery fields of Texas, seems to lie in the fact that here all the energies of the human will have to be put in action to live; while there life is a comparatively indolent dream, which is degenerating.

It is far better to work and make the desert bloom, than to imbibe the sweet poison of inertia in a sunny favored clime; better the wear and tear of high enterprise, with blood and brain circulating, than the stagnation of energy which comes of "living upon the roses and lying in the lilies of life."

Looseness and licentiousness are not as rampant in the faster towns as when the country was newer, save perhaps at Salt Lake City, where they are more apparent from contrast. Six years ago there was not a drinking saloon nor a gambling hell, nor a house of prostitution in Salt Lake City; whereas now those marks of progress are flourishing as a deadly Upas tree, which is rather a comment on Christian civilization. Six years ago Salt Lake City was as a palm to a song of riot, in outward appearance, compared with its present aspect.

In conclusion, here is a detestable specimen of the style of opposition which the Mormon element at Salt Lake has to cope with, which may prove edifying, if it do not lead thoughtful minds, to judge in favor of the other side. 'Tis a pity that such disgusting blackguardism should pass for journalism.—H. N. in Cincinnati Times.

[Of course we cannot publish the detestable specimen of disgusting blackguardism.—ED. NEWS.]

Irrigation at the Centennial.

During the recent sitting of the Centennial Commission some action was taken with a view to a practical illustration upon the grounds, of the Western system of irrigation or surface application of water from running streams in the tillage of lands. At its session today the Executive Committee was notified by Commissioner Meeker, of Colorado, to whom the matter had been referred, that a piece of ground near Horticultural Hall had been assigned for the experiment. The special purpose of the proposed illustration is to demonstrate for the benefit of the farmers of the East the advantages of the irrigating system in seasons of drought, especially in the raising of strawberries and other small fruits. In the less humid and comparatively arid temperatures of the extreme Western section of the United States, corresponding as it does to that of Asia, the beneficial effects of a comprehensive irrigating plan are likely to be well appreciated. In 1870 a colony of some 500 families from New York and the East, which made a permanent settlement on the plains half way between Denver and Cheyenne, have, at a cost approximating \$100,000, utilized the snow waters of the Rocky Mountains by means of irrigating canals, with enlargements and extensions, thereby developing a valuable farming country, upon the site of which the flourishing town of Greeley is now built. An abundance of moisture being secured by this means, the crops are always sure and show a higher average than those of the East, notwithstanding the comparatively greater moisture of the climate of the Atlantic States, which assimilates to that of Europe, where irrigation, though at times of great value, is not so necessary as in torrid regions. It is claimed that the recompense in full crops more than counterbalances any additional expense by the new farming system. A specimen farm ditch, showing by artificial process the method of conveying water from a stream to a field, is also proposed as one of the necessary adjuncts of this interesting exhibition, the preparation for which will be begun immediately.—New York Herald.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.—Self-destruction is fast becoming almost as much a regular business as any other. The list of over-night suicides in every morning's paper indicates an activity in this line that, though no novelty to the hardened

countries of the Old World, is an entirely new experience for our own. In London it is accounted the weather, and in Paris disappointment. The Nelson monument and November came to be associated with London take-offs, while a brazier of charcoal and a plunge in the Seine were synonymous with *felo de se* in the other. Not until the war weakened both the respect for life and the instinctive hold on it was suicide in the United States regarded otherwise than shocking and exceptional. Now we are hardening to it as a people at an alarming rate, and with the change of immigration into emigration may apprehend a drying up of population unless some ingenious shock is administered that shall break the charm of the madness and put people out of conceit with the fashion of self-destruction. The recorded suicides, the country over, are already more every day than either the contemplative or calculating man likes to consider. Very few now pose the question in the deliberate style of melancholy Hamlet, or philosophize on it like the swelling Cato. It is a vulgar jump from a fourth story window, the pop of a derringer, a gulp of laudanum on lying down, or the opening of a vein in the bath. But pistols and poisons appear to be the agents that are chiefly active in this work of seconding the suggestions of Malthus. The wish seems to be to jump into the realm of unconsciousness with the shortest leap.—Boston Statesman.

THE SEWING MACHINE DEMON.

—There is a petty business done in New York by the agents for certain sewing machines which is pure brigandage. An agent haunts the homes of the poor working women until he induces one to buy a machine, to be paid for by instalments. The rate at which the machines are sold to the poor creatures is generally fifty per cent above cash price, and at a profit of two hundred per cent. Let a poor seamstress have paid within five dollars of the full amount and fail of one month's payment, Shylock goes to his lawyer, the machine is taken away under a clause in the "contract," and the poor girl or woman left to starvation or worse. The means of earning her living are taken from her, and because she is poor, and ignorant of legal forms, she cannot even get the money she paid or a part of it. A case with some striking features in it was brought into a police court yesterday. The woman had paid within ten dollars of the full price of her machine; it was taken from her. Maddened by a refusal to return either money or machine, she sought "the wild justice of revenge" with a paving stone, which she crashed through five hundred dollars worth of plate glass. This is an exceptional case. The dispirited things that see their machines and their money disappear together generally sit down and "have a good cry" and go on starving as before. Bridget Barry's paving stone, however, has brought their sorrows into the light of day.—New York Herald, June 15.

THE EDIBILITY OF RATS.

—I myself have eaten rats (says an English clergyman) and found them good eating. I was on board the ship at the time, and it was found necessary to smoke the hold out to get rid of the rats that infested the ship. Three hundred and ninety rats were found suffocated round the fires. A French third mate, who was on board, proposed to cook, and actually did cook, some of the finest of them. These I tested, and indeed ate of them. Chiefly the hind legs were eaten. They were exceedingly white, delicate, and tender, and as far as I remember, put me in mind of chicken, with a slight flavor of game about it. They had been well nourished, and were plump and in good condition. I would not object to eat them perfectly prepared, and should regard such food as a great boon after salt junk and pickled pork of six years' storing. After carefully cleaning, I believe the Frenchman tried them, at all events they were very eatable. Speaking of this to a country friend of ours—a lady—she informed me that her husband once had a pie made of rats. They were caught in a barn where the wheat was just threshed, so that they were very nice and tender from their feeding.

SCHUTTLER WAGONS

Still the favorite Wagon in the market, by reason of their strength, durability, lightness of draft and general finish. The improvements which have been made on the Schuttler Wagon have caused the demand for them to increase greatly, and to anyone wishing a wagon I extend the request to call and examine the Schuttler before purchasing, and feel satisfied that the Schuttler will suit you better, and last you longer, without repairing, than any other wagon manufactured.

I carry at all times a full and complete stock, embracing all sizes and styles of Farm, Spring, Freight and Ore Wagons.

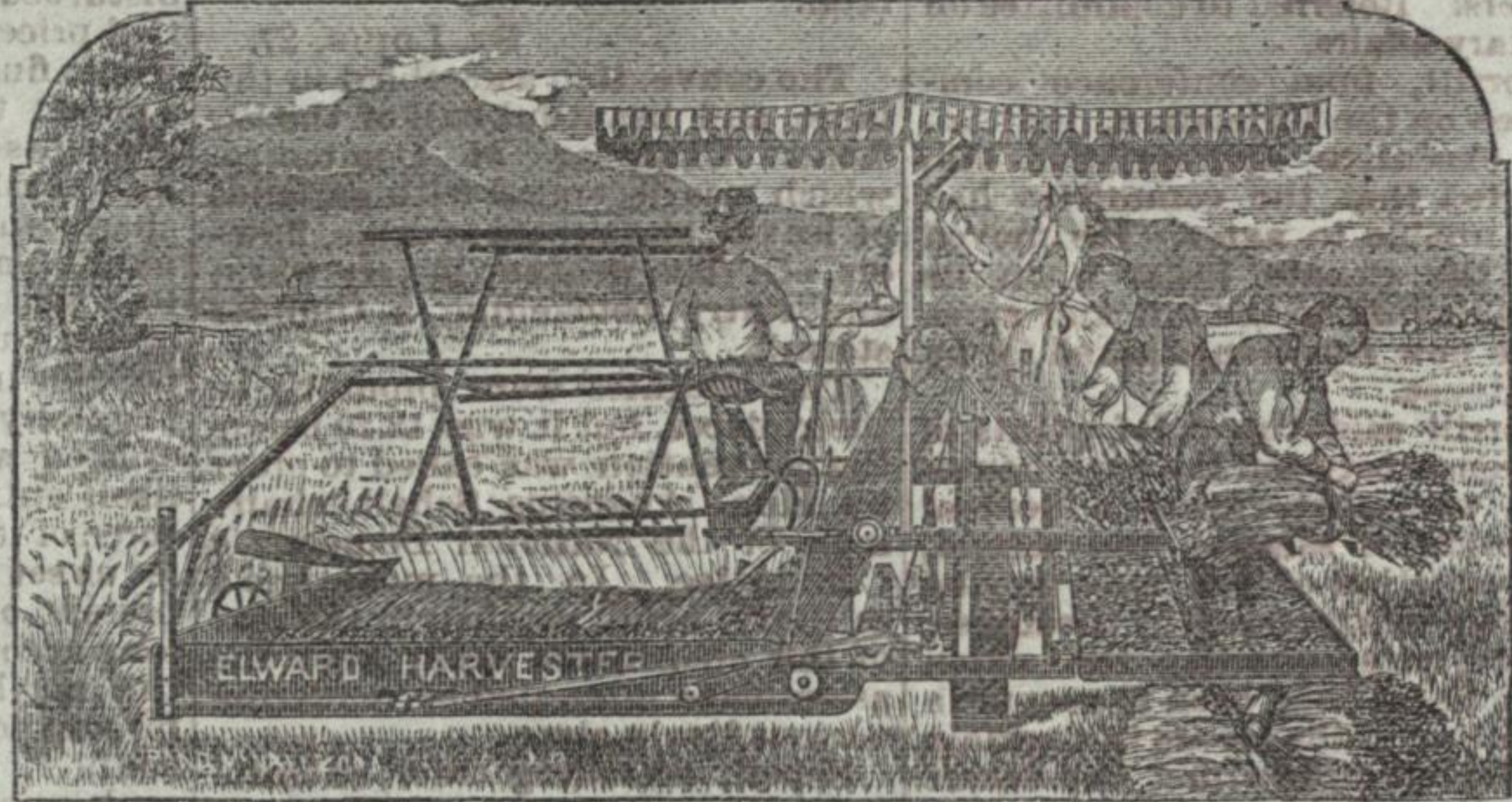
Improved Buckeye Mowers & Reapers.



Improvements have been made on the Buckeye for this season, which place them far in the lead of all competitors. All the gearing is now completely covered, rendering it impossible for dirt and grit to get into the gears. No wood is used in the construction of the Improved Mower, and all machines are built with a simple arrangement for raising or lowering the guards. As Mower, Dropper or Self-Rake, I assert that the Buckeye is the best machine in the market. It is the simplest in construction and the strongest built, therefore the most durable and easiest managed. The Improved Buckeye is the lightest draft machine in the market, and for doing good work on grass and grain has no superior. Every machine fully warranted as represented.

ELWARD HARVESTERS!

The only Harvester in the market which saves all the sheaf and headed grain, and the only one upon which three binders can bind at the same time. Many valuable improvements have been made in the Elward Harvesters, to which attention is called. No timber is used in the construction of the Elward but what has been thoroughly seasoned. It is strongly and well built, and I will guarantee the Elward to be the best Harvester offered for sale in Utah.



SWEEPSTAKES THRESHERS!

Pronounced by practical Threshmen to be the best Threshers, to give entire satisfaction to customers, and the only Thresher which has successfully stood the test of properly and thoroughly threshing Utah grain. It is simple in construction, built of the choicest material throughout, and all the wood used in them is thoroughly seasoned. The Sweepstakes Separators this season will be built with enlarged Riddles and wider Elevator Cups, besides many other improvements, and I am positive that anyone who purchases a Sweepstakes Thresher this season will get the best which is manufactured. They are easily managed, less liable to get out of order, and lighter draft than any other Thresher sold. I will warrant them to thresh and clean the grain thoroughly as fast as it can be fed to the machine.

THE FURST & BRADLEY SULKY HAY RAKE

Has never failed to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser. I have sold hundreds of these Rakes in Utah, and in every case the verdict has been "the best Rake I ever had in my field." All materials used in the construction of these Rakes are of the very best quality. The Rakes have high wheels, broad tire, finely tempered spring steel teeth, are easily managed and will leave a clean field every time.

ARCHER SELF-DUMPING RAKE

The latest designed, very simple in construction, having none of that intricate mechanism which has heretofore always been the objection to Self-Dumping Rakes, especially for raking on rough ground. The Archer Rake is strong and durable, and as an evidence of their superiority over all other Self-Dumping Rakes I will present the fact that it took the First Premium for Self-Dumping Rakes by a unanimous vote of the Committee at the last "St. Louis Fair," when were entered in competition all other Self-Dumping Rakes manufactured in the United States.

NOTICE.—I make it a strict rule in my business to always have on hand a full and complete line of Repairs for all machines I sell. For Circulars, Price Lists and all desired information call on or address

GEO. A. LOWE,
Salt Lake City.

