

of God, that their testimony might be powerful to the convincing of the honest, and that the sick who had faith might be healed by the touch of their hands. He instructed the Saints on tithing and on the Word of Wisdom, urging temperance in eating as well as in drinking, as conducive to good health and longevity; he showed the importance of our manufacturing the articles which we require for use; and exhorted the Saints to increased righteousness, urging upon their consideration the principle of oneness in all things.

THEATRICAL.—On Thursday evening there was a very crowded house on the occasion of Miss Alexander's Benefit. The play was entitled *Natural Curiosity*, in which the fair benefi- ciare successfully sustained a protean role of five characters as Florence Langton and her disguises. Her rendering of the inquisitive, good hearted and quick-witted young lady, the ancient nurse with wonderful family reminiscences, and the fast young man, was excellent. The other characters were well sustained. The beautiful mechanical effect at the close of the second Act, where the body of the murdered Stella rises to the surface of the lake, and floats upon the water after the boat containing the murderer Mallinson, was very fine, and reflected much credit on the Management. The sets and scenery, too, in the first scene; and in the last scene of the second act were beautiful.

The play was followed by a song from Mrs. Julia Young Free, who was loudly applauded.

Then Miss Alexander and Mr. Brower appeared in a beautiful and graceful new fancy Swiss dance, entitled the *Pas Styrian*, which was executed in their very best style, and drew hearty applause.

Anthony Godbe, Esq., gave selections from *Norma* on the English Concertina, which were played in a style that had none of the stiffness of an amateur. He was loudly encored, and responded by giving an imitation of bell chiming which drew the house.

Little Miss Clive appeared for the first time on the stage in a *Sailor's Hornpipe*, and took the house by storm. The dance had to be repeated. She is a pupil of Mr. Brower.

Then followed a farce, with Mr. Margetts and Miss Alexander in the leading parts, entitled *My Wife's Maid*. Of this we cannot speak having had a surfeit of good things before it, and leaving, satisfied with what we had enjoyed.

Victorine was repeated on the evening of Saturday last, and was even better performed than on its first presentation. The interest excited by it in the audience was manifested in the loud burst of applause which greeted the opening of the last scene, where the dream became apparent and the mysticism of the author is unveiled.

Mr. Hardie was encored in his patriotic song of "Sherman's march to the sea." He sang well, and deserved the encore.

The *Happy Man* went more lively, taken as a whole, than it did when played before, but there seems a slight fatality about the closing of the piece; where everything should go quickly, and with a dash to the end, there was a tendency to "stickiness" manifest. With this exception the *Happy Man* was excellently played.

THE WEATHER.—Friday morning:—

Great Salt Lake City, cloudy, threatening rain; rained some last night.

By Deseret State Telegraph Line:—

St. George, commenced raining about ten o'clock last night; raining very fast yet.

Tokerville, a heavy shower last night, raining still.

Parowan, cloudy and very windy, with indications of a storm.

Beaver, very cloudy and prospects of a shower, but pleasant.

Nephi, sprinkling slowly, very cloudy; looks as though it would rain hard before long.

Manti, mild, began raining at seven o'clock this morning, raining still; very cloudy.

Payson, very cloudy and looks much like rain, snow in the field 11 inches deep.

Provo, raining, snow going very fast.

CHOIRS.—We have very fine choirs in different wards in this city now. It is gratifying to hear their voices united in sweet melody on Sabbath evenings, singing hymns, some of which have been a source of consolation in many a trying hour, all of them well known to our congregations and families; or executing anthems with a spirit and fervor that trained and brilliant mechanical science too often lacks. Now, supposing our city choirs should unite for a particular occasion, and sing together, would not the effect be something grand? We throw out the suggestion. Next October it is expected our new Tabernacle will be ready to hold the Semi-Annual Conference in. If our city choirs were to unite and form one grand choir for the opening services, the occasion would be worthy of the effort. Think of it, singers, and leaders of choirs.

GRASS SEED for sale by Leonard and Thurston, 7th Ward.

WANTED a man to work a lot with fruit bearing ORCHARD, on shares. Enquire of E. L. Sloan, at this Office.

THE ROADS SOUTH.—By Deseret State Telegraph Line we have obtained the following with regard to the condition of the roads south on Thursday. Persons designing to travel in that direction will make allowance for the rain storm reported in our "weather" dispatches:—

The Provo operator says that roads in Utah County are bad.

The Payson operator says that from Payson to Salt Creek the roads are passable; from Salt Creek to Chicken Creek they are muddy and snowy; from Chicken Creek to Scipio they are good; from Scipio to Cedar Springs they are worse, there being considerable snow on the ground; from Cedar Springs to Fillmore they are quite dry and good. Bishop Fairbanks, who had arrived from this city at Payson, reported the road between Springville and Piontown as very muddy.

The Cove Creek operator says the road is tolerably good between Fillmore and that place, with the exception of a few miles where it is cut up and a little muddy.

At Beaver the mail drivers report the roads drying up fast, though still muddy and rough.

The Parowan operator says the road is dry and hard from Beaver to Cedar City.

The roads south of that are dry, though a little rough in places.

CACHE VALLEY.—From Cache Valley we learn through President E. T. Benson, Bishop P. Maughan and other prominent brethren in at Conference, that all is peace, and good feelings prevail through the County. The people are holding on to their wheat, thinking it as well to have a good supply on hand in case an extra crop of grasshoppers should present themselves. It is good policy, grasshoppers or not, to have a sufficiency of the staff of life on hand.

OGDEN VALLEY.—We learn from Br. W. Hall, in from Ogden Valley, that when he left Huntsville on the 4th the snow was two feet deep on the level, the streams had not commenced to rise, and there was every indication of a late spring in that valley. The winter was very mild with them up to March, through which month they had a succession of storms and severe weather. Everything is prosperous in Huntsville, under the presidency of Elder F. A. Hammond, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at Conference.

BR. J. M. PEIRCE writes that day schools, singing schools, &c., were successfully conducted in Springville during the past winter, and the finishing of their meeting house is being prosecuted with commendable energy.

Other matter precluded printing Br. Peirce's communication in full, until past the proper date. Please write again.

CAUGHT HIM.—An Indian named Ta-pah We-up, has been arrested in Tooele Co., and brought into this City by the Deputy Marshal, on a charge of killing a man, by the name of Vernon, some years ago, in Rush Valley. This Indian has lately been indulging in several and sundry threats against the whites; and avowed his being guilty of the murder in question. The Indian shooting Vernon in the Station with his own gun. He is now in prison.

SANTAQUIN.—Among many other friends who dropped in to see us, when Conference closed, was Bishop D. Holladay of Santaquin, who gave an excellent report of the condition of matters in that settlement. The spirit of improvement is manifest, and indications are for considerable building during the ensuing season.

SOAP.—We were shown a few days ago a specimen of very good soap, made by Tarbett and Foster of the 5th Ward, who have, we understand, a large quantity nearly ready for the market. The price is lower than the same quality of imported soap brings; and they will probably be able to make it so as to sell for still less.

THERE is an extensive stock of Gurney and Co's. boots and shoes offered for sale at the Big Boot, west side of East Temple Street.

Who has lost that hog? See notice.

THE PEABODY RECORD.

To his relations.....	\$2,000,000
To the poor of London.....	2,250,000
To the Grinnell Arctic Expedition 19,000	
To the towns of Danvers and Salem.....	100,000
To the city of Baltimore.....	1,000,000
To Phillips' Academy.....	25,000
To the Massachusetts' Historical Society.....	20,000
To the Baltimore Historical Society.....	25,000
To Harvard College.....	150,000
To Yale College.....	150,000
To the South.....	2,000,000
To the Essex Museum, Salem, Mass.....	150,000
To the Institute, Newburyport, Mass.....	15,000
To Bishop McIlvaine, for college in West.....	25,000
Total.....	7,929,000

WHAT IT COSTS UNCLE SAM TO KEEP HOUSE.

The appropriations voted by the second session of the XXXIXth Congress to pay for the current expenses of the government during the coming year and to supply the deficiencies of the last fiscal period, amount to the pretty little sum of \$144,793,037 61. The army takes \$23,881,654; the navy, \$16,794,244; Mr. Seward receives two allowances of \$30,000 each for his Atlantic cable bills; and the Postmaster General gets \$20,000 worth of twine. The Military Academy, at West Point, is very liberally provided for at an expense of \$268,913, of which that eminently useless body, the Board of Visitors, consumes \$5,000, and another 5,000 is applied to an enlargement of the cadets' laundry, which we should think ought to be big enough now to keep that dapper little company of soldiers as clean as a row of new pins. The printing of our government money costs \$200,000; the management of loans and notes cannot be effected for less than \$2,000,000; and for the detection of counterfeiters we have a bill of \$150,000. Our expensive old friend, Pub. Doc., dances in to the tune of \$2,169,198, which surely ought to make Congress ashamed of itself. The charge under which it strikes us that we get the poorest equivalent for our money is that of \$314,696 for the Department of Agriculture. The purchase and distribution of seeds, which nobody wants, costs \$80,000, and the Botanical Garden, where Mr. Commissioner Newton raises hot house flowers for members of Congress, is supported at an outlay of \$10,675. Ten thousand dollars for bouquets! But after all that is not worse than the "legislative" appropriation of \$10,230 for horses and carriages—a little bit of luxury in which we mistakenly supposed the Common Council of New York were unrivalled.

The most bewildering thing of all is the list of appropriations for keeping our public officers warm. Here, for example, we have \$9,000 for heating the Supreme Court Room, \$3,000 for heating the cadets' mess room, at West Point; \$40,000 for heating and ventilating apparatus for the public buildings, \$1,000 worth of ditto for the library of Congress; \$5,000 worth of fuel for the White House; \$15,000 worth of fuel and lights for Congress; \$500 for heating the Capitol; \$2,000 for fuel again at the White House and Capitol. How in the world it is possible in a single winter to consume such enormous quantities of coal, is a problem quite beyond our comprehension. There is an item of \$55,000 for lighting the Capitol and White House, besides which the illumination of the Rotunda by electricity involves an annual expense of \$3,000, and the Government has to pay an electrician \$1,200 a year to attend to it.—[N. Y. Tribune.

INSPIRED ELOQUENCE.—In one of the most populous of the Western towns of Massachusetts resided two orthodox deacons; one Deacon Biddel, a wealthy resident of the principal village, the other Deacon Crawford, a plain farmer and living in the outskirts upon the mountain side. During a protracted meeting held in the village, Deacon Crawford came in to attend it, and received and excepted an invitation to dine with his brother deacon. The latter (it was a good many years ago) had champagne on his table, and asked Deacon Crawford to take a glass of wine. "No," said Deacon C.; "I never take wine." "But," urged his entertainer, "this is as harmless as cider, and no more intoxicating." "Well," replied the farmer, "if that be the case, I will drink of it." And he did drink, and drank freely. The dinner ended, the brethren returned to the meeting, which was a conference. Very soon after entering, Deacon Crawford, who evidently felt the inspiration of his generous dinner, started to his feet, and addressed his brethren as follows: "It seems to me, brethren, that I never had such spiritual views and emotions as I experience now. And I thought it best to enquire whether these are confined to myself; or whether this may not indeed be a pentecostal season. Why, brethren, I never had such spiritual views and emotions. It seems as though I was sitting astride the roof of this our consecrated temple, the organ swelling beneath me, the bells, pealing above me, and every shingle on the meeting'us playing on a jewsharp!"

HARD WINTER IN ENGLAND.

A London correspondent, writing Jan. 19th, says:

England is paralyzed with frost and snow. The great mail route to France, the London, Chatham and Dover Road, has been snowed up with nine feet of snow the last forty-eight hours. Scotland is impassable. The snow is eighteen inches deep on a level, and in drifts according to circumstances. The sturdy workman of East London, getting and spending their weekly wages of thirty or forty shillings a week would attract little notice; but now that thirty thousand are out of work, have sold or pawned their last valuable property, and are covering in cold and hunger, or getting a meager dole of parish relief, a wail comes up which must be heard. This week Poplar, a little Thames parish by the India docks, is feeding nine thousand paupers. Every clergyman is overwhelmed by the misery around him. Last week the deaths by cold and hunger in the metropolis amounted to over four hundred. This is the official return. Warmth and food would have saved four hundred lives in one week in the richest city in the world.

In London the water pipes are nearly all frozen, and great damage will be done by bursting pipes at the coming thaw. The mains are opened once a day in all the streets, and shivering people gather around to fill their buckets for the day's consumption. The slippery streets are more than half deserted, and the underground railway is more popular than ever, and is being extended all over the metropolis. Last year the portion completed carried 20,000,000 passengers; on one day it carried 104,000. The trains, regulated by telegraph at every station, run with the exactness of clockwork, a train passing each way every five minutes some eighteen hours of the twenty-four, except during the morning service on Sunday. Through the most densely peopled portions of the metropolis the road burrows like a mole; and the only sign you see of it is in a depression of the streets, and houses cracking and sinking as if shaken by an earthquake. People stay in them as long as they can; but when the walls twist till the glass flies out of the windows, they are obliged to seek other lodgings. This is hard on the poor, who were never so crowded, never so miserably huddled and herded together, as now. The absolutely surplus population of London would people five American States, with ten Senators and as many members of the lower House. The Peabody and other building funds are but a drop in the bucket of their needs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Berne gives information as to the Swiss co-operative societies. That of Lausanne confines itself to procuring for its members articles of food of primary necessity at a low rate. The financial statement for 1864 shows a sale of butchers' meat to the amount of 143,566 francs; bread, 23,610 francs, and sundries, 8,939 francs, with a total profit of 8,572 francs. In 1865 the amounts declined—for meat, to 140,948 francs, and for bread, to 21,657 francs; with a profit of 6,718 francs. One which supplies every one, and acts as a savings bank for its members, producing results much more considerable, is that of Zurich, the amount of its transactions being 1,078,644 francs, with a net profit of 26,844 francs. After that come those of Vevey, Neuchatel, &c. A considerable number are now in existence in Switzerland, and fresh ones are daily established.

MATTER AND ITS USES.—He is the wisest man who is the most learned in uses. He is the most useful man who can make the most uses of matter. He is highest in the scale of existence who is the finest and most complex in his cerebral structure, because he is in the best condition to receive impressions from nature's highest realms. It is a great age of uses. One invention and combination leads to another, and so on in endless succession. Mechanical invention and skill must inevitably multiply and cheapen the necessities of life, and thus elevate the human race. The poorest now have many things which but a few years ago no wealth could obtain. The ignorant, narrow mind sees but few uses in man or nature, and is bigoted and intolerant. The illuminated mind sees uses in everybody and everything, and is therefore liberal.—[Prof. J. H. Cook, in "American Artizan."