

ABSTRACT

of Meteorological Observations for the month of Oct. 1865, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN:

Barometer out of repair.

Monthly Mean.		Thermometer open air.	
7 a. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	9 p. m.
48°	64°	52°	62°
Monthly Mean.		Thermometer Dry Bulb.	
7 a. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	9 p. m.
54°	76°	62°	82°

The highest and lowest ranges of the Thermometer, during the month, in the open air, were

Max. 83° Min. 30°

The amount of rain and snow water, was 3.155, which is more than three inches of water over the whole surface. Good for next year's farming.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1	Cloudy and warm.
2	A. M. clear; p. m. cloudy; shower at 8.
3	Cloudy and rainy.
4	Partially clear.
5	Clear.
6	do
7	do
8	A. M. clear, p. m. partially so; rain at night.
9	Cloudy and rainy; snow on the mountains.
10	do
11	do
12	Clear.
13	do
14	do
15	do
16	do
17	do
18	do
19	do
20	do
21	Hazy and cloudy.
22	do
23	Partially clear.
24	A. M. cloudy; p. m. clear.
25	Cloudy and hazy; rain at night.
26	A. M. cloudy; p. m. clear.
27	Cloudy.
28	A. M. rain; p. m. clear.
29	Clear and cool.
30	Cloudy and cold; snowed at night.
31	do

OBSERVATIONS

Made at Chalk Creek, Summit County, during October, by Thomas Bullock.

	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.
Average.	55	54	52
Warmest.	55	78	70
Coldest.	17	30	28
Rain.	2d, 3d, 9th, 11th.		
Snow.	10th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st.		
Frost.	14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st.		

SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending Oct. 31st, 1865.

Adults	7
Children	23 30
Males	12
Females	18 30

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED.

Scarlet Fever	5
Inflammation	5
Diarrhoea	4
Canker	3
Typhoid fever	2
Consumption	2
Died at birth	1
Stillborn	1
Childbed	1
Bloody Flux	1
Paralysis	1
Dropsy	1
Croup	1
Accidental	1
Suicide	1 30

Brought from country places for interment	3
Transient residents	4
Resident citizens	23

Total interments 30

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

NEWS ITEMS.

A ROMAN altar has been found in restoring a church at Gainford, England. It was a stone built into a column. One side was perfect, and contained the figure of the Roman eagle with a wreath in the beak. The altar was dedicated to the Doly-chene Jupiter, the Jove of Metallurgy, and dedicated by a Roman officer, for himself and his family, or his company of soldiers, at the command of the god himself. This latter expression was pointed out as a formula common to altars dedicated to this divinity. The date of the altar was probably A. D. 153; this could be nearly ascertained from the names of the consuls, which were just discernible towards the end of the inscription. Five altars dedicated to the Doly-chene Jupiter have been found in England.

AN enterprising individual in Ohio recently proposed to photograph the interior of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky by the aid of powerful chemical lights; but a greater task is already at work on a more difficult task—namely photographing the chambers of the Great Pyramid in Egypt. The first of these pictures, taken with a magnesian light, by Professor E. Pizzoli Smyth,

have been exhibited in England, awakening much curiosity and wonder.

PROF. SNELL, of Amherst College, who has kept a meteorological register for 27 years, says he never recorded so small an amount of rain for a single month as during the month of September last, the water that fell measuring only 38-100 of an inch.

Not long ago the rector of a parish in—shire was surprised by a request from an old woman in his village, that he would give her a seat in the church quite close to the pulpit. "Why, Molly," said he, "you're not deaf; surely you can hear my sermons very well where you now sit." "Yes, sir," said the old woman, "that be true enough; but you see there be Betty Stubbs, and Bill Jones, and Mary Walker sitting right in front of me, with their mouths all wide open, and taking it all in, and by the time it reaches Ot it's werry poor stuff indeed."

THE St. Joe. Herald says that a destructive occurred at St. Joseph, Oct. 19. Messrs. Penick & Loving's Drug store, and Ketcham's China and Queensware Store were totally destroyed. Loss over \$100,000. The former firm had \$75,000 worth of stock, which was insured to the amount of \$35,000. Three persons were injured at the fire. It was one of the most destructive fires that has occurred in that city for many years.

RAILWAY trains are now run between Glasgow and Edinburgh on Sunday, and great is the commotion which this "desecration" of the day of rest has caused in Scotland. The North British line is the apostate company, and the street preachers were busy in the neighborhood of the Edinburgh station on the day on which Sunday communication between the two cities was opened, denouncing the company and passengers in the most violent language.

THE island of Jersey has an area of less than seventy square miles; Guernsey of about fifty square miles. Neither island is manufacturing or mineral, yet the population of the former in 1861 was 55,618, in the latter 29,850; being at the rate of over eight hundred per square mile for Jersey, and six hundred per square mile for Guernsey. The average population of Great Britain is under two hundred and eighty per square mile; in Belgium it is four hundred and forty persons per square mile; in Holland two hundred and eighty.

THE works at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, the burial-place of the late Prince Consort, which have been in progress since the laying of the foundation stone by Queen Victoria, on the 15th of March, 1862, are gradually verging towards completion. The walls of the interior are adorned with colored marbles, which will be combined with frescoes and other decorations.

A PAIR of dwarf elephants, not much larger than Newfoundland dogs, recently arrived in London from the interior of Africa. They are extraordinary curiosities, and the first of the breed ever brought to England.

THE managers of the New York Central Railroad have made arrangements by which there will soon be a narrow gauge from New York to St. Louis, so that freight can be sent through without transfer in about one-half the time it now takes.

THE *Alta* mentions a lemon, grown in Los Angeles, which measures 18 inches in circumference one way and 13 inches the other, and it is sound and perfect.

THE San Jose Mercury says: There are rumors of rich strikes in oil in Lexington, in this county. We learn that one shipment of sixty gallons of oil was sent to San Francisco, a few days since, the product of a Lexington well. The petroleum is a number one article.

A SPECULATION has been entered into by a French and Belgian company, which promises to increase greatly the development of the resources of the Pontifical States. The old Porto Trajano at Ostia is about to be reopened at the mouth of the Tiber, and a railway thence to Rome immediately commenced. With this will be associated a project restoring the agriculture of that portion of the Roman Campagna, which has long been a favorite one with the Pope. A great discovery of lost art treasures in the Tiber is also looked on as certain, as many hundreds of villas were destroyed on its banks, and their debris

THERE are said to be seventy-four divorce cases awaiting trial at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Every complaint is said to be a soldier or a soldier's wife.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFULNESS OF APPLES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer in the nation has not got an apple orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinarics. A raw, mellow apple is digested in a hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectively than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for pies, cakes and sweetmeats with which their children are to indirectly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctors' bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit, for the whole season's use.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.—Mr. McHenry, who is a sort of provider for the insatiable railroad appetite of Sir Morton Peto, made an address during the recent progress of the British capitalists, of which the following synopsis is from the *Chicago Tribune*:—"Mr. McHenry states that himself and those he represents will carry a double track, broad gauge, railroad from New York to Chicago, with valuable improvements in communication, so as to send at least four express trains per day from that city to the east, and to carry corn and other produce from Chicago to New York under forfeiture, within five days, at a much lower rate of freight than has ever yet been charged, and this not only in the summer, but also during the winter. He further states that they will be able to do this at a large profit to themselves, without which they could not undertake it, and yet at so much of a reduction from the present ordinary rates of carriage as will, he believes, amount to a clear profit to the State of Illinois of one hundred millions of dollars annually. As Mr. McHenry has located fifty millions of capital for the same parties during the past four years there is no reason to doubt that his statement is the announcement of a well settled fact in which every farmer and business man in the west has an interest."

CANINE SAGACITY.—A gentleman, one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, gives the following narrative of the escape of one of the boats through the pilotage of two Newfoundland dogs:

The last time I saw Capt. Burgess [the commander of the *Anglo-Saxon*], he was assisting to lower the small boat, in which were embarked twenty-two men, one lady and myself. We left without food, compass or sufficient clothing. We were knocked about in a fog all day, not knowing whither we drifting. Towards eve, however, we espied a cliff off Bell Isle, when we steered for Cape Race, which we made. Approaching the shore, we saw a man carrying a gun, accompanied by two large Newfoundland dogs. He evidently saw us, and made a signal for us to approach the shore cautiously. We followed his course for some time, till he was hid from us by a large cliff, which it was impossible he could descend. The dogs, however, soon appeared, descending this dangerous headland, and, upon reaching the water, dashed precipitately into the sea, howling dreadfully. Having swam out close to the boat, they then turned close to the shore, keeping a little distance ahead of us, indicating that we were to follow them. Our singular pilots seemed to understand the danger of our position, as we did not deviate from the course they were leading us without a loud howl being uttered by them. At last we arrived in a natural creek, where a safe landing was effected. No other similar creek was to be seen, which caused us all to wonder at the sagacity displayed by these dumb animals. No doubt our preservation was in a great measure attributable to these noble dogs. An alarm having been raised, a rope was let down by a pulley, and we were taken up the cliff, which is one hundred and fifty feet in height. We were shortly after enabled to reach the light-house, where every attention was paid to us.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS A DRAWING-ROOM AMUSEMENT.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes: Dubroni is the name of a young and most promising engineer, a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique. Laid up for several years with bad health, his mind remained as active as ever. Amidst the most intense bodily sufferings he applied himself, night and day, to the study and perfection of photography, hoping to initiate the masses into its mysteries by simplifying the manipulations and turning photography into a drawing-room amusement within the reach of every purse. In this, Dubroni appears to have been quite successful, inasmuch as his ingenious apparatus entirely does away with the necessity of an operating chamber. You have no longer to dread any stains or spots on your dress or hands as the chemical operations are all accomplished with the *pipette*, a small instrument by means of which you can introduce into the camera obscura, through a little orifice, the different chemical baths which the plate must undergo previous to its bearing a picture. Dubroni, after having pursued his experiments with unabated ardor, is entitled to the honor of attaching his name to the science of photography. Another distinguishing feature of his lilliputian apparatus is the readiness with which it can be set up for use and repacked in a box which does not exceed the size of a lady's writing desk. Among the nobilities who are amusing themselves during their summer vacations with the *appariel* Dubroni are the well known diplomatists, Marquis de la Valette and M. de Persigny.

WHAT CAUSES FRENCH INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The famous Jecker claim, which caused France to interfere in Mexican affairs, arose out of a loan by Jecker, a Swiss, to Miramon of \$764,000 to war against Juarez. Miramon engaged to repay Jecker for this loan the enormous sum of \$14,000,000. Miramon lost his cause, and then Jecker asked Juarez to pay his claim, which was refused. What would we say if the Englishmen who lent Davis money to carry on his rebellion were to ask the United States Government to pay it? Yet Jecker's claim was precisely similar, and on this impudent demand France invaded Mexico.

THE CROOK.—"My dear friends," said a returned missionary, at one of the late anniversary meetings, "let us avoid sectarian bitterness. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring for many years, have a proverb that, 'Though you bathe a dog's tail in oil, and bind it in splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated; and I hold that every one should be allowed to wag his own peculiarity in peace!"

A CHRONIC TOPER.—Uncle John Morris was a chronic toper. One day, while returning from the tavern, he found locomotion impossible, and brought up in the corner of a worm fence, where he remained standing. He had been there only a few minutes, when the minister came along.

"Uncle John," said he, "where do you suppose you will go when you come to die?"

"If I can't go any better than I can now, I shan't go anywhere," replied Uncle John.

A CONSERVATIVE FAMILY.—A correspondent, writing from Rockport, after alluding to the ancient building known as the "Garrison House," with its legends of witches and Indians, says: "The Nutford family, consisting of a brother and sister, have, for seventy years, resided on and never left Cape Ann. They have never seen railroad cars, although the whistle of the locomotive can almost be heard at their door. They are intelligent, and have many visitors during the summer. Undoubtedly, the writer adds, they have enjoyed life better than many who enter the busy cares of the world. They are true conservations, of the strictest school."—[*Boston Transcript*.]

EUROPE has forty-three reigning sovereigns; of these only nine, including the King of Italy, are at present Roman Catholics; thirty-one belong to the reformed religion, one is Greek, one Mohammedan, and the forty-third is the Pope. The Emperors of France and Austria, the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Saxony and Bavaria are Catholics, and two minor German Princes of Lichtenstein and Monaco. The Emperor of Russia is Greek, and the Sultan of Turkey is a Musselman.