

indicates that in this direction, especially in the production of fruit, Utah stands in the front rank among the States and Territories of the Union. The display of apples takes the precedence, it being the opinion of all judges in the matter that in this kind of fruit Utah cannot be successfully competed with by any part of the world. Some of the specimens on exhibition weighed over twenty-two ounces each, and of good quality. The season has been a favorable one for pears, but the display is not so good as it would have been had this class of (fall) fruit not ripened as early as it did. The specimens exhibited, however, show great excellence in point of both size and flavor.

The grape display could not well be better. In this branch Southern Utah carries off the palm for the best collection of this fruit, there are individual specimens from different portions of this city, however, which are very fine. A large display is made from the 20th Ward, some of the specimens from that locality were raised by Mark Lindsay without irrigation. Mr. W. Phillips has a very excellent show in this branch, but Mr. W. Jennings' specimens are simply superb.

The best specimens of plums, peaches, &c., were exhibited before and examined by the committee previous to the fair, on account of those fruits being early, yet there are some of as beautiful, tempting peaches exhibited as can be desired.

We may state, and with regret, that some people who had on exhibition as perfect specimens of fruit as were ever raised failed to get prizes because of it being a rule that no prize should be awarded on less than a dozen specimens of the same kind of fruit.

The flower department is very creditable. The exhibitors in this line are John L. Maxwell, Joseph Hardman, (Mr. Hussey's gardener), Richard Mathews, Wm. Wagstaff, Henry Smith, John Reading and J. Croxall. An attractive item in this department is a monster bouquet, about four feet in diameter, and to which most of the gardeners of the city contributed flowers, and which were arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Reading and Mr. Henry Smith. There was also another fine box of flowers by Messrs. Maxwell and Mathews.

Messrs. Morris & Evans have on exhibition an assortment of fire brick of their own make, as good as the world can produce, also specimens of sculpture, in Utah marble.

Next come specimens of splendid qualities of coal, "Rock Springs," and "Excelsior." But lack of space will not admit of our particularizing further in this department. We must, before leaving it, however, pay a passing tribute to a small basket of beautiful and choice flowers, from the garden of Mr. Warren Hussey, which appeared to be a special mark of admiration for visitors.

The almonds and wine are excellent, although no prizes were awarded on them. It was recommended by the committee, however, that premiums should be given to those products.

One noticeable feature in the fair was the choice musical selections duets and trios—the former played by Professors Careless and Pratt violin and piano; the latter by Prof. Careless and Mr. John Chamberlain, on violin, piano and organ, played on instruments exhibited by Messrs. Calder & Sears.

The company was also favored with a solo on the accordion by Mr. Wm. Foster.

Captain Croxall's brass band enlivened the scene, outside the Hall, with choice selections during the day.

### THIRD DAY, SATURDAY.

The attendance, today, is large, and great interest is manifested in examining the various parts of the exhibition. The attractions of the Fair are also increased by the beautiful music of Professors Careless and Pratt, and Mr. J. Chamberlain.

The sewing machines, the "Singer" and "Elias Howe," the only two worked in the Fair, the former operated by Miss Clara Decker, the latter by Mrs. Hugh Anderson, attract many spectators, and no wonder, for it is surprising to see the beauty of the work done and the celerity of the operators. Both are standard machines, and each may have points of excellence that the other has not. The "Singer" has just received an attachment, patented in August last, called the "Coming French Trimmer," by which it is claimed seventeen different kinds of work can be done. It is quite a simple looking thing, and as simple in operation as in appearance. The "Singer," with all this added to its numerous attachments, is undoubtedly one of the most complete machines in the world—in fact as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it, and improvements are continually being made; an excellent feature in connection with the trimmers being that they can be used on nearly every other first-class sewing machine, and they can be obtained at or through the Z. C. M. I. sewing machine department. No description can do justice to this machine, the best way is to call at Z. C. M. I. and see it operated.

The "Elias Howe" sewing machine exhibits splendid specimens of work, and has very fine attachments for the various kinds of fancy work. Its operator claims for it a superiority in several points over all other machines. Operators will appreciate the following: it will hem wide or narrow with the same hemmer; it gathers on woollen as well as the finest Swiss goods, in the centre, or leaves a heading for dress ruffling; its embroidering attachments are cap-

ital, and one marked improvement is said to be the arrangement of the under extension; the table of the machine is entirely clear of wheels or thumb screws, and it is not interfered with in the least in winding bobbins, &c.

In relation to the merits and capabilities of sewing machines operators must be the judges, Elias Howe was the inventor of the sewing machine, and the principle he invented has never been improved, but is that upon which all first-class lock-stitch machines are still constructed, and for which they have to pay him a royalty; and it is but fair to presume that the Elias Howe machine is at least equal to any other. At any rate it can be seen on a short examination by the non-expert, that this machine is very strong, and durable, has very little machinery, no cogwheel gearing and runs almost without noise.

In the ladies' department of the Fair the millinery of Mrs. Wilkinson's manufacture—ladies' and children's fancy hats and bonnets, and fancy needle work, are worthy of special notice. They are of splendid material and the workmanship is of such excellence that it will compare in every respect with anything imported.

Desiring to give praise wherever it is due, as far as we can learn, we must not omit to mention the articles exhibited by Mrs. Lydia McClellan, of Santa Clara, Washington County, now between sixty and seventy years of age. Last year she obtained some young mulberry trees from J. E. Johnson, Esq., of St. George, and this year has fed on their leaves some silk worms, spun the silk, and sends to the fair a large and beautiful crochetwork lady's shawl, to which the first prize is awarded; besides these are some collars, and mittens, a hair net, several specimens of colored sewing silk, twist for button-holes, and three cases of very fine fancy straw work.

No exhibitor in the fair is more entitled to honorable praise than this aged lady; she has set an example and performed labor which for skill and beauty and enterprise would reflect the highest credit on any young lady in the Territory.

For List of Premiums see page 544.

### REMARKS.

On Musical School Jubilees, the Practice of Music, and the Elements Required for Successful Competition with Children.

BY PROF. JOHN TULLIDGE.

The practice of vocal music in our Sunday schools, is a forward step to congregational singing, as well as the filling up of our choirs. If the children of our Sunday schools were taught the art of vocalization, music would be more general, and would produce a greater efficiency in our choirs when these children are grown men and women.

The Sunday Jubilee at Ogden, was a decided success, and more especially when the whole body—nearly two thousand—were brought together; the effect was grand, and the youthful amalgamation a charm.

The Jubilee was—as I have said—a success, and gave general satisfaction, nevertheless there were many of the leaders who did not understand the requirements necessary for the successful competition of Sunday schools for prizes; and to render them a little assistance is the only object of my writing this article.

Until the break of voice all children have soprano or treble voices, and the leaders in selecting their music for Sunday school competition should avoid four part compositions. Let them select duets that are composed for sopranos in thirds and sixes; and the sixes should not be so low as in the alto. The above would not only secure unity, but with practice produce great musical effect.

As it is understood that the prizes are for the children, no adult voices should be permitted to join in the competition, excepting the leader's. When the whole of the choirs are united for the grand choral effect, add the bass, tenors, altos and soprano voices of the teachers.

In pronouncing judgment on a horse thief at Louisville, in Potawatomi county, Kansas, Judge Morton regretted that the law only permitted him to send the prisoner for seven instead of twenty years, as the penitentiary was his normal condition. The prisoner promptly replied: "I am sorry, your honor, that I am not free; for, if you had a horse, I should try and steal it."

Young Walkist—"I'm in luck, to come with such a good appetite for such a savory bit as this duck."

Landlady—"You may say that, sir; for we should have had nothing in the place but bacon and eggs, if the poor thing hadn't been so sickly for the last few days, we thought it was just kindness to put it out of misery."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS.—Twelfth annual fair of the St. Louis agricultural and mechanical association. The day has been one of preparation rather than of exhibition, and the attendance was not large. None of the departments are yet complete. There is a large amount of stock of all kinds on the ground.

WASHINGTON.—The American and British mixed claims commissioners were in continuous session to-day, from 11 to 6, and transacted a large amount of business, after closing the proofs in a large number of cases, on the part of the claimants and extending time in others.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Three passenger coaches on the mail train going west, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, fell through a trestle, three miles west of Greenville, this morning. One brakeman was killed, seven passengers seriously and twenty slightly injured. No names are received.

EVANSVILLE.—Oliver E. Dalton, late of the second Colorado cavalry, was choked to death by a piece of meat, at Steward.

WILLIAMS, Iowa.—A girl of thirteen, daughter of H. Pichman, living five miles south of here, was bitten by a rattlesnake and died in great agony in less than two hours.

PORTLAND, 3.—Regular arrivals of wheat by the Oregon and California Pacific Railroad average twenty-five car loads a day.

Surveys on the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad have been completed from Columbia to Pendleton, across Blue Mountain to La Grande, fifty-three miles now being surveyed. The route is very favorable for the construction of a road.

VICTORIA, V. I., 2.—A German employed in a mill at Port Ludlow had a piece of board thrust through the muscles of his thigh.

Dispatches announce the arrival of Sanford Fleuring, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Kamloops, having made the distance overland from Canada at an average of forty miles a day. They left Fort Garry, Aug. 3rd, and will proceed to Cariboo before coming to Victoria.

OMNICA, Sept. 19.—On the Lost Creek di covery many are making 100 ozs. per week. Provisions are cheap, with a season's supply on hand.

SAN JOSE, 3.—Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a slight shock was felt in this neighborhood, lasting ten seconds.

Dr. Woozencraft, of the steamer *China*, reports a fire in Hong Kong, Aug. 22d, which destroyed the most valuable collection of art ever known in China.

A letter from Yokohama says the cause of the destruction of the mail steamer *America* by fire has been thoroughly investigated before the U. S. consul, assisted by the minister and senior naval officer, and the conclusion arrived at is that they are convinced that it was the result of intention and not of accident. The inducement may have arisen from antipathy towards the company or some officers, or from the fact that the Chinese passengers were so generally supplied with large sums of money. This may have become known on shore and induced some wretch to fire the ship for the sake of an opportunity of robbing these people during the conflagration. Two cargo boats that had been alongside when the fire broke out, were left in charge of the Japanese by their officers who boarded the ship to help extinguish the fire. These boats the Japanese sailors sent adrift, lending no hand towards rescuing either the Chinese or even their own officers.

Uyeno, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Yokohama, has been appointed Japanese Minister resident at Washington, in place of Mori, whose views were too progressive for the Embassy lately sent to America, who, until the present change in the Government, were deadly opposed to foreign encroachments.

WASHINGTON, 4.—At an interview yesterday, between the President and Japanese envoy, Minister Mori, in response to a remark from the President relative to the recent news from Japan, said his own advice up to this time did not sustain it, but he hoped soon to be able to lay full intelligence before this government. The President remarked that the progressionists appeared to be far in advance of public sentiment, which Mori admitted, repeating his views of a day or two ago, that the best policy was to admit the retrogressionists to their share of power and assimilate them to the progressives by education.

Mori further said that in his opinion the progressive tendency was irresistible. Further conversation was had in reference to the Japanese loan and the construction of Japanese naval vessels in New York. The legation, it is said, is evidently claimed at the wide publicity given to the late news upon the internal situation of the empire.

The report of the Mexican border Commission is now in the possession of the State Department Commissioners, and themselves are on the way to Washington.

It is understood that the U. S. Government will take the ground that it is justified in taking the question of protecting its own citizens into its own hands.

NEW YORK, 3.—James Dugan arrived yesterday from Sydney, at Cape Breton. He reports that on the 9th of September the schooner *Lancashire*, on which he was a passenger, fell in with an abandoned vessel, on which was found a skeleton crushed in by the fallen rigging, and five other skeletons, four of which appeared to have been more recent than the other two. Inquiry seemed to show that all on board had perished from hunger. On the bowsprit of the vessel was the name, *Glenalvon*. Two decomposed corpses were found in the forecabin. The captain's corpse was found in the state room, making nine found altogether. The papers found on board were given to the authorities at Sydney, with a view to learning the history of the *Glenalvon*.

CHICAGO.—Three men were run over by a train on the Michigan Central, near 47th street, last evening, and all were killed.

COLUMBUS, O., 4.—John Pursley was hanged to-day, in the county jail, for the murder of Charles F. Gardner, last October. Pursley on the scaffold declared he was guilty and was prepared to die. He advised all to beware of intoxicating liquors, and said they had placed him on the murderer's scaffold.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Mr. Mori, Japanese minister, has received a telegram from San Francisco to-day, with the latest advices from Japan, namely, to Sept. 7, stating that the country is quiet and government affairs are progressing favorably. Mori authorizes a denial of the truth of the statements in recent telegrams sent hence and widely published, including that concerning the alleged anti-progressive movements in Japan, and says that Capron and Smith have not been discharged. They went to Japan under contract for a number of years and at stipulated salaries, and can remain if they choose to the end of the term. Mori, instead of being removed, as charge d' affairs, voluntarily offered his resignation last winter for purely private reasons. During last summer he was officially informed by his government that his duties had been satisfactorily performed and as evidence of its appreciation Mori's rank was raised to that of minister resident. While thanking his government for this distinguished consideration, he insisted on his resignation. The desire to be relieved will be respected, but he will remain here until further orders.

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—A San Antonio special reports that a party of Texans followed a band of Mexican cattle thieves into Mexico, and attacked them at Newtown. Some Texans and several Mexicans were killed. The Texans burned the Alcade's house with them in it. On Monday two hundred armed Mexicans appeared on the Mexican side of the river, opposite San Felipe. Lient. Davidson, with a company of troops from Fort Clark, was ordered to watch their movements.

NEW YORK.—At the Fleetwood Park races, the purse of \$12,500, mile heats, was won by Gazelle in three straight heats. Time 2:27, 2:28½, 2:22. The purse of \$4,000, mile heats, first heat won by Camers in 2:25½, three subsequent heats and the race by Judge Fullerton in 2:21½, 2:24½ and 2:28.

WASHINGTON.—The first cabinet meeting for a number of weeks past was held to-day. Secretary Robeson was absent. Assistant Secretary Interior Cowan and Assistant Secretary Treasury Richardson represented their departments respectively.

NEW YORK.—Paul Falk, proprietor of a beer garden, was again before one of the courts, on complaint of the Seventh Street Methodist Church. The case has been discharged for insufficient evidence.

PITTSBURG, 4.—Five hundred merchants, manufacturing, and business men this evening responded to a call and passed resolutions declaring that the charges against Gen. Hartranft are satisfactorily dispelled and advocating the re-election of Grant.