

A Tempest in Denmark.

Denmark is a little kingdom that rarely attracts general attention to its affairs. Most people would therefore be surprised on being told that there is no country of Europe whose politics are more interesting, and even exciting, at the present time, than those of that little Scandinavian kingdom.

A contest has been going on for more than four years between the two Houses of Parliament, which in Denmark is called the Rigsdag. The lower house, the Folkething, corresponding to our House of Representatives, is elected every three years directly by the people, and consists of one hundred and two members. The Senate, or Lands-thing, numbers sixty-six members. Of these, twelve are nominated for life by the King. The other fifty-four are chosen every eight years by bodies of electors, part of whom are elected by the people and part by the largest taxpayers.

In all the free countries of Europe, in Denmark, among others, the system known as a responsible ministry prevails. This includes several things. First, the ministry, or cabinet, and not the king, is responsible for the conduct of affairs. Second, the ministry must be in harmony with Parliament. In other words, Parliament has the right to demand of the king that the cabinet shall be made up of men in political sympathy with the Legislature, and possessing the confidence of the majority in Parliament. Third, as soon as it is evident that the majority will not support the ministry, the cabinet must resign, or Parliament must be dissolved, and new elections held to see whether the people support the cabinet or the Parliament.

In 1872 there was a conservative ministry in Denmark, which was very strongly supported in the Landsting, or Senate. The radicals had carried the Folkething by a small majority. The Folkething put forward the claim that the ministry must resign if it was not in sympathy, not with either of the two houses, but with the Folkething. The Landsting expressed confidence in the cabinet, and the ministers, at the formal request of the King, continued in office.

This was the beginning of a struggle which has lasted and grown more bitter every year until now. The Folkething has refused to vote any appropriations until the ministry is changed, and the ministry has retaliated by dissolving the Folkething.

There have been three elections in the four years. Several minor changes have been made in the ministry, but it is now, and has all the time been, conservative. At every election the radicals have grown stronger in Parliament, and now have more than two-thirds of the members.

During the late session of the Rigsdag, which came to an end in December, the Folkething was more violent than ever before. It even went so far as to put insults to the ministers in the laws which it passed, and it defeated every bill which the government proposed. It would vote no taxes and make no appropriations.

If the King of Denmark were an unpopular man or a tyrant, there would have been a revolution long ago. But he is neither. He is both a good sovereign and a man much liked by the people. Although the King has supported his Ministry, and although the popular indignation against the Ministry has been very strong, not a word is breathed against royalty or its representative.

This contest seems at first sight to be one between the people and a privileged class, and those who have an ardent and sentimental sympathy with all nations who appear to be fighting for liberty, will naturally hope for the success of the radicals in the Folkething. But those radicals are in reality seeking to obtain by violent measures larger powers than the Constitution of Denmark gives them, and the motive, so far as it can be perceived, is office rather than liberty. Yet very noble causes have been first espoused from unworthy motives.

It is clear that unless there should be a change of public sentiment in Denmark the people must at last carry the day, and it is possible the victory may sweep the King from his throne, notwithstanding the love and reverence of his people for him. The right will doubtless ultimately prevail, and even the Danish people who make so little noise in

the world, may add a chapter to the History of Freedom.—*Ex.*

The Dress of the Period.

If there was ever a time in the annals of female attire when modesty was entirely disregarded, that time is when a belle of the period dresses for an evening entertainment or an actress for a "swell" part. The waist is cut square in the neck, back, and front, and very low, especially behind, the opening of the dress extending almost down to the waist. There are no sleeves, only a shoulder-strap, which makes a woman look all arms, neck and bust—a terrible expanse of bare flesh, which is softened only by a necklace, or a black velvet ribbon with a locket attached. The waist is cut basque-shape, but plain and tight to the figure, and comes down the hipbone; there the skirt begins, but there is not a fold, nor should there be even a wrinkle in front or at the sides; at the back breadth one or two immense box plaits are set in to give the requisite puffing and the sweep of the train. The looping or puff, owing to the extreme length of the body—for it terminates at the end of the back-bone—must of necessity be very low down.

Most of the dresses are without overskirt, sash, founce or trimming of any kind. Some of the skirts have a full founce about a foot deep at the bottom of the dress, inside of which is tacked a fine white muslin founce, trimmed with lace to represent a petticoat, and this is said to be positively all the under-clothing that an actress or a *dame de societe* wears in full dress. Such a dress as this, of handsome, thick cream-colored silk, is worn by Miss Katherine Rogers as the Princess in "The Danicheffs." It certainly looks statuesque when she is standing up, but it is laughable to see her sit down. Her tie-back and scantiness of material restrain free movement, and so she eases herself down gingerly; she can not sit down quickly and freely, but insinuates herself into a seat, always with her face to the audience.

Fortunately she plays a part the chief characteristic of which is dignity, which is supposed to consist in slowness of action and holding the head well up—one trembles to think what would happen if some of the strings should snap, or some one should step on the skirt, tearing it away from the body. In such an event, if report be true, Eve herself would be rivaled in simplicity and paucity of apparel—because under-clothing, for an ultra fashionable lady, is obsolete. All the actresses dress the same, and it reveals, alas! in many cases, less beauty of form than our sex is generally credited with. It shows the bad effects of tight lacing, which is not so observable in ample drapery, which effect is principally a very small waist at the expense of a good deal of corporation. It also exposes queer limbs, in some instances; big knees, that stick out, or knock in, and fearful feet, that find no concealing folds, and hips—dear! dear! What a strange assortment of these—some too broad, some too narrow, some too high, and some *non est*. In short, the statuesque style requires the form of a young Venus—all others it tries sadly. No bustles are worn—they have gone out entirely, and if any overskirt or drapery is worn it must be draped low down, only a little above the hem of the dress. But as the Lenten season has now set in, it is not necessary to discuss ball or evening dresses; rather should the fashion-writer treat of sackcloth and ashes.

Even for street wear the statuesque is affected; the waists are cut into several seams, which is becoming to a stout form, and there are fat ladies in existence, the present lath-like fashion to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Alice Logan in San Francisco Call.*

NOT WATER CRESS.—Some sailors died the other day in England after eating a plant which they had mistaken for watercress. It seems there is another plant, deadly poisonous, which grows in streams, and which is very apt to be mistaken for it—in fact, it often finds its way into the market with the watercress. To distinguish the true cress from all other plants, remember the smallest leaves are always at the base of the stem, and the largest at the top. The poisonous plant reverses this order; like the leaves on the rose tree, for instance, they diminish in size towards the tip of the stem.—*Ex.*

The Phylloxera, or Vine Destroyer.

An alarming increase in the area affected by the ravages of the phylloxera in France recalls attention to this destroyer of the vine. Although several species of the insect have been discovered in Europe, and are, undoubtedly, indigenous to that continent, it is now pretty well established that the particular enemy of the vine, and that one which seriously affects the interests of man, is of American origin. The entire portion of this continent from Canada to the Gulf and eastward of the Rocky Mountains may be considered a vast breeding and feeding ground for the phylloxera. Its introduction into France is stated to have been accomplished by the exportation of American vines to that country, and dates back some ten or fifteen years, perhaps more. A curious feature of the case, however, presents itself in the immunity of certain kinds of American vines from damage by phylloxera, while nearly all European and even Australian varieties become a ready prey to their destructive powers. The grapevine insect is very small and requires microscopic aid for its observation. It is divided into two species—namely, the *galliolella* or gall-making phylloxera, which attacks the leaves and tendrils of the vine, covering them with small beadlike protuberances and ultimately causing them to wither, and the *radicicola*, or root-killing type, which destroys the delicate structure of the roots and rootlets of the vine, and with them the vine itself.

The larvae of phylloxera remain torpid until the renewal of vine growth in the spring. They then rapidly increase in size and lay eggs. From the eggs come in due time a new generation of phylloxera, which, in turn, becomes equally productive, and so the insects increase and multiply with inconceivable rapidity. About the middle of the year some of the females acquire wings and depart to spread the species over fresh fields and pastures new. It has been ascertained by observation that the eggs of these winged phylloxera are deposited in the crevices of the soil around the vine stem, but an important change takes place through them in the process of production. The eggs so deposited bring forth male and female insects, the latter being the larger, which represent the parent sources of a new production of phylloxera. Thus the vine destroyers spread over the country, establishing colonies at every point. It would seem that a means of limiting the ravages of the phylloxera would be to remove the surface soil from around the roots of the vines at a certain season when the eggs of the migratory or winged insects are deposited. The fumigation or even burning of the earth so removed may at least check the plague by destroying the eggs. Coal tar spread over the surface immediately around the stem may also have the effect of saving the vines by preventing the deposit of the eggs. But perhaps the best remedy of all would be to plant the varieties of the American vine which are known to resist the phylloxera. If the ravaged vineyards of France, which now embrace an area of about one million acres, were replanted with American vines, on which the French varieties could be grafted if necessary, a great change would be effected in the present condition of the wine growing interests of France. As it is from the soil and the influences of climate that the quality and excellence of the wine are derived, it is certain that our least cultivated varieties of vine would prove productive in French vineyards.—*New York Herald, March 10.*

DOG DOCTORING.—Good food, dainties, and want of exercise are the destruction of parlor-dogs. They become fat with increasing age, and contract various diseases. At last the day comes when a dose of prussic acid must finish the business, or that medical practitioners must be called in who will, by a severe regime, restore the dog's health and appetite. An ex-kennel man in our neighborhood made a very comfortable income by this peculiar line of practice. He divulged the secret of his system a few days before his dissolution to the estimable clergyman of the parish. "I always tied 'em," said this canine Abernethy, "to a crab

tree at the end of my garden for a week, and give them nothing but water. When I fetched 'em from their mistresses they refused to eat what I should have been glad to get, and when they went back they would eat what I couldn't have touched. I've had some dogs twice or even three times a year, but I always cured 'em at last. One of them was as good as three pounds a year to me. I was terribly fond of him, but he never took to me; and when he saw me coming for him to bring down his fat, he would waddle away, and howl enough to wake the dead. Dogs haven't got no gratitude."—*London Field.*

THE INDIANS' SIDE OF THE STORY.—Col. A. B. Meacham, of Oregon, who was with Canby and Thomas, when they were killed by the Modocs, lectured on Sunday evening on the "Indian Question." He attributed the Indians' vindictive hostility to the whites to the government's breaking of its promise to them. "When I lay on the rocks of the lava beds on the memorable 11th of April, 1873, with my life blood flowing from wounds made by the savages' bullets, with Canby dead on one side and Thomas on the other," the Colonel said, "I covenanted with God that if my life was spared the American people should hear the Indians' side of the story. The United States soldiers set fire to a hut and burned to death an old Modoc woman who was lying sick in it. The Modocs made oath to the Great Spirit that the aged woman's death should be avenged. The government demanded that fourteen Indians who had been indicted for crimes should be delivered up, but their comrades would not surrender them. The Indians knew that the United States authorities would hang the indicted Modocs, and they believe that if a man is hanged he will in the spirit world always have a rope around his neck. The Indian 'medicine man' marks a line around the camp. This line is called the 'sacred mark,' and the Indians stay within the circle. When the government troops struck that line the Indians fired. Eleven times in the lava beds the troops charged upon that terrible line. It was 400 soldiers against fifty-three Modocs."

Col. Meacham described a conference with a Modoc chief. The chief held in his hand several twigs that he had broken from a tree, and counting them over said that each twig represented a wrong that the government had done his people. These wrongs the chief demanded should be righted. The chief took a stick and made a zigzag mark on the ground. "That," he said, "is the way the white men make laws. The laws are crooked, with rights for white men, but none for Indians." Col. Meacham told the chief that the United States authorities were getting better. The Indian tauntingly replied, "How long has your government been getting better?"—*New York Sun.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of William Haislone, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within ten months from date of this notice, to William Peterson, three doors east of Kimball & Lawrence's Store.

JOSEPH MORRIS, WM. PETERSON, Administrators of said estate.

NOTICE!

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

JAMES B. FISK, Plaintiff, } In Divorce.
against
QUEEN V. FISK, Defendant. }

The People of the Territory of Utah, To Queen V. Fisk, Defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named James B. Fisk Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, and if not within this County, but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court, dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between this plaintiff and you, and for such other and further relief as may be proper, and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 19th day of March, 1877.

B. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

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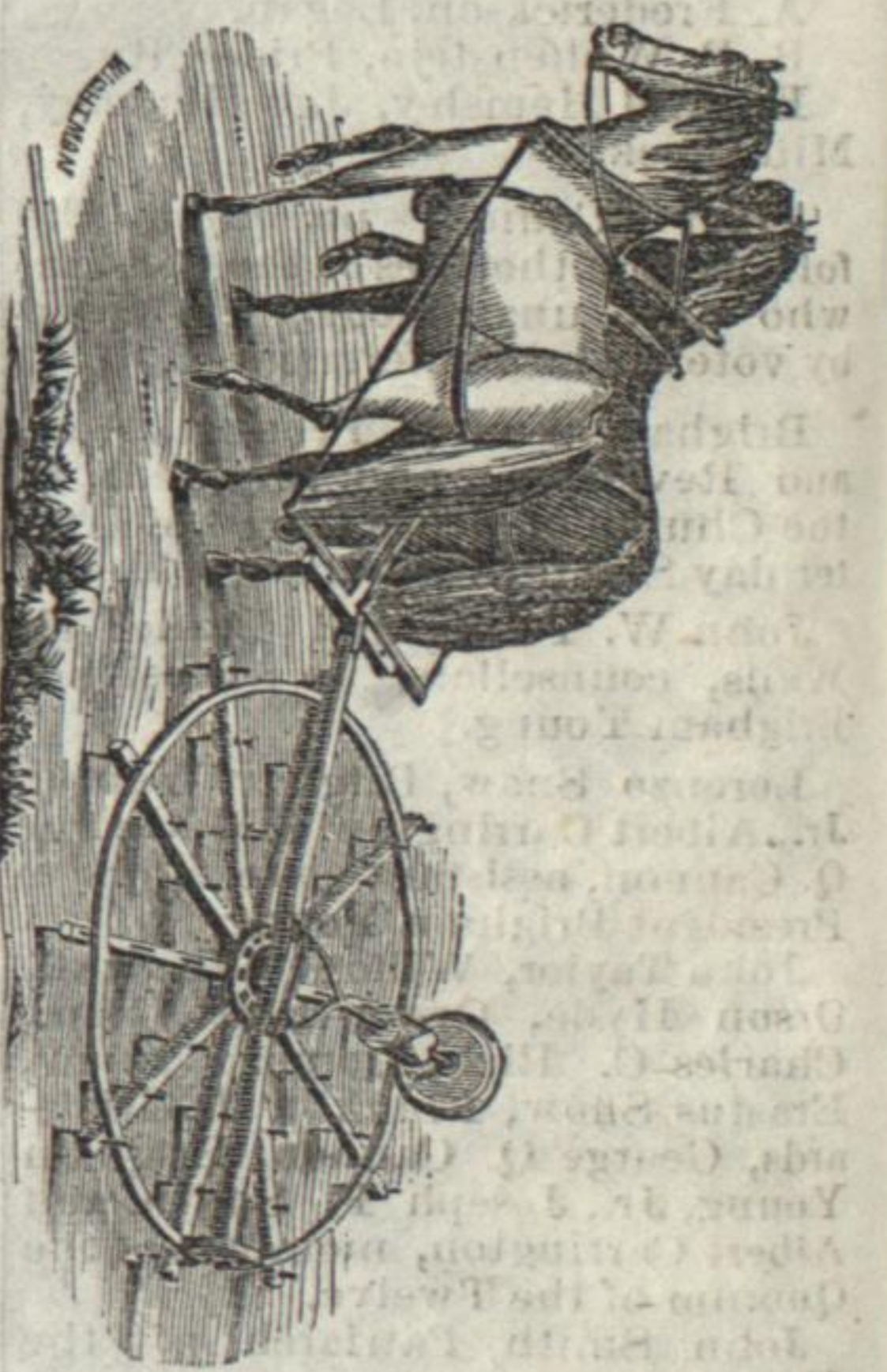
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