

possession of a fine horse without paying for it. The clergyman had a friend, a sporting gentleman, who remarked to him one day that he had a horse totally useless to him, as it was too slow on the road, and that he should receive the animal as a gift. To say that the reverend gentleman was elated would be to express in the most absurdly inefficient manner his satisfaction and astonishment. To get a good horse for nothing was a wonderful stroke of fortune, and to get a kind, slow horse, one with a deliberate clerical gait, was best of all. The horse was sent to him soon afterward, and its fine appearance but added to the clergyman's gratification. As soon as possible a carriage was obtained and then the minister took the reins and drove out upon a public avenue to give the staid horse an airing. Once upon the avenue where fast horses were careering by, the clergyman's animal began all at once to conduct itself singularly. It pricked up its ears, and champed and pulled at the bit and pawed out with its fore feet and snorted like a Tatar of the Ukraine. In vain the reverend gentleman strove with the beast as he would strive with the enemy of souls. A fast horse encouraged by a fast driver dashed by and like a shot the divine steed rushed forward in competition. The fast man with the fast horse plied the lash, but the good man's steed gained steadily, though the good man dug his heels into the floor of his carriage and tugged at the reins with perspiration on his forehead and holy horror in his eyes. People on the sidewalk stared to see their pastor having a brush with a jockey, and small boys shouted "Hi! hi!" Lapping, then neck and neck, then ahead dashed the clergyman's horse and the envious jockey yelled out an admiring curse, while the plaudits of lookers-on were freely vented. Finally the horse of the minister slackened speed, and its grief-stricken owner managed to get it home and in the stable. Then straightway he hunted up the donor of the fiery steed and demanded an explanation. The generous individual was all mystification and innocence. "Fast!" said he, "why, that horse ain't fast! I bought him in New York for a fast one and took him out and tried him, and I was sick enough, I tell you, when I found he could only make 2:45. There ain't any speed in him! That's the reason I gave him to you!" And that was all the satisfaction the clergyman got from the unconscious cause of his discomfort. —*St. Louis Republican.*

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.—If in England a candidate for Parliament is charged with resorting to direct or indirect bribery, a Commission is issued to take the proofs, and if the charge is substantiated the election is declared void, with costs to the guilty party. Even if the agents of the candidate are proved to have resorted to improper inducements, the election is made nugatory. The giving of charity promises to tenants, free shooting over the candidate's preserves, remission of rent due, and all kindred inducements to voters, come within the prohibited modes of electioneering, and the result is that most of the bribery and corruption that formerly characterized Parliamentary elections have been done away with. In the United States the elective system, extending to nearly all the offices of the nation, has afforded opportunity for corrupt political combinations and has led to almost universal bribery. If money is not paid directly from the candidate to the voter, a thousand other devices are resorted to for the purpose of securing votes. Most prominent among the inducements is the promise of deputyships, subordinate places, or contracts that may be within the control of the officer when elected. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

WHAT MANUFACTURING DOES.—A few years ago there was nestled on the banks of the Androscoggin river, in Maine, a little village called Auburn. Some enterprising man came to the dull village, and saw in the water power of the magnificent river the foundation for extensive manufacturing establishments, and in his mind he converted the little hamlet into a great and thriving city. A few energetic wealthy men saw the advantages to accrue in carrying out the project of the proposed enterprise, and

put their shoulders to the wheel with enthusiasm. Land for mill sites was freely given; money was furnished by the wealthy; mills were built; on the opposite side of the river from the little town of Auburn a city was laid out; people began to buy land and build; the mills commenced running; others were built; time passed, and now there is a city of some twenty or twenty-five thousand inhabitants, sprung up within the past ten or fifteen years, and all from a few cotton and woolen mills. One of these mills, the Androscoggin, employs 1,100 hands, the Bates mill, the next in size, employs over 1,000 hands, while several other mills employ a large number of operatives. These operatives are what build up a city. They build dwellings, make business, lively in all kinds of trade, and add to the general prosperity. —*Oakland, Cal., Transcript.*

A GREAT ENGINEERING WORK, the only one of the kind in France, is about to be executed at Lyons. It is that of an iron bridge to connect the plateau of Fourvières with that of the Croix-Rousse, which are two heights like that of Montmartre in Paris, at a distance of 300 metres from each other. This undertaking is estimated to cost 2,000,000 francs, of which a subvention of 600,000 only is asked from the city. This aerial bridge will consist of three spans, the central one of 135 metres, and the two others of 70 metres each, resting on open iron columns in a line with the houses on the quays. The platform of the bridge will be 65 metres above the road, and nearly 50 metres above the houses. Each of the two central columns will have inside a lift by which pedestrians will be raised in two minutes, at a charge of ten centimes, to the top whence they may reach the higher parts of the city, where they may have business. The only similar works existing in Europe are the Britannia tubular bridge in England, constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1847, and consisting of one span of 500 feet, and two smaller ones; that over the Conway, by the same engineer, of a stretch of 400 feet, and the bridge of Dirschau, in Prussia, which has six sections of 129 metres each. —*Ex.*

Popes and Cardinals.

The recent additions made to the Sacred College will give interest to some official facts and figures in regard to the number and nationalities of the wearers of the red hat.

On November 1, 1874, there were 6 cardinal bishops, 37 cardinal priests, and 7 cardinal deacons. Total, 50. The college, when complete, has 70 members. The nationalities of these fifty are as follows: Italians, 30; Spanish, 7; French, 6; Germans, 3; English, Hungarian, Austrian and Portuguese, each 1. Of the five lately created there is one each from America, England and Poland, and two from Italy. The five who are named, but not yet appointed are, we believe, all Italians. Of the fifty cardinals on the list the first of November last eight were created by Pope Gregorio XVI, and 42 by the present pontiff. Since Pius IX came to the papal chair 104 cardinals have died; 50 of those were of his creation.

Counting from the accession of Stefano III in 752, who was the first temporal sovereign in the seat of St. Peter, there have been up to the present date, 163 popes. The following are their respective nationalities: Italians, 137; French 13; German 7; Spaniards 2 and one each from England, Portugal, Greece and Holland. From the year 752 to 939 there was an unbroken succession of Italian popes. From 939 to 993, from 1002 to 1046, from 1061 to 1088, from 1124 to 1154, from 1159 to 1261, from 1277 to 1305, from 1378 to 1409, from 1410 to 1455, from 1458 to 1492, from 1503 to 1513, and from 1528 to the present time, there have also been unbroken successions of Italian popes. A line of French popes extended from 1305 to 1378, but the natives of other countries have received the tiara only at long separated intervals.

With these statistics before him, and bearing in mind the composition of the Sacred College as it now exists, the reader can form his own opinion in regard to the probability of having any other than an Italian as the successor of Pius IX. —*St. Louis Republican.*

There are some things which cannot be easily gainsayed, and among them, perhaps, is the remark that Brooklyn provides the strongest kind of hemlock and the weakest kind of wedlock. —*Brooklyn Argus.*

Miss Lowery, of Baltimore, the converted actress, preached with her bonnet on Sunday night, April 11, in the Fleet Street Methodist church, Brooklyn, from the text, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so he is." The house was filled.

Queen Victoria compliments Miss Emily Faithful, editor of *Woman and Work*, in this style: "Her Majesty the Queen wishes Miss Faithful every success in the laudable undertaking by which new branches of industry are opened to the female portion of her subjects."

The Federal Legislature of Switzerland has, by action in both branches, overwhelmingly decided to sustain the course of the individual Cantons in punishing by deposition and expulsion those ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church who refuse to submit to the State laws.

A. Veyt Meyer has recently presented to the Polytechnic Association of Berlin, samples of paper and pasteboard made from turf dug near Koenigsberg. Both paper and pasteboard are very solid—the latter being thick enough to be plated and polished. The paper made from pure peat is of the same nature as that which is made from wood or straw. Fifteen per cent. of rags is all that it needs to give it consistency. A large manufactory is to be erected to apply this discovery.

At Mantua, Box Elder Co., on the 15th inst. of old age and debility, ADOLPH AUGUST NICHOLS, aged 72 years and 6 days.

Deceased was born in Holstein; joined the Church in Jutland many years ago; came to Utah in 1860; lived and died a worthy saint. —*COM.*

Scandinavians Stjerne, please copy.

In the 12th ward of this city, April 21, of pneumonia, FREDERICK, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Anderson, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Walker Brothers, to be found on another page of this paper. Persons visiting the city during Conference should not fail to give them a call, for Walker Brothers have the largest and cheapest stock of goods in Utah.

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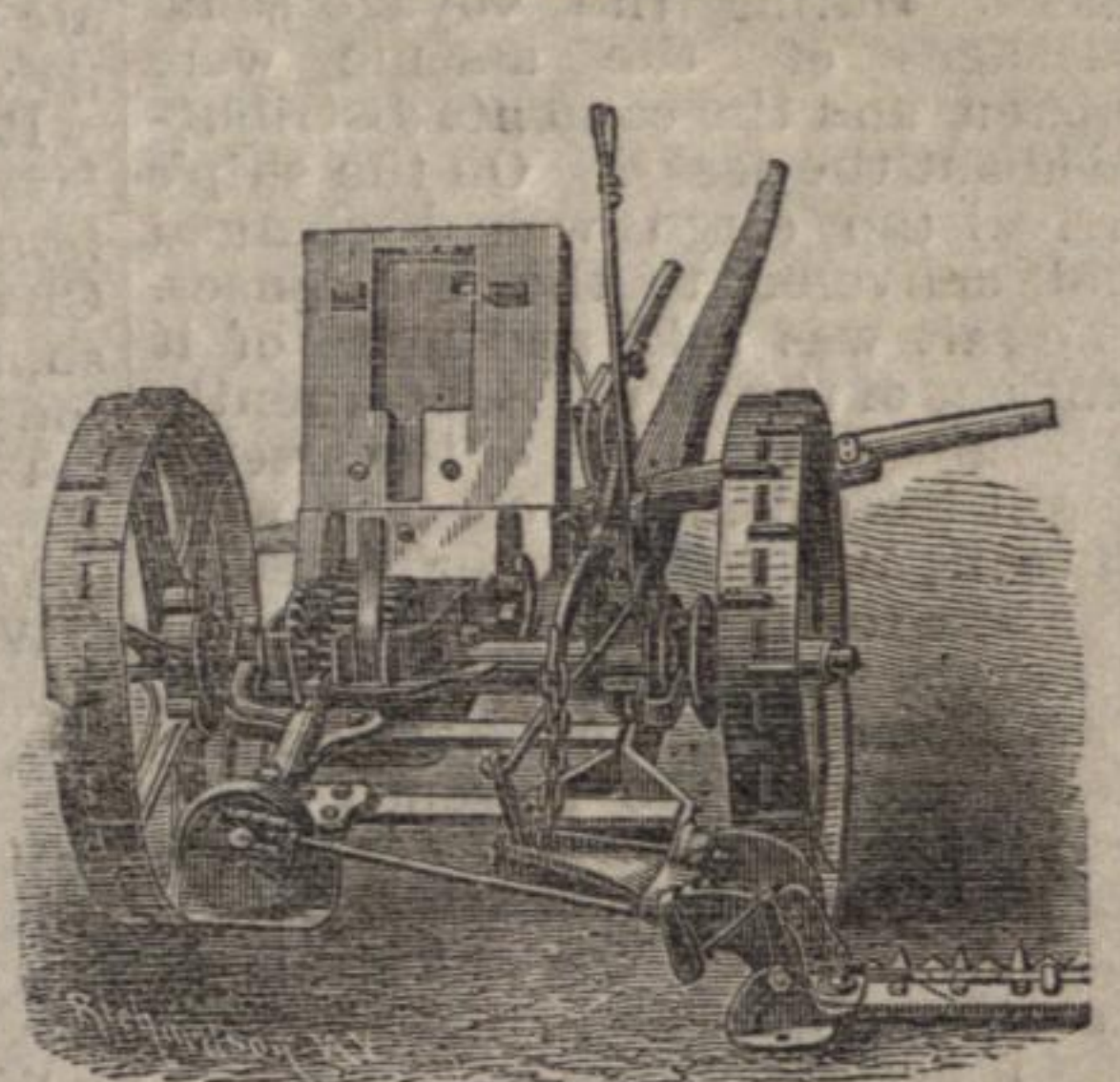
Mower at Work.



Mower Folded.



Self-Rake Reaper at Work.



Showing Gearing.

The above cuts represent the celebrated **Cayuga Chief Mower and Reaper**, manufactured at Auburn, N. Y., by the **Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company.**

The new Machine, No. 6 Combined, possesses all the advantages of the other Cayuga Chiefs in their most improved and popular form, as heretofore constructed; the leading features of which are arranged and combined in the most desirable, compact and symmetrical form, making it superior to anything of the kind heretofore produced. MR. WHEELER, whose name as an Inventor and Patentee is familiar not only to manufacturers of Reapers and Mowers, but to the agricultural community generally, has spent twenty-one consecutive seasons in the harvest field in experiment. For the past two years he has devoted his whole time to the organization and test of this Machine, which embraces all the most important and valuable improvements heretofore made and patented to him, combined in the most simple, substantial and symmetrical form, with other improvements made by him, which by practical and thorough test in the field, under his inspection and supervision, have proved valuable and successful.

In introducing them to the farming public of the Far West, we desire to call attention to some of the important features of these Standard Machines, and ask an examination of the same by all who contemplate purchasing a Mower or Combined Mower and Reaper the ensuing season, being satisfied that inspection will lead to a sale.

An examination of the Machine will show that the main or driving wheels are of large size, and are placed further apart on their axle than usual, giving the machine greater steadiness when in use, especially on rough, uneven ground.

Two frames are employed in the construction of this machine, and the same system of gearing as used in the other Chiefs, but it is arranged centrally in the frame, which serves also to shield and protect it.

The lifting devices for the finger bar are the most perfect and effective. The *Cutting Apparatus*—a very important feature—is entirely different from all others, and its advantages will be apparent on inspection. Its *Folding Arrangement* as shown in cut is the only convenient mode of transportation by which the machines can be perfectly balanced, perfectly safe, and can be driven ANYWHERE A TEAM CAN GO.

As a Reaper it has a light, compact platform, which can be quickly attached to or detached from the Machine. The Self-Rake used is the same popular Wheeler Rake, so long and successfully in use on our other Machines, and is entirely different from any other in use. In its application to this Machine, all its valuable features are retained, whilst its application is so simplified that it requires but a few moments to attach it to or detach it from the Machine. Two eye bolts serve to hold it in place, by clamping it to the pivot pins of the main shoe. These have simply to be loosened to remove it from the shoe. By the location of the Rake upon the shoe, and the hinging the shoe to the cutter frame, the platform wheel has no part of the weight of the Rake to carry, thus overcoming the difficulty experienced in Machines when the large shoe is located outside of the road wheel by the great weight carried on the platform, causing it to sag and the Machine to run hard, with often severe side draft. The platform is readily adjusted to cut at different heights, and is the most durable platform made in America.

The Gearing as shown by the cut is arranged in the centre of the Machine, in a compact and simple manner, being completely encased, thus protecting it from all dirt and grit. Every part of the Machine is duplicated, and tons of extra parts are now on hand at the different agencies in Utah.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST, and before purchasing a Mower or Reaper, or Horse Rake, call on or address Mattison & Johnson, Agents for Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. **L. B. MATTISON, Salt Lake.** **A. J. JOHNSON, Ogden, Utah.**

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NOTICE.

TO BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, or to whom it may concern, take notice: That I, M. T. GIBSON, have done work on the Silver Tail Mine, Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, to the amount of sixteen hundred (\$1600) dollars, and your share amounts to four hundred (\$400) dollars, and if you fail to pay your portion within ninety days, your interest in the said mine will be forfeited by operation of law. **MATT. T. GIBSON.** Dated Ophir City, March 3rd, 1875. w9

NOTICE.

TO John Sullivan, George T. Henry, J. H. Walker, Daniel Driskel, Charles Adler, or to whom it may concern, take notice: That we, Frank Worthing, Michael Enright and John Gilooly have done work on the Harrington Mine, Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, to the amount of four hundred and sixty (\$460) dollars, and your several shares amount to two hundred and twenty-five (\$225) dollars, and if you fail to pay your portion within ninety days, your interests in the said mine will be forfeited by operation of law.

FRANK WORTHING, MICHAEL ENRIGHT, JOHN GILLOOLY. Dated Ophir City, Feb. 25th, 1875. d84