EVENING NEWS GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOB AND PUBLISHER.

August 20, 1865

THE OCTOBER FAIR.

IT is with great pleasure that we publish on our first page to-day the List of Premiums to be awarded by the Deseret Agricultural and ManufacturingSociety. at the Exhibition which is to be held in this city on the 4th and 5th of next October. The Address of the Society and the List of Premiums should be carefully read by alt classes; for all are interested in the objects for which the Society has been organized, and in the production of the stock and articles for

which premiums are offered. Too much importance can not be at tached to such exhibitions as this, in this Territory. The attention of the p-ople is awakened at the present, probably more so than at any previous period of our history, to the importance of home industries, and the absolute necessity of becoming to a greater extent self-sustaining than we have been.

For some months past our importations have increased, both in quantity and variety, at an alarming rate, ineluding, until very recently, not only the furniture of our houses, but some of the staple articles of food. Such policy as this must be ruinous to any community situated as we are, or even with much greater resources than we possess, and, if continued, will drive us to the verge of bankruptcy. When the expenditures of an individual exceed his income he is justly regarded as in a very unsafe if not ruinous condition. What is true of an individual is equally so of a community or a nation. Even strangers who pass through our country perceive and remark upon our necessity of devoting our attention and capital to those branches of manufacture in which we can engage with the greatest benefit to the manufacturer. the producer and the consumer. Hitherto one very great drawback to home enterprise, in this direction, has been

the most fearful diseases, cholers and In the address of the late Convention of contaminated, water. It has long been known by intelligent persons that foul water is one of the surest agents for the diffusion of disease; but it has not been understood that its use was quite so dangerous as Sir William Jenner's statement would imply. Householders cannot, however, take too much care to

keep their drinking water free from impurity. Much of the sickness which well defined causes, most of which are within their control. It is right and proper to acknewledge the hand of the Lord in all things, but it is not unfrequently the case that sickness and death are produced by the neglect of simple sanitary laws, and the fatality is attributed solely to Providence. It is all very well, and convenient too, perhaps, sometimes, to have Providence to fall back upon when jno explanation

for sickness or death can be found; but the preservation of health and the prolongation of life are in our own hands to a far greater extent than many imagine. This is proved by the promise which the Lord has given to those who have faith and sense enough to observe a few plain dietetic rules found in the "Word of Wiedom."

To have good health men must respect those laws upon the correct observance of which it is dependent, otherwise they can not reasonably expect to escape sickness. If persons are cleanly in their habits, eat wholesome food, properly cooked, in proper quantities and at proper times, and are equally careful about the fluids they take into their stomachs, and to get sufficient sleep at suitable hours, and plenty of exercise and pure air, they may reasonably calculate on good health; and all these requisites are within the reach of almost every one in this country. Eating badly cooked food and sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, are two of the most peculiar situation and the imperative fruitful causes of derangement and disease, and yet they can be easily remedied.

It would be more agreeable to passers by in this city if persons would not presume on the known healthiness of our climate and the purity of our atmosphere to the extent they do in suffering substances to accumulate in their lots that send forth a poisonous, sickening effluvium whenever the wind happens to blow in the direction of the street. The existence of such nuisanses is not only dangerous to those surrounding neighborhood. The use of a few loads of dry sifted earth would entirely correct this evil, and it would pay to use them, as a very valuable through the streets, goring and trapfertilizing substance is gained thereby. The utmost care should be taken by every family, especially at this season, prevent the accumulation of any to substance about their houses and lots that would be in the least degree offensive; and neighbors should be pardoned if they remonstrate with persons whenever they notice offensive exhalations in the atmosphere process? ing from their premises.

typhoid fever, are mainly, if not en- Liquor Prohibitionists at Boston it is stattirely propagated by the drinking of ed that when the prohibitory law was repealed, and a license law was enacted in the stead thereof, with guards high and penalties severe, the pauperism of the State of Massachusetts increased in a single year, according to the declaration of the State board of charities, 24 per cent., or almost exactly one-fourth; and the jails grew so populous that the Governor in his message to the Legislature declared their enlargement would be necessary if the license law was retained upon the statute books. One prevails in communities is traceable to year sufficed to convince the people that only prohibition could save the State, so they arose, elected men pledged to the restoration of the law which had been repealed, and it was re-enacted. It is claimed that the law has already proved itself of immense benefit, by shutting up thousands of bars and making that fearfulest haunt of ruin, the bar-room, almost an obsolete institution. But the law is again assailed. and the people are called upon to maintain it by electing the right kind of men this Fall.

The address explains how prohibition came to be regarded with favor and finally enforced in that State. It says:

"The first attempts were to control this evil by punishing those who should indulge in it to manifest excess, and by limiting the number of the places where it should be sold, as well as the circumstances that should govern the sale. Even under these restrictions, an advance was made and 'the

fifteen gallon law, so called, was a great stride in the direction of prohibition. But in the growth of public sentiment it was soon seen that the punishing of the victims while licensing, under any circumstances, those who made them such, was illogical and impracticable. It did not put the axe at the root of the tree. It plucked the fruit and allowed the tree to grow. Therefore, the next, the inevitable step was taken, and the drunkard-maker was considered a criminal, the bar and grog-shop extirpated, and the sale for a beverage prohibited."

We see it stated by a correspondent of a New York paper that investigations conducted by him all point to the conclusion that the enforcement of the liquor law at present in vogue is an enforcement against the poor, but not the rich. Those places supported by "business men" go scot-free; but with the poor the case is different. The Constabulary make ferocious descents on small dealers in obscure quarters, seize their whisky, and in this manner vindicate the law



the high price of labor and material. The completion of the railroad has produced a great change and will (continue to bring about greater changes in these respects.

By a careful perusal of the published lists it will be seen that the Society has included most of the necessities as well as some of the luxuries of life, and that there is a very wide field for the exercise of the skill, industry and enterprise which exist so abundantly in our midst; and we believe the necessary capital could be found to carry on many of the branches of industry referred to. It is by no means necessary that capitalists should start and have control of all manufacturing establishments. In many parts of the world workingmen have formed co-operative associations for carrying on various branches of manufactures, and there is no reason why they should not do so here. It is already being done in a few instances, and may be in a great many more. We have the men and the talent; all that is wanting is a united effort on their part. In such cases the vexing question between capital and labor need not arise;

the business.

that something must be done very speedily towards producing at home numerous articles that we now import, or many will be in a deplorable condition. The country is nearly drained of money, and no resource manifests itself from which to replenish. We have nothing at present to export. We cannot raise grain for that purpose, and successfully compete with the grainproducing regions of the East and West. Our only apparent resource is to turn our attention to producing and manu- the top, on the outside, these sheets were facturing within ourselves the articles we need for our sustenance and comfort. We must either do this or many, very many, go without them. We therefore feel to urge the brethren who are acquainted with these various branches of industry to give this subject their earnest attention and to lend their aid to make the approaching fair the most successful one that has been held in Utah. Not in the mere number or even the quality of the articles exhibited, but by encouraging it with their presence, by examining and comparing the articles produced; by meeting and consulting together, obtaining all the information possible in regard to the best means, localities, cost, etc., where and by which many of experiments made last year, in one of these articles can be produced in sufficient quantities to make them profitable to the manufacturer, as well as a blessing to the consumer. For years a great deal has been said and written upon this subject, and without injury to the beams. In addition President Young and a few others have to this, the customary precautions against set praiseworthy examples; but the fire are thoroughly used." Besides manutime has now come when more general facturing their type-revolving, lightning action is imperatively necessary, and presses, the Mesure. Hoe are now encage we commend the matter to the earnest in overcoming the great difficulties of mak-attention of our intelligent and enter- ing a distinct impression on both sides of a sheet of paper at once, so that the rotary prising citizens.

THE Messrs Hoe, the great Press manufacturers, have just complete d new offices and themselves, and share in the profits of are supported by two tiers of six columns sach, in addition to the walls. These col-

It is plain to every reflecting mind umpis, as well as the beams and girders are of Florida pine, and are rendered fireproof by an ingenious device patented by the Hoes, who have such faith in its efficacy that they do not deem it necessary to novel plan deserves detailed description. It consists simply in incasing the columns, girders and beams in sheet iron and plaster of Paris. The floor beams having been laid, sheets of wrought iron were nailed to the under side, but kept at a distance of half an inch from the beams by narrow wooden strips, previously nailed on. From covered with plaster of Paris, put on in a liquid state to the average depth of half an inch, filling a space between the beams and the sheet iron, and, while yet in a plastic state, being swayed for some distance up the sides of the beams. The iron used was previously covered with a strong coat of metallic paint, and lined with a prepared paper felt on the side next the beams, to prevent the moisture in the plaster from rusting the iron; and after the moisture had evaporated, similar sheets of iron were nailed on top of the beams, and covered with felt and three-eights of an inch of plaster, spread smooth with straight-edges. This is to prevent fire from reaching the beams through the floor planks. Roof beams, columns and girders received the same treatment. The plan is the result of

GENERAL.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

St. Louis .- Jacob R. Bear, U. S. Express Agent and Telegraph Operator at Crownsville, Nebraska, absconded on the night of the 27th ult. with \$12,000 belonging to the Express Company. Two thousand dollars reward is offered who create them; but to the entire for the capture of Bear and the recoving M'on's Home-made Shoes will of the money.

Buffalo.-Early this morning ninety Texas cattle were landed from the Inernational ferry boat, and stampeded pling everything in their way. Ar ian was tossed into the Niagara Street, Park, a woman fatally gored, and a D amber of persons more or less injure d. Five or six of the infuriated animals were shot by the citizens, and a portion of the drove is still at " , workmen and injuring as many more; five of the dead bodies have been taken from the ruins. There was the wildest excitement among the wives and children of the workmen.

An article in the Atlantic Monthly, by Mrs. Stowe, on Lord and Lady Byron's secret, has caused considerable excitea model factory on a very extensive scale ment. The Telegraph comments, editori-in New York City. The building is scale ally, saying that without further explanin New York City. The building is said to ation this fearful story cannot be ac-be a model of strongth and solidity, and is cepted as true. The Post says the quesliterally fire-r, roof. "The walls rest on tion arises whether, in the absence of they can decide their own wages among solid stone rassonry, and the floors and roof authority, this article can be relied upon as Lady Byron's own statement.

FOREIGN.

London .- The Times, in its Manchester cotton trade reports, says it is admitted that the figures of the returns of the sales of cotton at Liverpool, for every obtain any insurance on the building. This day last week, really amounted to but little more than half those given to the public. As a result there is something like a panic at Manchester, and for the present all confidence is lost in the truth of the returns at Liverpool, and there is no disposition to do business either on the part of sellers or buy-

> STEAM SAW MILL,-Bro, Willis Coplan, of St. George, has just returned from Zanesville, Ohio, where he has been to purchase a steam saw mill. It will be here in a few days when Bro. C. will immediately start

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STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office, See ur advertisement in another column.

Is lever and ague, and all intermittent fevers, according to the statements of countless wit-nesses, the Red Jacket Bitters break up the parexysms with absolute certainty, and speedily restore the strength of the patient

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ting throughout the Territory, on very liberal terms.

SIR William Jenner, the eminent the paper from a continuous roll, dispens-English Physician, has positively as ing with feeders, and still equal the speed sured a late meeting of the British med- and certainty of the present lightn ical association at Leeds, that two of press,

which a section of flooring, ten feet square, CHEMICAL YEAST BAKING POWDER, the made in this way, endured the contact of a fierce fiame continually fed from below, for more that four hours, and for more than half that time a pile of wood was kept burn-ing on the upper side of the same floor, all

king powder in use. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Baking Powder.

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Burnett's Florimel has none of the peculia press for this purpose shall be able to take sickening sweetness so common in French Ex-

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