

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 8.

From South.—Hon. John W. Young returned last evening from the south.

Postponed.—The delivery of the lecture by Dr. Crockwell, on "Diphtheria," which was to have taken place last night, at the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, was postponed until another time, when the weather shall be more propitious.

Seeds.—We are in receipt of Nellis' Catalogue of seeds, plants, bulbs, etc. for 1878, together with some samples of choice seeds. He sends a sample of very desirable flower seeds with each catalogue, free to any who write for it. His address is A. C. Nellis, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Excommunicated.

Charles P. Bird and his wife Amanda Bird, and Allen Tanner were cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for apostasy.

JOHN R. MURDOCK, Bishop.
RICHARD S. HORNE, Clerk.
Beaver City, March 4, 1878.

Wool Tariff.—The *Congressional Globe* states that, on Feb. 25th, Hon. George Q. Cannon, in the House of Representatives, presented the resolutions adopted at the Wool Growers' Convention, held in this City, protesting against a reduction of the tariff on wool and woolen goods. The resolutions were referred to the committee on ways and means.

TESTIMONIAL.

I hereby certify that having suffered greatly for some time past, I at length consulted Dr. E. L. Plant who yesterday gave me some medicine, and in two hours and a half I was relieved of a tape worm seven yards in length. In gratitude I present this testimonial to the skill of Dr. Plant.

MRS. L. STONE,
Cedar Fort, Utah Co.
S. L. City, March 8, 1878.

Glee Club.—Next Tuesday evening the Union Glee Club will give an entertainment in the Seventh Ward School-house as a complimentary benefit to Mr. Wm. H. Foster. The programme will be full and well selected, and Misses L. Nebeker, S. E. Olsen and A. Bourne will assist. Mr. Giles and Miss Bourne will be the accompanists, and the whole will be under the direction of Prof. C. J. Thomas. Mr. Foster is well known as a good musician and a good man. The Club are splendid performers, and the young ladies are most excellent vocalists. Admission 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Recovering.—A short time since a little daughter of Mr. William Neslen, of the 20th Ward, was attacked with diphtheria, of malignant type. Dr. Anderson was called in, and as soon as the character of the disease was known the patient was placed in a room separate from the rest of the family, none of the other children being permitted to enter it. We are pleased to be able to state that the little girl is now considered out of danger, and is gaining strength rapidly. There is no indication or symptom of the disease in any of the other children, three of whom, however, have the whooping cough. The strict quarantine measures carried out by Mr. Neslen are commendable.

Remedial.—The following, from the *Prairie Farmer*, concerning cows giving bloody milk, is worthy the attention of farmers, dairymen and some other folks:

The remedy for the troubles which cause bloody milk will depend, in each case, upon its severity and the cause of it. If there be no other trouble than that the milk is discolored; if it comes easily, and if there be no inflammation, the best remedy will be aconite. Give 20 drops twice a day, for four days. If the trouble results from an actual injury, it will be best to trust to nature for a remedy. The diet should be of a laxative character. Give no grain while the trouble exists.

If there is fever existing, the udder being hot and swollen, and the milk not only bloody but otherwise disorganized, it may be taken as a case of garget. Draw the milk frequently by means of a tube or quill. Give a pound of Epsom salts in a quart of gruel, slightly warmed; and give one teaspoonful of saltpetre once a week.

"The Flood."—The blustery, disagreeable weather last night told somewhat on the attendance of the lecture of Mr. S. W. Darke, on the "Mosaic Account of the Flood." The gentleman handled the subject in an instructive and interesting manner, directing his arguments to showing the feasibility and consistency of the Bible narrative of the great historical event. He had evidently given the subject careful study, and made diligent research for reliable information in support of his position.

When Will it End?—Under the circumstances it is quite reasonable to ask when the "tempest in a teapot" about the case of Lib Bot Wing, is going to end. The party that were the moving cause of the second arrest and re-examination are making a third attempt. Justice Pyper was approached again yesterday with another demand for a warrant for Wing, which he judiciously refused. The application for the writ was this time based on the asserted insufficiency of the bonds. This comes with poor grace after the defence having announced previously in court his readiness to prove their sufficiency. As we have before said, with certain parties this particular Chinaman appears to be a special object of interest. Whether this arises from a fellow feeling or a generally more potent consideration has not yet been fully developed. True, "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," but still not many would be likely to accept of that as the main moving cause. People are not blind enough to suppose that the peculiar proceedings have not grown out of some potent incentive. Anxiety for the public weal cannot be it, because no one can see in what manner it can by such means be subserved.

Destructive Freshets.—The good people of the Fifth Ward are apprehensive of danger to health and property by flood during the approaching summer. Their fears are by no means groundless. The unusually large deposit of snow in the gorges of the mountains this Winter insures rushing freshets of large volume in the hot season. This brings to the minds of the residents of the lower part of the city the scenes of the summer of 1876, when numbers of them were compelled to wade knee deep in water to and from their dwellings, the interiors of many of which were also partially submerged. Their garden stuffs, in not a few cases, also were ruined. These were serious matters of damage to those who by no means belong to the affluent class. They are people, almost without exception, who "earn their living by the sweat of their brows," and whose snug little homes generally constitute the sum of their earthly possessions.

Not only is the snow deposit in the mountains promising for the descent of large bodies of water, but we are informed that, in addition to its insufficient capacity in point of width and depth, the canal is sadly out of repair in its banks. They are said to be perforated by muskrat tunnels, and to have been damaged by other causes.

The people living in close proximity to the canal have petitioned the City Council and also the County Court to put in operation some effectual preventive measures, that they may be guarded against future damage by flood. As the cause of the petitioners appears to demand the attention and action of those official bodies, we have no reason to doubt that it will receive due consideration.

Gypsum.—There is an excellent article in the *Scientific American* supplement of the 9th inst., on the remarkable effects of plaster and clover. The writer says: "We know that plaster produces wonderful results, but how we cannot tell. That 100 pounds of a certain kind of rock, ground to a powder and spread evenly over an acre of clover will add 2,000 pounds (dry weight) to the yield is incomprehensible; I might add, it is unknown and unknowable; yet it is none the less true that it does cause such and even greater results, as can be attested by farmers all over the country. There are thousands of farms that would not pay the cost of cultivation but for clover and plaster. Plaster shows the best results when applied to clover, though it proves beneficial on many other crops, such as corn, barley, oats, and potatoes, and even wheat, if applied in the fall."

From the notice alluded to, writ-

ten by a cultivator of the soil in Michigan, it seems that wet land is not benefited by gypsum, although it requires water to develop its remarkable fertilizing qualities, for which reason it should be sown before the spring rains have ceased. A great variety of soils are benefited by it, and even where there is little decomposing vegetable matter it works wonders.

Mr. Mechi, a very successful experimenter on soils and the influence on them of artificial manures, first drew attention to the remarkable effects of gypsum, by having a field sown with ground plaster, in such a way that the word gypsum should be conspicuous to all the passers by. Gentlemen going up to town to business were struck by the intense green color of those parts of the field which had been sown, and everybody wanted to know the meaning of the word "GYPSUM." This brought the rock into favor, and increased the green crops of England considerably; and the chemical properties of the mineral are now well understood and it is used largely as a fertilizer. We need hardly say that we have immense deposits of this useful mineral in our mountains.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 9.

Step Ladders.—Mr. Mason is engaged in manufacturing step-ladders, at Oakley's planing mills, State Road. He makes a very good article, at a moderate price, suitable for indoor use, gathering fruit, and other purposes. From a step it can be transformed into an ordinary long ladder, by opening it out and inserting a small bolt, to keep it upright. Patronize the home article.

Corinne.—Corinne had a municipal election on Thursday. Mr. J. W. Guthrie and E. P. Johnson, the latter being the former incumbent of the office, were the candidates for Mayor. The former was elected after a close run. Mr. Guthrie, who is proprietor of a bank in Ogden, bears an excellent character as a straightforward business man. It is generally conceded that he is a decided improvement upon his predecessor.

A Curious Relic.—We have seen a cut of a very curious Indian relic, recently discovered by members of the Davenport, Iowa, Academy of Science, and now included in the valuable collection of that institution. Upon the slab is a human figure, astride a circle with radical lines extending from it and a face in the centre. Over the head are a couple of birds and, nearer the figure, an elongated four-cornered mark. There are also hieroglyphics around the head of the figure. We think it probable that the whole thing is typical of the advent of the Saviour, representing the ushering of light into the world. The Davenport Daily *Gazette* speaks of the tablet in connection with "the prehistoric man." This is an error, the Book of Mormon being an authentic history of the aboriginal races of America. Besides the invincible proofs of the correctness of that record from numerous other sources, thousands of relics of the ancient races bear powerful testimony to its genuine character.

Aid for the Welsh.—Brothers Elias Morris and S. L. Evans are interesting themselves in obtaining funds, by private subscription and proceeds of concerts, to aid the poor Saints in Wales to emigrate. It is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with abundant success, the undertaking being benevolent and laudable.

The movement is endorsed by President John Taylor, who has written the following encouraging letter:

SALT LAKE CITY,
March 8, 1878.

Elders Elias Morris and Samuel L. Evans:

Dear Brethren—Your attempt to help emigrate the poor Saints in Wales, whom you represent to be suffering from famine and other evils, is a very laudable one and ought to be sustained by all good Latter-day Saints, especially as the concert is to be attended with no expense, thus turning all the avails into the hands of the necessitous. I wish you every success in your enterprise, and hope that it will result in the deliverance of many of your nation from the difficulties by which they are surrounded.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
JOHN TAYLOR.

Kanab.—The regular Quarterly Conference of the Kanab Stake of Zion convened this morning. It is probable that Elder Wilford Woodruff is attending it.

Ammoniacal Salts.—Specimens of minerals and communications on the subject of deposits of mineral matter found in Southern Utah have been received at the Museum, in answer to a notice which appeared in our columns about Sal Ammoniac. A very abundant and very beautiful mineral (selerite) has been mistaken for the article wanted. Sal ammoniac will dissolve in water. It has a saline taste, and roasted with lime emits the odor of smelling salts. Inquiry is also made for Feldspars, specimens of which sent to the Museum will be acknowledged and reported on to the discoverers or owners of mineral claims.

In Tennessee.—We have seen a letter from Elder Edward Stevenson, now in Hickman County, Tennessee. The communication is dated March 1st. The night previous he delivered the second of a series of three lectures at a place called Totty's Branch, eleven miles from Shady Grove. He had a tolerably large and very attentive congregation. Some of the people appeared impressed with the truth of the gospel. One man was baptized a few days previous to the date of the letter.

Elder Stevenson does not appear to have an exalted opinion of the country in which he is traveling. He says:

"Considerable of the land we pass over to Centerville is worth from 50 cents to a dollar an acre, and that about the county seat is of the value of about \$20 to \$30 an acre. The average wheat yield, for the county is six to ten bushels to the acre."

Elder Totty is hauling long wood, on rack, for \$1.25 a load, and stove wood, cut and split, delivered at a point seven miles distant, one dollar. That is considered a pretty good thing too. Labor is paid at the rate of from 40 cts. to 50 cts. per diem.

"The house in which I have an appointment to preach to night is without windows and as cold as a barn."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 11, 1878.

Next Sunday.—Next Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, the Sunday schools of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards will join in a jubilee, in Social Hall.

Land Surveys.

UNITED STATES
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
March 9, 1878.

The following township plats with descriptive lists, showing the exterior and sub-divisional surveys executed by Messrs. Bailey & Burdill, United States Deputy Surveyors, were this day filed in the local Land Office in this city, viz:

Township No. 40 south, range No. 13 west.	
" 41 " " " 13 "	
" 42 " " " 14 "	
" 43 " " " 11 "	

Jubilee.—The Sunday Schools of the 16 and 19th Wards, held a jubilee, yesterday, at the school-house of the former. Between 700 and 800 children took part in the proceedings, which were both pleasing and encouraging. Both schools are in a decidedly flourishing condition, reflecting credit upon those entrusted with their management. Besides the children nearly 300 grown people were present as spectators, the hall being crowded.

Brothers Goddard, Willes and Evans were present.

Brother William Asper is superintendent of the 19th Ward Sunday School and J. W. Phippin of that of the 16th Ward.

Excommunication.

This is to certify that Alva A. Tanner has been cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by his own request, at a Teachers' meeting, by the Bishop and his counselors and a unanimous vote of the Teachers.

L. PHILLIPS, Bishop.
M. H. BRADY, 1st Counselor.
O. L. TERRY, 2nd Counselor.
JOHN OBOEN, Asst. Clerk.
Union Ward, Utah,
March 4th, 1878.

Logan Temple.—To-morrow Brother John Parry will leave for Logan. His purpose is to make preparations at once for the building operations of the approaching season. His first work will be to erect suitable posts around the building site, for scaffolding in the erection of the walls.

He will also shortly set a number of stone cutters to work cutting sills.

Denmark.—Elder R. Neilson writes from Vensyssel, Denmark, Feb. 9th. He is laboring in the Aalborg Conference, in conjunction with four other Utah missionaries and about a dozen native Elders. They hold many meetings and a few are being added to the Church from time to time.

The crops in Denmark were unusually light last year. Instead of being able to export grain, as heretofore, the country was compelled to import 544,000 bushels for home consumption. From this and other causes, there is much suffering among the poor. The Saints are mostly in poverty, and Elder Neilson makes a strong appeal to their friends in Utah, for aid to enable them to emigrate.

The present winter has, thus far, been mild, damp and foggy, putting the health of the Utah Elders to a severe test, some of them being injuriously affected.

New Meeting House.—During the services last evening, the building committee of the 21st Ward New Meeting-house read a detailed report of their proceedings. It showed that the house, as it stands cost \$2,900.10. About \$90 in cash in addition to the amount of money now in hand would clear the building of all indebtedness. About \$300 of the sum was paid by the 21st Ward, and the balance by the members of the 21st.

The committee read the names of each donor, with the amount paid and how the means had been expended. The report gave much satisfaction. Auditors were appointed to examine the accounts and report next Sabbath. The building committee are, Herbert J. Foulger, W. L. N. Allen and William Paul, Sen., the first mentioned taking the most active and prominent part in conducting the business. It is expected that the small indebtedness now on the building will soon be cleared off. Bishop Burt does not intend to have the dedication services take place until this is done; a very commendable position to take.

Unnecessary Waste.—A good deal of means is literally thrown away in the hide trade, by careless handling. Butchers who score out the hides when taking them from the carcasses depreciate the value about one-third. From this it will be seen that it pays to exercise a little care.

Hides suitable for harness leather are often cut in the back, and the part from which tugs are made is rendered useless for that purpose. Hides that are in poor condition from careless handling, take an outlay of as much trouble and materials in tanning as superior ones, but can only be used for the manufacture of inferior leather. It is not improbable that the means wasted in this inexcusable manner would amount up to between \$10,000 and \$12,000 annually for the Territory. If this conjecture be correct the amount thus thrown away in the whole country is enormous.

As much, and even more, might be truthfully said with regard to the wool business. A decided reformation is needed in the handling of wool. Too frequently the shearers do up the wool in a most slovenly manner, including in the clip grit, sand and dirt. A prominent mistake also made is the habit of making string from the fleece and tying it up with it. This gives a great deal of trouble to the sorter who has to subsequently handle it. There are four to five grades of wool on one sheep, and care should be taken to keep them as distinct as practicable, and invariably tie up with twine. The hearer should never allow the clip to drop carelessly upon the ground. When that is done, straws, sticks and other rubbish are frequently mixed up in it.

There are several grades of wool depending more upon the handling and manner in which it is put up than on the quality as grown on the sheep. As the prices are regulated according to the grade, every wool raiser will see that it is to his advantage to put the product in the very best marketable shape. There is money in it in more ways than one. Wool put up in the best and