

chemistry would be delighted to possess.

Both of the above named works can be purchased at Dwyer's book store, Salt Lake City.

**The Memory of President Smith.**—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Elder Joseph F. Smith, dated at Liverpool, Sept. 7, to his cousin, Elder S. H. B. Smith, of this City, from which we extract the following:

"The first and almost the only thing I can think of is the terrible news of the death of 'Uncle George.' My whole soul seems filled with a great sense of loneliness when I allow my mind to revert to the stern and unwelcome fact that I am to meet no more on earth that man of God. Already, in my mind, I seek him where he was wont to be found, and cannot find him; in the old familiar house, in the office, at the President's, on the streets, but he is not there. I go to Provo, following him in the old paths; in every house of worship where I have listened to his voice; through all the southern settlements, where he has labored and toiled so much, and I look in vain. Away to the north, on the lightning wings of thought; to the councils of the Priesthood; to the happy meeting of the Saints, so often cheered and lifted up by his mighty strength; into the houses of Bishops and Presidents of stakes; in the cars, in some vehicle jolting over the dusty roads, through the valleys and lonely canyons; here, there, and everywhere."

"But why seek him where he is not? If we only seek him there, we are doomed to disappointment and regret for his loss. He will not come to us again, but we can and will go to him. In the mansions prepared by the Son of God for the valiant, true and good, where God and Christ are, in the midst of the mighty hosts redeemed and sanctified; he is there."

**Salt Lake City and Art.**—The following article appears in the London *Art Journal* for September:

"There are few travellers visiting Salt Lake City who do not speak of its beauty, and are not deeply impressed with the substantial, simple, and unpretending order that characterizes the place; so entirely different from the pine board shanties and ill-designed 'embryo cities' lining the railway west of the Missouri River. The cause of this vast difference is undoubtedly due to the determined intention of the founders to make it permanent from the start, and the far-seeing knowledge that it would require time only to rise to a city of importance. But the keen observer who walks the spacious tree-shaded streets, listening to the music of crystal streams flowing by the pathway, fresh and pure from the snow-capped mountains surrounding, or delighted with the beautiful gardens enclosing nearly every dwelling, looks for some deeper influence, intentional or otherwise, that has controlled the inhabitants while converting the desert waste into an oasis of beauty. Many of the public, mercantile, and private buildings, display a symmetrical regulation in their general design, with fitting proportions and a certain degree of ornamentation, beyond the expectation of the visitor; a care in planting the gardens, where in the eye is pleased with a correct and harmonious arrangement of the many-colored flowers. The same taste and knowledge is displayed by the correctly-arranged fabrics in the windows and on the shelves of the stores; paintings and engravings of merit, Parian statuary, art periodicals, neatly-constructed musical instruments, costly china, glass and silver ware, are seen on exhibition for sale. This indicates a demand, and consequently an appreciation of such articles, and at the same time points to a certain standard of refinement as belonging to the people. Many, if not all, of the States and Territories hold annual fairs or exhibitions, mainly agricultural and manufacturing. Utah adds a feature by connecting an art department, which is usually the most attractive part of the exhibition, although her agricultural productions and manufactured materials are equal to the average productions of some of the older sections of the republic. In the art of painting, however, Utah excels all her sister territories, standing on a par with

many of the older States. Besides professional artists, men of letters and science have made the city their home, and their influence has much weight in guiding and directing the tastes of the people into a proper channel. But the real cause of this vast difference in favor of Salt Lake City over her sister cities of the western plains is traced to certain art influences inculcated in foreign lands. Over two-thirds of the inhabitants are English, seven-tenths of the whole population are Europeans, and, though generally of the poorer classes, they have imperceptibly acquired considerable judgment and taste, and a regard for the beautiful by association with the artistic developments of the Old World, that still guide them—as far as nature and means will permit—when building new cities and towns in the desert. And it should afford no small degree of satisfaction and pride to the students and advocates of the Art-schools of England, both ornamental and useful, to know that their labors are not only seen and felt at home, but their good impressions are carried away into far-off lands by the emigrant, and guide him when building up the waste places of the earth. In 1863 an Academy of Arts was organized in Salt Lake City, and for awhile gave every promise of success; but meeting with unforeseen difficulties, and being but an individual enterprise, it failed after an existence for two years. Although efforts have been made to reorganize under more favorable auspices, as yet nothing definite has been done, and cannot be, until the government lends its help."

#### FAR WEST SKETCHES.

OGDEN, Sept. 20th.

Editor Bee:

Three weeks ago to-day we made our entree into Mormon society, and now we are on our way to Corinne, a strictly Gentile town, we may be said to have completed our stay with this peculiar people, of whom much has been written, while but little has been said without deep prejudice.

Believing that candor and impartiality are the prerequisites of true journalism, we have endeavored to discharge our duty fearlessly and without bias, and while we may in some cases have given offense, our only apology is that we have written the truth as we saw it. Had we been differently situated we would, perhaps, have seen differently, but as it is we have expressed our own thoughts and opinions, leaving to others the privilege of commenting on them through the columns of the *Bee*, which are ever open for both sides of any story.

We cannot say good-bye to this people without thanking them for the courtesy everywhere shown us, and that spirit of hospitality and frankness which seems to be characteristic of the Mormons as a community. During our stay in Utah we have seen less of riotous conduct, less of drunkenness, profanity and ill-breeding than in any other country we have ever visited, and the few instances of ruffianism brought to our notice were not the work of Mormons, who, like other Christian denominations, teach the Golden Rule to their followers.

Filth, crime, debauchery, and every villainy in the catalogue, are daily charged to their account, and we came to Utah fully prepared to find such things prevailing in the Mormon cities, but we have looked for it in vain. Undoubtedly scoundrels are among the high men of the church; villainy occupies public places; fraud, speculation and crime exist; but if we strike out the one offense against the laws of the United States—that of polygamy—we will find as little of this in Utah, in our humble belief, as in any country having a population of 200,000 people. The great trouble seems to be that the elective offices are held by Mormons and are not attainable by Gentiles. This, however will always be the case where any sect is largely in the majority. In Canada, for instance, elections are religious issues; and so it is now in Germany, France and Ireland. Religion mixed with politics is a bad state of affairs, and this is the bane of Utah to-day. Still it can hardly be expected that the Mormon party would relinquish their hold of power any more than Yost could be expected to resign the Omaha postmastership.—*Ranger, in Omaha Bee.*

#### Correspondence. 13

Pres. Wells and Party—Two Days Meetings—Gardeners' Club—Grand Gulch—Wine Making, etc.

ST. GEORGE, Sep. 23, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Pres. D. H. Wells and parties accompanying arrived here yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, all in good health. The Mayor and City Council of St. George went out and met and welcomed your Hon. Mayor at a point near Harrisburg.

To-morrow and Saturday the St. George Gardeners' Club hold their annual fair in the large hall at the Court House, and although it is too late to make a fine show of fruit, we are likely to make a very good display.

Pres. Wells and the Apostles and Elders here will hold a two days' meeting on Saturday and Sunday, in the great hall of the Tabernacle, now completely finished.

The Grand Gulch Co. now have their furnace erected and their engine and machinery set in order, and a large amount of coal nearly ready, now only awaiting a competent expert to put in the first blast, which it is hoped will be successful. Should it be so there will be employment for a great number of teams and hands of our citizens, bringing the wherewith to make the latter a little more comfortable.

The gathering of grapes and wine-making are now in order, and crops are being gathered.

A large force of teams has now gone out to haul lumber from Trumbull mills for the Temple.

Considerable improvements are going on in this city.

Yours, CACTI.

**GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S 'UTER'N CATHOLICON.**—This world-renowned medicine has performed some of the most startling cures on record of cases of Female complaints of long standing. It has the endorsement of leading members of the faculty, and should be in every household to relieve and permanently cure the diseases to which the female sex are peculiarly liable.

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The above medicines are sold by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and by all druggists throughout the country. w37 ly

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RELIABLE PRICES, GOOD ATTENTION.

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Twenty-five years in successful use and still the popular Family Machine! The beauty of its work and wide range of application on all kinds of material, sewing with either cotton, silk or linen thread, and its never getting out of order, have made it the pride and joy of nearly

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Its claims for simplicity of construction, ease of operation and management, quietness of movement and durability, are beyond controversy. Give it a trial and you will buy no other. Thorough instructions given in its use.

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This machine is especially designed to fill a want long felt by manufacturers of Clothing, and is constructed upon the same principle as the No. 6. It is capable of higher rate of speed than shuttle machines, is lighter running and can be regulated for work quicker than any machine heretofore used by

#### TAILORS.

By a simple change of the presser foot it can be used for all kinds of Family Sewing or Dress-making. Like the No. 6, it will speak its own language, and we solicit from the TAILORS of Salt Lake an examination of its merits.

#### The No. 6.

The attention of Shoemakers, Harness Makers, Glove and Trunk and Traveling-Bag Manufacturers, and others requiring a machine for leather work of any description, is respectfully called to this

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production of our company. After experimenting for fifteen years to construct a machine upon the rotary hook principle; we offer to mechanics representing the above industries, this recent and improved invention, confident that it possesses qualities long sought for by them. The machine will speak for itself. An examination and trial is all that we ask.

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