

Vilasar are typical representatives of their class.

It is gratifying to know however, that such foolish attempts to repress free thought and religious toleration must surely defeat the objects they aim to accomplish. They always have and always will do so; and while the conduct of the class who make such ridiculous exhibitions of religious zeal is pitiable, it is an aid to the progress of truth and freedom of thought and opinion, and hence we say the priests of Spain are doing their best to emancipate mind and to hasten the full consummation of religious freedom in that country.

DAY before yesterday, our readers will remember, an appeal, made to the people of the United States, to extend pecuniary aid to France in her tribulation, appeared in the telegraphic dispatches. We should have called attention to the subject sooner, but a press of other matter prevented. Never, at any former period, probably, was any nation more fearfully crushed than France at the present moment. In a few months she has been precipitated from the very pinnacle of greatness into the deepest slough of humiliation, and hundreds of thousands of her people are now in a starving condition.

Wherever the Prussian has advanced he has made his presence felt by devastation, misery and death; and though many may urge that the present position is but the result of a war which France forced upon her neighbors, and thus, in some measure, is well deserved, this does not diminish the exigency of the case,—it does naught to assuage the distress of the widow and the fatherless, nor the sufferings of the tens of thousands of those maimed and crippled for life by the casualties of war. Neither are the masses of the French people to blame for the horrors of their present position: the responsibility rests almost wholly upon the deposed Emperor and his government.

Setting aside, however, all these considerations, the emergency is of the most pressing character; and unless the appeal now made to the sympathies of Christendom is speedily and generously responded to, it is absolutely certain that the horrors of famine will follow those of war, and thousands will starve to death.

A cry for help,—for bread and the common necessities of life, on behalf of any people, we are satisfied can not be made in vain to the people of the United States; and least of all should it be on behalf of the people of France. When we were just launching upon the journey of nationality, the blood of the gallant sons of France was freely shed in the cause of American freedom; and Americans should never forget this.

EXCURSION PARTY.

By previous arrangements, about forty citizens availed themselves of our railroad facilities by chartering a car to Centerville, for the purpose of commingling with some of our neighbors in that vicinity in the social dance.

Among the company were S. W. Richards, Hosea Stout, D. Huntington and Majors, Esqrs., with a good number of the fair sex. A special car being attached to the afternoon train which started at forty minutes past four, the party comfortably filled it, and during the short ride enjoyed themselves hugely, not only with innocent jokes, but in the songs of "Old John Brown" and "Hard times come again no more," &c., in which Mr. G. Goddard and Mr. Majors figured conspicuously.

On our arrival some ten or twelve carriages were in waiting to convey us to the commodious hall of Mr. Reeves, the place of our evening's entertainment. Bishop W. Smith, J. B. Nobles, and others, generously turned out with their prancing and well fed teams, not only to convey us from, but back again to, the railroad, and also to those families who kindly volunteered to furnish us with warm and comfortable quarters for rest and breakfast, so that the entire company was provided with all the necessary comforts of a home. Such kindness and hospitality will long live in our memories.

Between twenty and thirty couples of the citizens in and around Centerville, having joined us, dancing commenced between seven and eight o'clock, p. m., and being interspersed with an occasional song, &c., continued, with unstinted conviviality, till early dawn, when we were conveyed to our respective places of rest. Thursday morning, at half-past nine, found us all in readiness to step on board, and we arrived

in Salt Lake City at 10 a. m., all safe, after a short but very agreeable visit to our friends at Centerville. And to those who through sickness, &c., were unavoidably prevented from joining the company, and others, who like us, can relish a visit to our country friends, we say, Go and do thou likewise.

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

GARDENERS' CLUB.—A meeting was held on the 30th ult., in the City Hall of Logan, Cache Co., Mayor W. B. Preston in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a gardeners' club at that place. The following officers were appointed: George L. Farrel, President; Enoch Lewis, Secretary, and Thomas Jones, Treasurer. Seventy-two persons were enrolled as members of the club.

AGENT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that James McKnight, Esq., of this city, has been appointed successor of A. C. Ford Esq., late Agent for this Territory of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Mr. Ford has gone to the national capital, to fill a position in the "Storm Signal" service of the government.

FIRE-STONE.—Bro. Evans, of the firm of Morris & Evans, stone-cutters, called in this morning and showed us a fine specimen of fire-stone they are getting out and preparing for the erection of a couple of smelting works—one at East Canyon and the other on the State Road. This stone is famed, outside of the Territory, and is known as the "celebrated Utah fire-stone." Those competent to judge, pronounce it to be the very finest stone to use in the erection of smelting furnaces, having been thoroughly tested and found to be fire-proof.

SPIRITUALISM CULMINATING.—In an address on Spiritualism, delivered in San Francisco on the evening of the 6th instant, the orator on the occasion, Mr. Miles Grant, the Second Adventist, is credited with having made the following statement:

"I know a man in this city who has dark spiritualistic circles in his house, the persons taking part in them being in a nude state. The man has already had two wives in this city, both of whom he has abused so badly that they can not live with him. I heard that man speak in Dashaway Hall not long since; he is in this hall now, and if he will step upon the platform I will repeat what I have said."

The bold statement was received with cheers by the audience, but the party challenged didn't put in an appearance on the platform.

TAME RABBITS.—The propagation of tame rabbits, as articles of food, is just now receiving some attention in Cache County, and from the Society for the Improvement of Stock, etc. The business can be made profitable, according to the following item, clipped from an exchange:

"Rabbit breeding is carried on upon a large scale in Canada. In London there is a warren of five acres, surrounded by a broad fence ten feet high, and containing at present two thousand rabbits. The cost of feeding and caring for these is 25 cents a piece annually, and the net profits from the whole warren \$5,000 a year. The annual increase is an average brood of 25 to each pair.

CACHE COUNTY FINE STOCK, ETC. ASSOCIATION.—On the 4th inst., a meeting of prominent citizens was held in Logan for the purpose of organizing the Cache county "Association for the Importation and Improvement of Fine Stock, etc." Hon. Peter Maughan in the chair. The following officers and committees were appointed:

Peter Maughan, President; George L. Farrel, Secretary, Moses Thatcher, Treasurer.

COMMITTEES

On Horses.—H. Thatcher, Chairman; John A. Wolf, M. F. Hammond, Hans A. Nielson and William Watterson.

Horned Stock.—W. B. Preston, Chairman; James Quayle, James Thurston, Charles Bird Sen. and Francis Gunnell.

Sheep.—Thomas Tarbet, Sen., Chairman; Joel Ricks, S. Collet, John Doney and Andrew McCombs.

Bees.—S. Roskelly, Chairman; N. W. Birdno, Andrew A. Anderson, W. T. Vannoy and Niels Micklesen.

Fish.—Enoch Lewis, Chairman; O. P. Eliason, C. R. Rummell, Ralph Forster and W. F. Darley.

Swine.—Alvin Crockett, Chairman; C. W. Card, John H. Bankhead, John Hammer and Geo. W. Pitkin.

Fowls.—Thomas Ricks, Chairman; W. B. Rogers, Robt. Hopkins, Joshua Salisbury and James Unsworth.

Rabbits.—D. Lamoreaux, Chairman; Henry Hughes, Thomas Friday, John Thirkill and Robert Bain.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—We heard a rumor yesterday that the high judicial officials of the Territory see trouble ahead. Our readers and the people of the Territory know very well that during the past year the great lights of the judicial firmament of Utah ruled Territorial courts out of existence, ignored the Territorial Marshal,

declared that none but a U. S. Marshal had the right to summon juries in the Territory of Utah, etc., all of which acts we understand, notwithstanding that a certain bright and shining legal light wrote to President Grant that he had found it his duty to render a decision turning the Mormon attorney general out of court, and throwing all the criminal prosecutions into the hands of the United States attorney, the U. S. Government virtually repudiates, by refusing to foot the bills for any of the business transacted in those courts, except that which was strictly U. S. business. If this be true, and we think it is, we rather think that after all it will be found that Territorial courts are not things of the past, and that they cannot be ruled out of existence *de facto* through the zeal of partisan officials. If the report be well founded, a different hue may be given to the termination of that infamous liquor case in which the city were defendants; and those Twentieth Ward rebels, whose time is now drawing near, may not be found in such a terrible dilemma after all. But worst of all, for the officials themselves, if this rumor be confirmed by the action of the government, seeing that the business done must be paid for, the gentlemen will have the satisfaction of paying for their own bungling, a little bill of between four and five thousand dollars—the amount we understand which they are trying to collect at Washington, D. C.

We understand that a delegation of one is now busy blustering, "blowing" and lying in Washington in the interest of the crowd working so unceasingly against the people here; and it is also said that another delegation equally strong in number is about to take a journey to the Capital over the little bill above alluded to; but its settlement by the Government is somewhat doubtful, for it would be establishing a rather dangerous precedent.

DIED OF OLD AGE.—An esteemed correspondent at Paris, Rich Co., sends the following, with a request to publish it:

"Died, in Paris, Rich Co., Utah, Jan. 23, 1871, of old age, Elder Charles Innes, aged 91 years, 7 months and 3 days.

Deceased was born in Hartford, County of Durham, England; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ by Elder Bainbridge, in 1848, and emigrated to Utah in 1861. He was permitted, in his old age, to hear the glad tidings of great joy, gladly accepted them, lived the life of a Saint, was permitted to continue on the earth many years beyond the ordinary time allotted to mankind, and fell asleep with the firm assurance of a glorious resurrection with the Saints of latter days."

Mt. Star, please copy.

THE "PEERLESS" POTATOE.—The time is now very near when planting and general garden operations, will commence. Usually, for the last few years, there has been an excitement among gardeners of all grades by the introduction, from some distant part of this or some other country, of some extraordinary variety of potato, or other vegetable. To keep up the annual excitement, we clip the following from an exchange:

"The Peerless potatoe, a new variety much experimented with in the East last summer, thrives well in the West. A man in Kansas planted one pound and obtained one hundred and forty-two pounds of good, solid potatoes as the result."

HISTORY OF CHLOROFORM.—The story of the discovery of the properties of chloroform in England is this: A Mr. Waldie, a chemist and book seller at Linlithgow, had one day some of the liquid in a saucer, when a gentleman entered the shop with a little dog. The chloroform was placed on the ground to be out of the way, and presently the dog was discovered lying by the saucer, unconscious and apparently dead. After a time, however, while the stranger was mourning over the loss of his pet, the dog moved his limbs, and gradually regained consciousness. Mr. Waldie began to think that he had made a discovery, and after having administered chloroform to a number of cats with the same result, was confirmed in his belief. He went to Edinburgh to relate his story to some medical men, and at the suggestion of a friend called upon Professor James Y. Simpson. After that interview Simpson tried a number of experiments, and proved beyond all question the virtues of chloroform as an anæsthetic. Professor Simpson published the results of his experiments in 1847, and gave full credit to Mr. Waldie for his share in the matter; but as the learned physician had previously tried ether, protoxide of nitrogen, and everything in fact that was suspected of having anæsthetic properties, it is more than possible that he would soon have hit upon chloroform.

It was Dr. Simpson who first applied chloroform in child-birth, and from this he is justly celebrated. Although chloroform was discovered by an American, Guthrie, in 1831, and the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of Philadelphia, in publishing an account of it, even at that early date, anticipated for it an extensive applica-

tion in medicine, it was not until the news of Dr. Simpson's experiments reached this country in the winter of 1847, that this valuable compound was introduced as an anæsthetic. The scientific properties of chloroform were first investigated by Liebig and Dumas, and they gave it its present name from its supposed chemical constitution—terchloride of formyle, which was abbreviated to chloroform.—*Scientific American.*

Special Notices.

FIFTY COAL MINERS wanted at once, by the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, Evanston, Wyoming Territory. Good wages, prompt pay and steady work. w52-3

H. L. SOUTHWORTH announces to his former friends and old customers and the public at large that he has returned to his old quarters at the **NATIONAL HOTEL**, seven doors east of the Post Office and half-a-block west of the Theatre, convenient to the market, wood yard and hay corral, and hopes to receive their continued support. The table, in the future, as in the past, will be supplied with the best beef, plum puddings, roast turkeys, boiled chickens, fresh salmon and "sich" like articles.

Meals, 50c.; Lodgings, 50c.

Animals to hay, 75c. a spao. d563 w523

SUMMONSES.—We are now prepared to supply Justices of the Peace with Blank forms of summonses. Other Blank forms also for sale at his Office. d53, s101 & w-11f

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company is, we believe, one of the safest and most flourishing companies in New York. It offers all the advantages to its patrons offered by any other company, and parties about to purchase a life insurance policy would do well, before investing elsewhere, to investigate the claims for patronage possessed by the "Globe Mutual." Its agent in this city, Mr. R. V. Morris, is a thoroughly reliable gentleman, well known to the citizens, and from him all information can be obtained.

Gross Imposition.—No imposition is more to be condemned than that of "short weight." So common is this that hardly an article of commerce is offered to the public which has the full weight represented. Such is not the case with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, now universally used in this country. Each package contains, with scrupulous exactness, the full quantity or weight labeled upon it, and will produce better and greater results than any other Baking Powder in the market. Try it, and satisfy yourselves of the truth of our assertion. For sale by Grocers. 723eod w31

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. That cash entry (No. 565), Town Site, Beaver City, Beaver County, Utah, made December 31st, 1870, embracing S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$, N E $\frac{1}{4}$ and N W $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and N E $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S E $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 16, in Township No. 29, S of Range No. 7 W, containing 1,280 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be the owner or possessor of any portion of said entry, will take due notice and make the application as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

JOHN ASHWORTH,

Mayor.

Beaver, January 28th, 1871.

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Cash entries of the following Town Sites were made at the Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., as follows, to wit:—

On the 5th of June, 1869, for Nephi, viz:—Section Four, North-west quarter of Section Nine, East half of the North-east quarter of Section Eight, East half of the South-east quarter, South-east quarter of the North-east quarter, and Lot One of Section Five, Township No. 13, South of Range one East, and South half of the South-west quarter of Section No. 33, Township 12, South of Range One East. In all containing one thousand one hundred and twenty one acres and fifty-two parts of a hundredth.

On the 5th of June, 1869, for Mona, the North-west quarter of the South-west quarter, and the South-west quarter of the North-west quarter of Section 32, and South-east quarter of North-east quarter, and Northeast quarter of South-east quarter of Section 31, Township No. Eleven South of Range No. One East, containing in all one hundred and sixty acres.

On June 7th, 1869, for Levan, the North-east quarter of Section No. 31, and South half of South-east quarter of Section No. 30, in Township No. 14, South of Range No. One East, containing in all two hundred and forty acres.

The above entries have been suspended for further proof, and this is to hereby notify all claimants that on the 13th day of next March, at 10 a. m., I will appear at the United States Land Office in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, to make the necessary proof, and show that I am entitled to have the entries of the said land confirmed under the town site act of March 23, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the aforesaid towns, at which time and place above mentioned any person or persons so disposed can appear and contest.

JACOB G. BIGLER,

Probate Judge, Juab Co., Utah.

Nephi, Juab Co., Utah,

February 21, 1871.

w2-3