

A REMARKABLY small steamer, probably the smallest afloat, was launched at the foot of Jefferson St., New York, in the early part of the present month, having been carried thither by a few men, who brought her from the cellar in which she was built, a feat by no means difficult, when it is understood that her length is only seventeen feet, her breadth fifty-four inches, and depth eighteen inches. The owner of this miniature craft is a Mr. Joseph Hadfield, and his object in having her built is to demonstrate how small a steamer can be built and work perfectly. Her internal fittings are said to be very neat and comfortable; and she will accommodate six persons. Her water tanks will hold forty gallons, and her coal bunker two bushels. Her machinery is of the ordinary pattern, with the exception of an improvement which her builder claims in the turn of her propeller. She has an upright vertical engine, tubular boiler, with two-inch tubes, a three-bladed propeller eighteen inches in diameter, with forty-inch pitch. She works on high pressure, and can carry 150 pounds of steam on the boiler, and will make 300 revolutions when her machinery gets in working order. Her piston is three inches in diameter, with five inch stroke. When her passengers, water and coal are aboard she will draw about twenty inches of water; and when steam is up it is expected she will make from seven to ten miles an hour.

A LATE number of the *Gazette of India* gives statistics of the death caused by the famine of water, grass and grain, which extended over 100,000 square miles of Rajpootana in the years 1868-9. The *Gazette* says these visitations occur in that portion of India, on an average, once in twelve years, but this surpassed anything of the kind since 1812. In the above named years the scanty crops, scanty because of the great drouth, were destroyed by locusts, and this loss of water and grain was followed by cholera and fever, which destroyed twenty per cent. of the people, and in some districts the death rate rose as high as thirty per cent.; and the total number of deaths, in Rajpootana in '68-'69, from disease and starvation combined, is set down at 1,250,000.

In another column a communication appears from the pen of Elder C. C. A. Christensen, which has been prompted by the appearance in our columns, a short time since, of an "Appeal from Scandinavia" for help, signed by Bro. Berg of this city. The subject is one that will bear considerable writing upon, as it appeals strongly to the sympathies, the faith and the brotherly and sisterly affection of the Latter-day Saints. No person of any benevolence can reflect upon the circumstances of the poor in the old world without commiserating their condition; no Latter-day Saint can think of his co-religionists being so far from the place appointed for the gathering of God's people, without feeling his faith appealed to for aid in their behalf; neither can one remember their situation without his brotherly love being aroused to send means for their deliverance on picturing to himself how he would feel were he in their situation.

Elder Christensen asks if it would not be well to make the appeal of a general bearing, &c. This has been done. An appeal of a general character was made at Conference. All classes were invited to deposit their means, whether much or little, in the P. E. Fund for the bringing out of the poor this season. They can either send means for the help of individuals whom they may designate, or pay it into the fund for the Agent in Europe to select whom he may think most suitable. An immense amount of good can be done by a concerted effort on the part of the people in their family, and various other organizations.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards of this city it has been a practice for some time past to hold concerts. These are not of a very pretentious character, the design being to attract the attention of the young people to keep them from wandering off elsewhere for amusement; also to develop the local talent. Last evening a concert was held as usual, for which a small entrance fee was charged. A nice little sum was accumulated by this means, which it is the purpose to pay into the P. E. Fund for the emigration of the poor, and which no person felt to miss. This is the second effort made in those Wards for this purpose, and the result is money is being accumulated without any person feeling in the least oppressed. Other

wards we believe have done similarly, and those which have not may take a hint. There are many people who are too poor to give such an amount as they would like for this purpose, and being ashamed to pay in a trifle, they do nothing. By such methods as we have alluded to, and others that can be devised, they can contribute their mites. Children, also, would take pleasure in giving, under such circumstances, what little they could reach, who would not think of offering it in the usual way.

A BUTCHER, who had been employed to dress an ox for the Boston (Mass.) market which had died of disease, wiped the sweat from his face with the towel with which he had washed the sides of the animal. This inflamed a small sore which he had on his right cheek, and the inflammation increased to such an extent that he died soon after. An inquest was held, at which some facts were disclosed that were calculated to startle beef-eaters in that community. Witnesses stated at the investigation that cattle, which arrived at that locality dead, were bought, dressed for market and sold to the public. One half of this ox which the deceased had dressed was sold in the market to purchasers. It transpired also in the evidence that it was not the first time that this butcher had been poisoned by dressing dead cattle. Only two months before his death he had been confined to his house for a week from the effects of dressing such animals, and had suffered for a long period from sore throat brought on by the same cause.

Such investigations as these are likely to make many people recoil at the thought of purchasing and eating flesh-meat and convince them of the advantages of a vegetarian diet.

REV. De Witt Talmage is delivering a series of lectures entitled "The six curses of New York and Brooklyn," at his Tabernacle, in Brooklyn. One of his lectures had for its subject "Lying Newspapers." While the newspaper is the great and popular educator of the century, the book, the pulpit and the platform, there are many thousands of them which publish nothing but filthy falsehoods and everything that is bad, and pollute every home in which they enter. He stated that the people of this country do not read an historical or scientific book once in a year, but all, from a child to men and women, read the newspaper. It was to be found in every home, office, car and elsewhere, no matter what its character might be—the good with the bad; and he avowed that the majority of them were the greatest curse ever inflicted in God's world, for thousands had become polluted by their vile and filthy statements.

Mr. Talmage is right in denouncing "Lying Newspapers" as one of the curses of New York, but he might have said they were the curses of the nation. For great as is the blessing of a free press, it has been the fruitful source of many evils; many of its managers have not seemed to comprehend the difference there is between liberty and license; its liberty has too frequently degenerated into license.

HOME NEWS.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.—The following were received last evening by Deseret Telegraph, too late for publication in yesterday's News:

LOGAN, 26,

The funeral services of Bishop Peter Maughan were performed to-day. An immense congregation was addressed by Elders Lorenzo Snow and A. M. Musser. The procession to the grave was headed by the brass and martial bands and seventy-five cavalry, with officers in uniform. A hundred and fifty four vehicles followed and ninety Shoshone Indians. The number of persons present was, at least, 1,500. The remains of deceased were interred directly east of those of Brother E. T. Benson. The closing benediction was pronounced by Elder C. W. Penrose.

The Cache Valley people feel that they have lost a father and a friend. The Indians say their father has gone and that he never had two tongues. Some fifty lodges are here and were painted and dressed for the occasion. They waited to-day for the lost and esteemed captain and have paid the respect usual to a great brave.

There are somehoppers and crickets in the north end of the valley. Numerous gulls are here. Fall grain looks fine. The people are busy putting in their crops.

Provo, April 26.

Our farming interests look prosperous. We have had a brief but agreeable visit from President Young. Last Sunday our meetings were addressed by Bishop L. E. Harrington and Elder Jas. W. Cummings

in the forenoon, and by President B. Young in the afternoon. The speakers treated upon the duties of the building up of Zion.

The U. S. troops are quiet, civil and orderly. Col. Nugent appears to be much respected by his command.

We have the prospect of a District Court soon, as we learn that U. S. Deputy Marshal Paul, has been summoning the necessary juries.

The woolen factory progresses and all the machinery and labor that comes can be applied, to get ready for the machinery as soon as possible.

The Utah county co-operative stock herd is doing well.

There are no mineral developments of importance in this neighborhood.

Considerable grain has been put in on Provo Bench this summer.

PAYSON, 27.

Crops are looking well; every prospect of a rich harvest.

The news from Tintic this morning are encouraging to those interested in mining. Business purchases for feet in claims are frequent, and the claims are changing hands at good figures. An eastern company has concluded to put up a stamp mill in Diamond City, forthwith, and have telegraphed this morning to have the machinery shipped without delay. Lumber is in good demand and business generally is in a lively condition.

A GROWING GIRL.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* has the following about Anna Swann, the Nova Scotia giantess, who, together with Mons. Joseph, the French giant, exhibited in the Social Hall here last fall:

"She says that she has grown nearly two inches within the past twelve months, and that two celebrated London physicians have assured her that she would continue to grow at the same rate until she was twenty-three years old, which would add four inches more to her stature! She has never been sick in her life, except shortly after her return to this country from California, when she had a rather severe attack of pleurisy, occasioned, she thought by the change of climate. In a very short time she will make another tour of Europe, advantageous inducements having been held out to her to do so."

Correspondence.

EPHRAIM, Sanpete Co.,

April 23rd, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Sir. In your WEEKLY of the 19th inst., I noticed "an appeal from Scandinavia" and feeling very desirous that this matter should not die out or be forgotten in the bustle of important business that presents itself almost before we are ready for it, I take the liberty to make a few suggestions.

The desire to help is strong with almost everybody who is familiar with the condition of the poor Saints in the old world, and I have heard many expressions to the effect that the people are willing as far as their ability goes to assist in gathering their suffering brethren and sisters from Babylon. But how are we to do it? How are we to unite the "widow's mite" with the more abundant gift of the wealthy, to accomplish the noble object? Not very many are able to raise sufficient means to bring out a whole family, or even a single individual, but yet may be able and willing to do a good proportionate share in the matter. Would it be too much, to ask our influential men to take the matter in hand throughout the wards and settlements? Would it be too much to hope that our noble female Relief Societies will extend their labor of love to the needy afar off? Would it be unreasonable to expect, that by such a course, thousands of dollars would be collected, that, perhaps, otherwise would be used for less beneficial purposes?

I am personally acquainted with most of the individuals mentioned in Bro. Berg's appeal, and I also know that it would be well doing to help them out from "sin and suffering," but there are a great many more, not mentioned, equally worthy of our sympathy; not only in Scandinavia, but in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Would it not be well to make the appeal of a general bearing, that the poor Saints in all parts of Babylon may realize that they have friends in Zion, who are not only feeling for them, but are willing to act when circumstances require, under the direction of the priesthood, for their benefit? If the matter is left entirely to private charity, I see but a very meagre chance to accomplish the object desired; but by concerted action I believe that a great deal can be done.

As for Ephraim, her people are up to the times of improvement—temporally

and spiritually. The work on our meeting house is progressing, and in a few weeks the walls will be ready for the carpenters to put the roof on. The farmers are busy putting in their grain, hoping for a remunerative harvest. Peace and union prevail and Co-operation is a fact. Lately we have organized a co-operative stock association. Prospects for farmers are very favorable. As to miners, don't know.

Respectfully,

C. C. A. CHRISTENSEN.

FILLMORE, April 21, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Dear Sir.—Having within the last ten days passed through some of the eastern settlements of our Southern Dixie and its vicinity, I may perhaps be able to answer a few of the many questions which are daily asked concerning that portion of our Territory, for it can be perceived that interest concerning some of our southern settlements is becoming more and more intense each day.

Kanab is daily assuming a more life-like aspect, not only in gardens, fields and orchards, but in its general appearance. The "Old Fort" is being fast deserted for more commodious and respectable dwellings within the growing city. Kanab is at present looked upon by many, as a stock-raising country only, because of the scarcity of water; but who knows that it will not yet be classed among our best grain producing districts? According to the history of many of our older settlements it most undoubtedly will; also other valuable lands within its vicinity, which at present can boast of but very small quantities of water.

Twelve miles east of Kanab is Johnson, (formerly Ranch Canyon) settled by several families within the last month, and which is likely, sooner or later, to become a place of no mean importance. Twenty-three miles north-east of Johnson, we find a new co-operative field of fifty acres, owned by some of Kanab's most energetic citizens. Nine miles from thence finds us at Upper Kanab, which was deserted during Indian hostilities about five years ago, and which, as yet, has not been re-settled. The nine miles through this cañon is almost, without exception, replete with farming conveniences generally. Being very high up in the mountains, Upper Kanab must necessarily be cool; but the indications are that it is much more temperate than many other farming districts within this Territory. Wood, water, farming and meadow lands, also a good range for stock are the most prominent features of this country.

Over the Rim of the Basin and down the Sevier River, a few miles brings us, as we emerge from a small cañon, with in sight of Pangwich Fort, consisting of about fifty houses, which also were deserted five years ago. There were several Indian villages there when we arrived, but as we remained there over Sunday, before we came away they all left for Pangwich Lake to catch more trout to swap for flour. The Indians seem civil and friendly. One old fellow who had lain aside his winter garments, and who stood near our wagon, was noticed to have been wounded in the shoulder. When asked what did it, he answered "bullet;" and when asked if another Indian did it, he appeared rather embarrassed and answered "Mommunny (Mormon) do it," and left without much further ceremony. Pangwich, though having been so long deserted, bids fair to yet become a thriving, go-ahead place. Several of its old settlers have of late returned, and also many from the Muddy, and other parts are going there to make new homes. Pangwich is blessed with an abundance of water, which is easily controlled, also plenty of good land, wood and tolerably good range for stock, but the climate is cold.

Leaving Pangwich it was our intention to continue down the Sevier, but as that road had not been traveled of late, apprehending the dangers likely to be encountered in fording the river, we took the safer route through the mountain and Little Creek Cañon, via Red Creek. While coming over the divide and through Little Creek Cañon we suffered not a little by a severe storm of snow and wind. The roads on this route have as yet received but little travel, and are not quite practicable, but with very little expense can be made good.

The manifestations of place and industry by the people of each settlement (although many are at present in very trying circumstances,) are such as can be evinced only by honest Christians.

Yours truly,

D. T. L.