

ner of treating and feeding horses. Corn-meal is the principal feed used in large stables, and those who grind the corn frequently buy both good and bad corn, mix the two varieties and then sell it for first-class feed. This is not all. The fashion of cutting hay and wetting the corn-meal and mixing it with it, prevails very largely. Where oats are fed, it is the practice to chop them, and wet and mix them with the hay. Where large numbers of animals have to be fed, hours elapse sometimes before the feed reaches the stock. During this time it sours. Chemists say that oatmeal wet and mixed with hay will sour in six minutes; hostlers say in thirty minutes. But if sour, it is unnatural food for horses, and where they have lived on this for any length of time, they are liable to disease; and if there is any contagion about, they are apt to be seized with it.

The prevalence of disease among horned-stock, sheep and horses in the East and in Europe at the present time, is remarkable; and is principally due to the unnatural modes of life, and improper diet to which they are subjected. Mankind is in a bad condition through the palpable violation of the laws of Nature; but the evil is being extended to the brute creation, and if it continue to extend, it will soon be as rare to find healthy animals as it is to find healthy men and women.

There are plain laws for man and brute, as well as the vegetable creation, and these cannot be violated for any length of time without the penalty following. Especially in matters of diet should care be taken, for upon a correct diet depends the building up, in harmonious proportions, of the physical structure. It is a wise provision which assigns wheat as the principal diet for man, corn for the ox, oats for the horse, and rye for the fowls and the swine, etc.

One remarkable feature connected with this plague is that mares are more liable to take it and die from it than horses; this is attributed to their greater delicacy of organization.

AN invention has recently been patented in England, which bids fair to effect a complete revolution in the printing business,—namely, a steam type-setting machine. The name of the inventor and patentee is a Mr. Mackie, of Warrington, Lancashire. Its operation is said to be a perfect success, it having been introduced into several London offices, among others that of the *Graphic*; the *Warrington Guardian*, said to be the largest paper in England is set up by this machine. Its inventor has been engaged upon it ten years, and he claims that it economizes fifty per cent. of outlay. It works very smoothly and evenly, and by its means a column as large as the *Times* can be set in an hour. The price of the machine is \$500 and its inventor advertises that he is prepared to undertake type-setting for one year in any house that purchases at three pence, six cents, per thousand (whatever the size of type), set in eighteen-inch lines.

The London Correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, sends the following description:

The invention consists of two machines. One of these is a small one which has a key board, like a piano, of fourteen keys. The operator sets before him the copy which is to be put in type, and manipulates the keys whereupon there is evolved from beneath an interminable strip of paper, two inches wide, which is full of punctures. Each one of these punctures corresponds with a letter of the written copy. The whole manuscript having thus been copied in punctures, the roll of punctured paper is set in a machine that looks like an iron centre-table. The top of the centre-table has all round on its edge little boxes containing type. The top of the table then revolves. The punctured paper runs around, and when a certain type needed is reached, a little lever falls, by reason of the opening allowed one end of it by the hole in the paper, the other end touching and selecting the letter that is needed. The type so selected falls into place, and the row of selected type pours in continuous stream out upon a regular composer's stick, which as fast as it is filled is removed to the form.

When in operation the machine requires one man at the perforators and three boys at the composer to feed the boxes with type and space out the lines.

HER Majesty Queen Victoria has rendered memorable the recent visit paid her by the Emperor of Brazil, by conferring upon him the cross of the order of the garter, a distinction rarely bestowed, and this being, it is said, the first time it was ever conferred upon a non-resident of Europe.

The order was instituted by Edward III, and there are never, at any one time, more than twenty-five members. The officers of the order are a prelate, chancellor, registrar, the garter, King of arms and the usher of the Black Rod. The convocations are always held at Windsor. The insignia is very beautiful and consists of "a dark blue ribbon edged with gold, with a buckle and pendant of the same material richly chased. This ribbon, having the motto, (*honi soit qui mal y pense*.) inscribed thereon in golden letters, is worn on the left leg below the knee. The mantle is of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, and having on the left breast an embroidered star. The hood and surcoat are of crimson velvet lined with white taffeta, the hat is of black velvet, with a plume of white ostrich feathers, in the centre of which is a tuft of black heron's feathers—the whole fastened by a band of diamonds. The collar is of gold, and made in twenty-six pieces, each in the shape of a garter. Suspended from this is "the George," being a figure of the saint on horseback engaged in terrific combat with the dragon. A smaller "George" is attached to a broad, dark blue ribbon worn over the left shoulder. The star is of silver and eight pointed, having in the centre the cross of St. George encircled by the garter."

No more striking illustration of the recuperative powers of a great nation can be adduced than that furnished by the ease with which M. Thiers' government recently raised the enormous sum of \$900,000,000 to pay off, by the stipulated time, a portion of the war indemnity exacted by Prussia. All the world knows that no nation was ever more humbled or more severely handled than France in her late troubles with the Germans; and at the close of the war it seemed as though many years would be required before any degree of prosperity could again be hoped for. But bad as the prospect was it was made blacker and more hopeless still by the horrible internecine war inaugurated and waged so furiously by the Communists; and when at length their vile career was terminated by the triumph of the national troops the stability of M. Thiers' government seemed exceedingly doubtful; but the loan thrown into the market formed a capital test and showed that it had the firm support of the people of France. A milliard and a half of francs, (fifteen hundred millions) had to be raised to satisfy the present and pressing demands of Prussia; the head of the government asked the nation to lend the government two milliards, or four hundred million dollars, and in a few hours nine hundred millions were subscribed, five hundred millions from Paris, two hundred millions from the provinces and a like amount from foreign capitalists. This fact speaks loudly for French patriotism and for the devotion and loyalty of the country to the present government.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Who left Liverpool, July 12th, 1871, per Steamship, "Colorado."

James Carr; Paul, Elizabeth and Martha J Harrison; Frederick and John Day; Edward, Maria, Martha, Adelaide, Edward and Maria Southwick; Ann Jones, Alice Tomlinson; Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Henry, Alice, Mary and Jane Spencer; Rachael Thornton, Sarah Hills, Mary Ann and Elijah Barnett; Thomas Webb, Abraham Gould; Mitchell, Sarah, John, Margaret, Mary and John E Ramsden; James Harrop, Martha Turner; Daniel, Caroline, Martha and William Copes; Eliza Waterman, Amelia, Mary, Sarah and Georgina Newland; Robert Miller; James, Sarah, Sarah A and Jane Snape.

Sarah McCarthy; James, Jane, Esther, Thomas, Orson, Parley and George Hill, Enock and Ann Severn; George, Sarah, William, Enock, Joseph and Electra Bangle; Elizabeth and Betsey Branson; Joseph, Elizabeth and Infant Rawson; James and Charlotte Hill; John and Sarah Wilcox; John Moore; Wm Fryer; David Thomas; David Rees; David Owens; John, Elizabeth, John, Rebecca, Duncan and Elizabeth Noble; Robert Burrowman; Alexander Spencer; Elizabeth Penman; Elizabeth, James, Mathilda, William, Elizabeth and Alexander Brown; Wm Niblet.

John R, Elizabeth and Arthur W Procter; James and Martha Cracroft; E L Plant;

Wm Heartle; Edward Knowles; Jesse and Jane Milgate; Amelia J Morris; Sarah E Fenn; Abraham C, Mary, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, John and Chas Brown; Walter Howkes; Mary A Mo-s; George Sylvester; Samuel and Sarah Cox, and Infant; Hans P, Anne, Bodil, Petrine and Hans Hanson; Ann Hattenborough; Arthur, Martha, Mary A and Jane Spellington; Hannah Bishop; Samuel Jedis; Mary Wilmot; Lydia Farrow; Alexander Shreeve; Wm Holstead; John Whale; Robert and Mary A Edwards.—139 souls.

RETURNING MISSIONARIES.—Hamilton G Park, Thomas Howells, Edmund F. Bird, George Barton.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

SANPETE.—C. C. A. Christenson writes that the beautiful new meeting house at Ephraim is now covered, the roof having just been completed; a great deal of work, however, is yet needed in the interior of the building before it can be said to be finished.

In a letter from Spring City, Mr. George Brough says: "General good health prevails; our crops, as a general thing, will be good, although there has been some lack of water, owing to the weather being unusually dry."

THE TWENTY-FOURTH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.—The anniversary of the entry of the Pioneers into this Valley was celebrated at Bountiful by the firing of cannon, music, singing, speeches, a dance for the children and a grand ball in the evening for the bigger people.

Spring City.—A procession marched through the principal streets; a mass meeting at which there was the usual amount of speech making, singing, music, etc.

Moroni celebrated in fine style, the proceedings terminating in the evening with a display of fire-works and a grand ball.

Ephraim.—The rejoicings were more than usually demonstrative, all classes participating in the celebration of the auspicious day.

SMALL-POX IN THE COTTONWOODS.—Dr. F. D. Benedict, who was recently appointed by the County Court of Salt Lake as quarantine physician for the County, returned yesterday from an official visit to the Cottonwoods. He reports that there are but two cases of small-pox, one in Little Cottonwood and the other at Silver Fork, Big Cottonwood, as before reported. The Doctor says that both are mild cases, the person afflicted with the malady at Silver Fork having been recently vaccinated caused it to assume a milder form, and the other individual was vaccinated when a child, and he has the disease so slight that he is not confined to bed.

Dr. Benedict says the excitement in the Cottonwoods with regard to small-pox is much greater than there is any need for. The people there are generally being vaccinated, which he thinks a very wise proceeding, and one that it would be well for all to carry out who have not already undergone the operation.

ARRESTED.—A. Cliff, driver of a job wagon, was hired yesterday, by Judge Strickland, to take a load of goods from his residence to the pest house, and it appears he was the worse for liquor, and stayed at the hospital last night in the bed-clothes of the man who died there of small-pox the other day, and this morning he stole the bedding and some apparel of the deceased man. After this he went to a claim house, a short distance from the hospital, from which he abstracted and carried off the clothing left there by the city quarantine physician, which the latter had left off after visiting small-pox patients. He then came to town and mingled with numbers of people and visited several stores without changing his clothing. Upon these facts being made known he was promptly arrested and placed under confinement. We trust his punishment will be as severe as his offense is heinous.

AN OUTRAGE.—There was a murderous outrage perpetrated upon a negro, about four o'clock this morning at the Revere House. At the above mentioned hour a woman entered his room before he got out of bed, and dashed vitrol or nitric acid in his face and attempted to pour it down his throat. The poor fellow was terribly burnt and disfigured. A few hours subsequently, Mrs. Knapp, who keeps a boarding house, on the west side of the City Hall block, was arrested on a charge of having committed the outrage, and was brought, for examination, before Alderman Clinton this forenoon. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony appeared conclusive as to her guilt; although she strenuously protested her innocence.

It appears that Mrs. Knapp, is a former resident of some part of Wyoming Territory, where she kept a boarding house and had the negro in her employment; that he left her employment to come to this city, and that when he left she abused him and refused to give up his clothing and other effects. After he had been here for some time she also came, and established the boarding house she now keeps, and succeeded in inducing him to again work for her. After remaining at her boarding-house a short time, however, they disagreed and he left and engaged to work at the Revere House. She swore vengeance on

him for leaving her, and it is believed she committed the outrage upon the poor fellow in execution of her threat.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow, \$500 bonds being required, in the meantime, from the prisoner. Being unable to obtain bonds she remains under confinement in the city jail.

IS IT SO?—There is a rumor in the city, and we have reason to believe it is authentic, that one of our lady residents, for some reason or other, has raffled a silver service worth \$200; that the tickets were two dollars each, the thrower of the highest number with dice being the winner. Rumor also says that Chief Justice McKean threw the highest number and, of course won the set. We wonder if this is so? We can easily believe that the lady in question adopted this means of procuring the full value of her property, and under the circumstances, she in all probability being entirely ignorant of the law of the city in relation to such transactions, her conduct can easily be excused. But a city ordinance expressly forbids all such transactions, classing them under the head gambling. The ordinance to which we refer reads as follows:

"If any person keep a house, shop, or any other place resorted to for the purpose of gambling, or permit or suffer any person in any house, shop, or other place under his control or care, to play at cards, dice, faro, or roulette, or other game for money or other things, such offender for each offense shall be liable to be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the court. In a prosecution under this section any person who has the charge of, or attends to any such house, shop or place, may be deemed the keeper thereof; and any person renting out a house or place for the purpose of gambling, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in this section.

"If any person play at any game of dice, cards or other games, of chance usually resorted to for gambling or fraudulent purposes, he shall be liable to be punished by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

Now it is not to be supposed for one moment that the chief administrator and expounder of the law in Utah Territory could be ignorant of the existence of this ordinance; and we would ask the question, Is it true that he has been guilty of violating it by shaking the dice box and becoming a possessor of this valuable service? Gallopiantry would readily suggest an abundance of excuses for the lady who projected the raffle, but nothing, save it be his well known leniency and tenderness to himself when his pecuniary interests are at stake, would excuse or justify the course of the Judge. If the rumor be true, the Chief Justiced has placed himself in a very anomalous position, for he is unmistakably liable to a prosecution for a violation of a city ordinance!

VISIT TO THE UTAH SOUTHERN.—A party of gentlemen and ladies started from the depot of the Utah Central Railroad at 4.30 yesterday afternoon for the end of the track on the Utah Southern. There were in the party President B. Young, President of the U. S. R. R.; Col. John Sharp, Vice-President; several of the Directors, Superintendent F. Little, Ticket and Freight Agent, D. O. Calder, Hons. Geo. A. Smith, D. H. Wells, John Taylor, Secretary Geo. Swan, Gen. Clawson and Col. John W. Young. The company proceeded by rail to Little Cottonwood, over which stream bridge-builders were busily engaged in completing the trestle-work bridge, 625 feet long, across the stream. The work on this bridge was nearly completed; it was expected that trains would cross over it to-day, or to-morrow at farthest. The work at this point is very heavy. There is a deep cut in the north bank, and a very heavy fill from the bank extending into the creek bottom to the commencement of the trestle-work. From the Little Cottonwood to Dry Creek the distance is six miles. This piece of road will be laid, it is expected, at the rate of a mile a day. At Dry Creek, which will be crossed above Bro. Milo Andrus' place, there is a very heavy job of trestle-work to be built before the trains can continue South; but a strong force will be put to work upon it and it will soon be completed. After leaving the city and entering upon the Five Acre Lots, the Utah Southern runs on the road corresponding with West Temple Street in the city for upwards of six miles. This is a beautiful stretch of road, and has needed so little grading that in many places the ties are laid on the natural sward. The entire road, so far as the ties and the rails are laid, is excellently built; probably not another road of the same length could be found in the United States, so soon after being laid, in so good a condition for traffic. Men are constantly at work leveling up, straightening and ballasting the line, and when it shall be opened for freight and passengers the smoothness with which running will be done upon it will be satisfactory to travelers and be a means of saving rolling stock. At Little Cottonwood the company remained until six o'clock, the President examining the work and making suggestions respecting the construction and staying of the bridge; by that time the men working on