

clerks or preachers to make spies of themselves."

The above, which we clip from the *Logan Leader*, shows to what depths of meanness the creatures who are in the employ of certain officials here will descend, in their frantic endeavors to convict some "Mormon" of practicing one of the tenets of his religious faith. This is "all of a piece" with the system of espionage established in several places in this Territory, under which small and sneaking imitators of the celebrated Paul Pry, interrogate servants and little children about the private domestic affairs of their employers and parents, with a view to bringing the latter into the meshes of the law.

When municipal ordinances in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks have been grossly violated, to the detriment of public order and the peace of the community, and it has been found necessary to pay men for procuring evidence which would lead to the conviction of the offenders, a great outcry has been raised by anti-"Mormons" here against the practice, and the name of "informers" has been held up to general detestation. But do these persons now perceive anything despicable in the conduct of the miserable sleuth-hounds, who are nosing around private families and trying to disturb their domestic affairs for the sake of a small fee and a little notoriety? If so they do not manifest it by a word of censure.

Words fail to convey the contempt we feel for these hirelings and their employers, and if they do not cease their espionage and dirty tricks with little boys and girls, we shall not be surprised if some of them are brought to a full stop in a manner as sudden as it will be disagreeable. If men stoop to the acts of a dog, they must not expect other than a dog's treatment.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

THE recent reception of General Grant in Chicago has developed a new phase in the outspoken sentiments of his enthusiastic admirers. The chosen orator for the occasion is an exaggerated strain of false flattery, compared the events in Grant's military career to those of the immortal Washington, as the "savior of his country," as having filled the highest gift in the nation's bestowal for the same length of time, etc., etc. In reflecting on the subject, the thought is suggestive, whether or not in the course of events in the future, the same unswerving policy that characterized that eminent patriotic statesman and virtuous sage, will be emulated by the distinguished personage who is now receiving the nation's congratulations and welcomes.

For instance, at a period in the early history of our country's struggles for independence, there was a prospect that the army would be disbanded without any adequate provision being made by Congress for the claims of the troops. Discontent manifested itself in both officers and privates in audible murmurs and complaints which foreboded serious consequences. But a spirit still more to be dreaded was secretly at work. In reflecting on the limited powers of Congress at that period and on the backwardness of the States to comply with the most essential requisitions, even in support of their own interests, many of the officers were led to look for the cause in the form of government, and to distrust the stability of republican institutions. So far were they carried by their fears and speculations, that they meditated the establishment of a new and more energetic system. A colonel in the army, of a highly respectable character and somewhat advanced in life, was made the organ for communicating their sentiments to the commander-in-chief.

In a letter, elaborately and skillfully written after describing the gloomy state of affairs, the financial difficulties, and the innumerable embarrassments in which the country had been involved during the war on account of its defective political organization, the writer adds:

"This must have shown to all, and to military men in particular, the weakness of republics, and the exertions the army have been able to make by being under a proper

head. Therefore I little doubt that, when the benefits of a mixed government are pointed out, and duly considered, such will be readily adopted. In this case it will, I believe, be uncontroverted, that the same abilities which have led us through difficulties, apparently insurmountable by human power, to victory and glory, those qualities that have merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of an army, would be most likely to conduct and direct us in the smoother paths of peace. Some people have so connected the ideas of tyranny and monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them. It may therefore be requisite to give the head of such a constitution, as I propose, some little apparently more moderate, but if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of KING, which I conceive would be attended with some material advantages."

To this communication, as unexpected as it was extraordinary in its contents, Washington replied as follows:

"Sir—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, Sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary."

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere desire to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, as far as my power and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion."

"Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else, a sentiment of the like nature."

"I am, sir, &c.,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Such was the language of Washington, when, at the head of his army, and at the height of his power and popularity, it was proposed to him to become a king. After this indignant reply and stern rebuke, it is not probable that any further advances were made to him on the subject. It is to be hoped that any similar proposal so contrary to the spirit of the constitution of our country, however plausibly and speciously they may be conceived, whether with the title of Protector or Dictator, will be met with as stern and decided rebuke from the hero of the hour.

THE "CENTAL" SYSTEM.

ON the 1st day of the approaching year, New York, the commercial capital of America, will practically adopt the central system of quantitative measurement. The old-fashioned and arbitrary custom of hundredweights (112 lbs.), stones (14 lbs.), quarters, bushels, pecks, etc., is gradually becoming obsolete in the great centres of trade, and the far more sensible and simple method of measuring quantities by weight, called the central system, that is, by one hundred pounds, or fractions thereof, is coming into general use.

To see the absurdity of the cumbersome measurement of the past, still in use in some places, just look at the uncertainty of the bushel when weighed by weight. A bushel of wheat is sixty pounds; of corn, shelled, 56 pounds; of corn on the cob, 48 pounds; of oats, 32; barley, 48; rye, 48; dried apples, 24; dried peaches, 33;

bran, 20; salt, 65; lime, 80; and so on in almost endless variety for different articles. Now, why not abolish the bushel quantity for produce altogether, and let the price be estimated on a standard of a pound or one hundred pounds? This would correspond with the decimal principle which governs United States Currency, and render calculation of values so easy and simple that the uneducated farmer or country laborer, could figure out the sum of his load or other lot of produce with little difficulty. Much time would be saved to the buyer also, and the merchant as well as to the agriculturist would be benefited. The old method has nothing to recommend it but its antiquity, and when the modern system is once introduced, its simplicity will recommend itself to any community.

Contracts for grain now being made in the New York produce exchange are based on the central system, and on the 1st of January 1880 it will come into practical use in the great commercial mart, through whose ports most of the produce shipped abroad finds its outlet over the broad Atlantic.

Why should not Salt Lake adopt the same system, and thus introduce to all Utah its benefits, which would soon be recognized throughout the territory? If the produce dealers and merchants would consider this matter in a general meeting, and come to a unanimity of purpose on the subject, they could very soon inaugurate this change in business, and the reform would spread throughout the Territory in next to no time. It will not be long before the central system will receive universal recognition as a simplifier of trade, and Utah might as well wheel into line now, as to come in at the death of the old and cumbersome custom.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

A SHORT time ago we made some allusion to the opening up of a direct trade, in grain, with European ports from this Territory, to master the details of which, Mr. S. W. Sears, of this city, took a trip to England. We related his success and spoke of the safe arrival at Hull of the ship *Ivy*, containing the first cargo of Utah wheat shipped direct to Europe without any handling by middlemen, or payment of per centage to brokers. Only one point in the transaction of this business was then in any doubt, that was, the holding out of the guaranteed quantity and quality of grain in the vessel. This doubt was entirely dissipated when the ship was unloaded, and the *Ivy* was pronounced the most honestly loaded vessel that had entered that port for a long time.

The following certificates from well known dealers establish this without opportunity for dispute:

HULL, Oct. 13th, 1879.

Having had ample opportunity of seeing the cargo of Utah wheat (in process of discharge) per *Ivy*, we are of opinion that the cargo was fairly and carefully loaded, and that the wheat is of superior quality and run more evenly all through than cargoes usually do shipped via San Francisco this season.

KEIGHLEY, MAXTED & Co.
To S. W. Sears, Esq.

PETERBO? & HULL,

October 13th, 1879.

We the undersigned importers of wheat, etc., purchased the cargo of Utah wheat from Mr. S. W. Sears, per ship *Ivy* from San Francisco. She was discharged at Hull and turned out well, the wheat having been honestly and fairly loaded, and run uniformly good in all parts of the ship, and was fully up to the representations made to us by Mr. Sears before arrival. The wheat was well liked by those who purchased it from us, and all our transactions in connection with the shipment are very satisfactory.

pp. CHAS. ROBERTS & Co.

H. WRIGHT.

We take pleasure in publishing these certificates, because a determined effort was made by grain shippers in San Francisco, who nated to see this business slip through their fingers into the hands of a Salt Lake man, to block the way of the sale of this cargo and ruin the new hand at the shipping

business. The *Bulletin* of March 19th, maliciously declared that the wheat was smutty and unsaleable, and that the course was taken of shipping it to England because it could not find sale in the local markets.

This opposition and misrepresentation failed, we are happy to say, but it is due to the energy, perseverance and undaunted courage of Mr. Sears that the obstacles in the way of this trade have been overcome, and he deserves credit for his success. And while we do not advise our Utah farmers to send their wheat out of the Territory, we recognize the fact that a large quantity is annually exported, and we would certainly prefer that our own shippers should handle it, and by direct trade with foreign ports save the margins usually gained by middlemen and brokers.

The Old-Fashioned Girl.

She flourished thirty or forty years ago. She was a little girl until she was fifteen. She used to help her mother wash the dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa could not tell the difference between them and mamma's and yet she could fry griddle-cakes at 10 years of age, and darn her own stockings before she was twelve, to say nothing of knitting them herself.

She had her hour of play, and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She had no very costly toys, to be sure, but her rag doll and little bureau and chair that Uncle Tom made was just as valuable to her as the \$20 wax doll and elegant doll furniture the children have nowadays.

She never said "I can't," and "I don't want to," to her mother, when asked to leave her play, and run up stairs or down on an errand because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the old-fashioned little girl.

She rose in the morning when she was called, and went out in the garden and saw the dew on the grass, and if she lived in the country she fed the chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast.

We do not suppose that she had her hair in curl-papers or crimping-pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her flounces were no trouble to her.

She learned to sew by making patchwork, and we dare say she could do an "over-and-over" seam as well as nine-tenths of the grown up women nowadays.

The old-fashioned little girl did not grow into a young lady and talk about beaux before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, and was not fancying a hero in every plowboy she meets.

She learned the solid accomplishments as she grew up. She was taught the arts of cooking and housekeeping. When she got a husband she knew how to cook him a dinner.

She was not learned in French verbs or Latin declensions, and her near neighbors were spared the agony of hearing her pound out "The Maiden's Prayer," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," twenty times a day on the piano, but we have no doubt she made her family quite as comfortable as the modern young lady does here.

It may be a vulgar assertion, and we suppose that we are not exactly up with the times, but we honestly believe, and our own opinion is based on considerable experience, and no small opportunity for observation, that when it comes to keeping a family happy, a good cook and housekeeper is to be greatly preferred above an accomplished scholar. When both sets of qualities are round together, as they sometimes are, then is the household over which such a woman has control, blessed.

The old-fashioned little girl was modest in her demeanor, and she never talked slang or used by-words. She did not laugh at old people or make fun of cripples, as we saw some modern little girls doing the other day. She had respect for elders, and was not above listening to words of counsel from those older than herself.

She did not think she knew as much as mother, and that her judgment was as good as her grandmother's.

She did not go to parties by the time she was ten, and stay till after midnight playing euchre and dancing with any chance young man who happened to be present.

She went to bed in season, and doubtless said her prayers before she went, and slept the sleep of innocence, and rose up in the morning happy and capable of giving happiness.

And if there be an old-fashioned little girl in the world to-day, may heaven bless her, and raise up others like her.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

BIG BRIDGES.

The immense height of the towers for the support of the Forth Bridge has created some surprise, and no wonder, when it is taken into account that when completed they will be the highest buildings of any kind in the world. Science will, therefore, wait with some anxiety their completion. The height of the towers on the Island of Inch Garvie, midway between South and North Queensferry, will be 560 feet, to support a bridge 150 feet above high water mark, but the reason for this great altitude is that in the generally of suspension bridges the towers are built on the land on either side of the span, and were this the case in the Forth Bridge, towers 150 feet less height, or 420 feet would be sufficient; but this is impossible, from the great length of the bridge.

It seems that by natural laws there is a limit to every thing on this earth—that is, that man can go a certain length and no further, as, for instance, in telescopes, nothing larger than Lord Ross' having been perfected for many years. In reference to buildings, a correspondent quoted St. Rollox stalk 430 feet high. St. Paul's Cathedral is about 460 feet to the top of the dome, St. Peter's at Rome 480 ft., the pyramids of Egypt, at least the great pyramid is 180 feet at present in its imperfect state, but by calculation would reach 500 feet in height when finished. When it is remembered that this structure only reaches this height with a base of about twenty-six acres, it would be a very difficult matter to raise the Forth Bridge towers to 560 feet with a small base. These towers are to be formed of solid masonry to a certain height, and then by groups of iron pillars girded together in layers upward.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge has one large span of 821 feet; the railway track above the water is 245 feet or 95 feet higher than the Forth Bridge; the towers are only 80 feet high, being built on either side of the shore. The Alleghany Bridge has two large spans of 344 feet each and the towers are 45 feet high.

The Covington and Cincinnati Bridge has a span of 1,057 feet; its height above low water is 103 feet and the towers 230 feet high. The bridge seems to give entirely the best proportions to the Forth Bridge, which is 1,680 feet for two spans, 150 feet high, and towers of 560 feet. Those we have mentioned are finished and in working order; and we may mention also the East River Bridge, connecting New York to Brooklyn. The towers of this bridge are also built upon the land, are 278 feet high. The single span is 1,595 feet. There is, therefore, no doubt that the Forth Bridge, when completed, will be an engineering triumph.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Ancient Wonders.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, eight miles wide and 48 miles around, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 100 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof—it was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 281 feet in height, and 853 on the sides. The base covered 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length and the layers are 208. It employed 350,000 men building. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles around, once containing 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$50,000,000; the Emperor Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

Even the bootblack says his business is brightening up.