

or cocoon, out of which in process of time the moth makes its appearance. The moths lay the eggs from which the worms or grubs are produced, and the grub produces the chrysalis and moth, and it is stated that this process is repeated three times in one season, making three distinct crops of the pests in a year.

**A Trip Over the Utah Western.**—Yesterday Presidents Brigham Young and D. H. Wells, Apostles John Taylor, Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, George Q. Cannon and Albert Carrington, Bishop Edward Hunter, John Sharp, President of the U. C. R. R., Feramor Little, Superintendent of the U. S. R. R., and other leading citizens took a trip over the Utah Western Railroad, to the end of the track, Half Way House and back.

On the return the party stopped at the Clinton House, and went on board and inspected the steamer *City of Corinne*.

Col. H. P. Kimball, Superintendent of the road, accompanied the party on the train. The condition of this line is indicative of the energy and enterprise of the officers and Company. The road is smooth, and the rolling stock, which is quite extensive, is as good as need be.

**An Important Matter.**—On Saturday we alluded to the fact that after Wiggins, who killed John Kremer, had been arrested by the city police, and after affidavit had been made against him, pending his preliminary examination before Justice Pyper, a warrant was issued by a U. S. Commissioner, placed in the hands of a U. S. deputy marshal, who, by authority of this writ, made a demand upon Chief of Police Burt for the prisoner, who, by the advice of prosecuting attorney Snow, was accordingly surrendered.

By what authority the demand was made and the investigation conducted before the aforesaid Commissioner it would puzzle anybody to tell. The U. S. law generally known as the "Poland Bill" is the source of all the authority possessed by a U. S. Commissioner in this Territory, and is the power that even created the office so far as this Territory is concerned. That law gives the Commissioners and U. S. Marshal no such authority as was exercised on Saturday, a Justice of the Peace having just as good authority to issue a warrant for a prisoner arrested and held by the U. S. Marshal pending an examination before a Commissioner.

The "Poland Bill," anti-republican as it is, does not confer any additional authority upon a U. S. Commissioner than can be exercised by a Justice of the Peace, and not so much, the jurisdiction of the former only extending, so far as Territorial business is concerned, to that of committing magistrate.

The authority of the U. S. Commissioners is derived from Section 6 of the Poland Bill. Here it is—

"That the Supreme Court of said Territory is hereby authorized to appoint Commissioners of said Court, who shall have and exercise all the duties of Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and to take acknowledgments of bail and, in addition, they shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by Justices of the Peace in said Territory."

How the foregoing can be construed into authorizing U. S. Commissioners to set aside and override the authority of locally appointed and elected officers it is difficult to see, and it is difficult also to see why such demands as those of Saturday are complied with, the demand being apparently not only without the authority, but destitute of the coloring, of law.

Dr. Janin Despaies of Brussels reports a cure of apoplexy, with paralysis of the right side, by making the patient inhale pure oxygen.

The question is often asked: "If the jury should find brother Beecher guilty, what then?" We don't know unless Plymouth Church should find him one or two more assistants and double his salary.—*Courier Journal*.

M. Dumas, the great chemist, has informed President MacMahon that an effective remedy has been discovered against the phylloxera, the insect that threatened to destroy all the French vines.

**Toughened and Hardened Glass and Other Materials.**

Notwithstanding the many centuries during which the manufacture of glass has been known, its application has been restricted to a limited number of uses, owing to its great fragility. Clean, transparent, and elegant, no substance would be so admirably adapted to a vast variety of household uses as glass, were it not for its extreme liability to fracture. This difficulty has at length been overcome by a French philosopher—Mons. Francois de la Bastie. The process consists, broadly stated, in bringing the glass up to the melting point, and then immersing it in a bath of a heated oleaginous compound, from which it is instantly withdrawn. There are, however, many delicate considerations connected with the details of the operation on which the success of the manufacture entirely depends. Should the glass not be sufficiently heated it will not be susceptible to the influences of the bath, whilst if it be overheated, it will lose its shape. The constituents of the bath and its temperature besides, materially affect the result. The costs of tempering are very small, and the necessary machinery inexpensive. That he has entirely succeeded in his endeavors we can testify, from a personal inspection of a variety of samples at the offices of Messrs. Abel Rey & Bros., of 29 Mining Lane, who are the representatives of Mons. de la Bastie, and the agents for the sale of the patent.

The principle of hardening either glass, iron, or other substances, which has been invented and patented by Mr. John Macintosh, C. E., is perhaps along with that for toughening glass, amongst the most extraordinary, and at the same time simple discoveries of the present era. In the case of stone-breakers, the chilled jaws used for crushing the stone have long been known to be able to resist a tear and wear under which common iron at once succumbs. Mr. Macintosh has pushed his experiments further, and has succeeded by submitting common glass to the same treatment, in rendering it as hard and as brilliant as the diamond. All that is required is to have the glass polished by a lapidary, when it has a brilliancy which must be seen to be comprehended. Brilliancy is merely a result of extreme hardness, and glass or any metal which has been prepared according to Mr. Macintosh's patent, possesses this quality in the highest degree. Common sand, when heated in the same manner and suddenly chilled, acquires a hardness which makes it most suitable, whether made up into wheels with tannite, or simply used as dust, for cutting the hardest substances. The invention, indeed, is capable of so wide an application that it is impossible to fix the limits of its use. A further and most valuable adaptation of the system is to the iron plates of ships and to the shoes of horses. In these instances it is only the outer surface which is hardened. It is well known that in the case of projectiles intended to be used against armor-plated vessels it has been found, as in the case of the Pa'liser shot, that unless the extremity be either chilled or pointed with hardened steel, they cannot penetrate the outer casing.

It would seem, indeed that all our ideas of the natural qualities of various substances are to be overturned. Of metals, that to which we have been wont to look as possessing the greatest degree of hardness, steel, has been held forward as affording the most remarkable example; but this has been proved to be a fallacy by the jaws of the stone-breaker already mentioned, and still infinitely more so by the nibs which, when properly made, surpass corundum in that property. The two inventions ought to go *pari passu*, and in glass we may have a material suited for a variety of purposes, to which we now only apply metals. Thus, we may have our saucepans made of this elegant and cleanly material, whilst for all the many uses of trays, spoons, and even soup ladles, it would be equally adapted. The inconvenience of broken watch-glasses need no longer be dreaded, and the chimneys of our lamps, which so often snap at the most unpropitious moments, will be made as durable as the poker or tongs which we use in our fireplaces. There are, indeed, so many cases where glass might be most profitably substituted for the metals now employed, as well from

its cleanliness as from its lightness, that we may look forward to a complete revolution in our household and other appointments.—*English Mining World*.

**Vick's Floral Guide, No. 3, for 1875.**—This is a pamphlet of 24 pages, beautifully printed and illustrated, and containing "A Trip to the Pacific," "Insects on House Plants," "Button-hole Flowers," "Mushrooms," "The Winter Garden," "Useful Facts and Pleasant Gossip," and other interesting and instructive articles.

Of his visit to Salt Lake, Mr. Vick says—

"Here we spent several days very pleasantly, resting over the Sabbath. The city contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and is certainly delightful for situation, being in a plain at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains. The streets are wide, bordered with shade trees, the houses generally tasteful, with well kept gardens. These remarks, however, would apply to many cities and villages, as well as Salt Lake; but a city so thoroughly and beautifully watered it would be difficult, perhaps, to find. The melting snow of the mountains feeds several little creeks with that summer luxury, ice-water. This is conveyed through the city, so that on each side of almost every street, between the sidewalk and the roadway, runs a stream of cool water several feet in width. These streams furnish abundance of water for irrigation, and being bridged over, at many of the crossings and portions of the main street, are no obstruction to business. In Laramie and Greeley, Colorado, we found the same excellent arrangement.

"It was in the mountain slopes around Salt Lake that we first saw the Verbena Montana wild, and here it abounds, forming a most beautiful carpet."

**NEWS NOTES.**

The lion of the day—the dandelion.

A movement is making in England against Cardinal Manning's new title, and against "his possible claim to the precedence to which it would entitle him in countries where the Pope is viewed with less suspicion than in England."

A Georgia girl was followed to her home by a negro, who told her the civil rights bill had passed, and that it allowed him the privilege of walking home with her. When arrived at home she fetched out her father's double-barrelled shot gun and blew his brains out.

Prof. Brugset, while accompanying the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin on an expedition to Sinai, had, it is stated, discovered in the library of the monastery nine hitherto unknown portions of the "Codex Sinaiticus," the oldest extant MS. of the Old Testament.

A bill substituting license for prohibition in respect to the sale of intoxicating liquors has just passed both branches of the legislature of Michigan, which is the fourth state where similar legislative measures have been adopted within a few weeks.

A gentleman in Europe writes: "I see in the American papers notices of bank bills altered from one denomination to another. This is impossible in this part of the world, through the very simple device of having bills of different value made of different sizes."

The mining fever has spread in to Maine. Penobscot county now boasts its silver mine, and is ready to compare nuggets with Newburyport. Ore is said to have been discovered in Dexter, which careful scientific analysis shows will pay out \$360 silver and \$12 gold per ton.

Miss Moody, daughter of the American revivalist, who is now preaching in London, not sharing her father's views, went to the play, and coming down late to breakfast next morning was greeted by him with, "Well, child of Satan," to which she calmly responded, "Good morning, papa."

Mr. L. W. Cutler, of Denver, Col., recently declined to be city sexton, saying: "The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood, causes a cold chill to run down my back. No, gentle-

men, I must refuse. I would rather be a toad, and live upon the vapor of a dungeon, than wait for my fellow man to die that I may grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life."

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for Salt Lake Co., Ter. of Utah, Executor of the last will and testament, and Administrator of the estate of Francis Birch, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased to present the same, and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward and liquidate the same without unnecessary delay.

EDWARD MORGAN,  
Executor of Estate of Francis Birch,  
deceased.  
Salt Lake City, May 7, 1874. w15

**CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE "Chicago Pitts"**

**THRESHERS & SEPARATORS**

**LIGHT DRAFT HORSE POWERS.**

Threshing, Separating and Cleansing all kinds of Grain and Seeds, without waste or loss of time by Slow Work, and Heavy Draft on the Teams.

Threshermen buy them and Farmers employ them on account of their Reliability and Durability.

FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

BUY THE BEST; THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

The intelligent, first class, old experienced threshermen, and thrifty well-to-do farmers, buy and employ the "Chicago Pitts." Farmers employ them to thresh their harvest of grain and seeds, and often pay an extra price per bushel to the owners of Chicago Pitts Machines, because they thresh clean out of the heads, separate perfectly out of the straw, save the grain and seeds clean, fit for market, doing the work with the utmost speed, and do not keep a gang of men and teams on their place by reason of breakages, slow work and heavy draft on the horses.

Threshermen of long experience in the business buy them, because the Chicago Pitts is in perfect running order when it leaves the factory, and because of its superior durability and finish in all its parts, may be vigorously operated with the best results. It will thresh as much grain as any good set of hands care about handling, and it cannot be surpassed by any machine in the land, for Lightness of Draft and Good Work.

We have again secured the exclusive agency for the sale of these excellent machines and extras for repairs, for Utah Territory.

One of the Company visited us a few days ago, to ascertain precisely what was wanted in our dry climate, and we arranged with him for enlarged riddles and cleaning functions, also for two wheat riddles for each machine, one of them a fine mesh, to suit the wants of the farmer, for either foul or clean wheat; also for oats, riddles with a finer mesh, and enlarged elevators, on a different principle from the old. Warranted never to clog or choke under any circumstances.

The master wheel of the Horse Power of these machines is cast of a new pattern, much heavier than the old one, and is well banded with wrought iron.

We say, in confidence to our friends, that these light draught and durable Machines have no rival in this dry climate, and we offer them for sale at the very lowest possible living rates, and on easy terms; also all kinds of extras for repairs.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST.

REUBEN MILLER & SON, Agents.

Mill Creek, Salt Lake County. Our Railroad depot is at Little Cottonwood, seven miles south of S. L. City, and one mile east of depot is our place of sale.

**PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE PIGS,** \$15 each, \$28 a pair. Chester County Mammoth Corn and Imported Belgian Oats, 4 lbs. by mail, \$1; peck, \$2; half a bushel, \$3; bushel, \$5. Circulars and Sample Packages of Seeds Free for two stamps. Address, N. P. BOYER, Parkersburg Wt Chester Co., Pa.

**THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE**

PAID FOR **WOOL!**

W. L. PICKARD'S

WOOL WAREHOUSE,

Third South Street,

Corner Third West Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

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**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

For Purifying the Blood.



THIS compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Silliglia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance in the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive visitations of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Scirrhus, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY **DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,**

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.



THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. Dr. A. A. Hayes -State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purposes."

**BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,**

For the Whiskers.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by **P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.**

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sold at the Z. C. M. Institution.

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