

THE CHRISTMAS BABY.

WILL M. CARLETON.

"Tha'rt welcome, little bonny bird,
But shouldn't ha' come just when tha' did;
Times are bad."

—Old English Ballad.

Hoot! ye little rascal! ye come in o' me
this way,
Crowdin' yerself amongst us this blusterin'
winter's day,
Knowing that we already have three of ye
an seven,
An' tryin' to make yerself out a Christmas
present o' heaven!

Ten of ye 'ave we now, sir, for this world
to abuse;
An' Bobbie he have no waistcoat, an' Nellie
she have no shoes,
An' Sammie he have no shirt, sir (I tell it to
his shame),
An' the one that was just before ye we ain't
had time to name.

An' all the banks be smashin' an' on us poor
folk fall;
An' Boss he whittles the wages when work's
to be had at all;
An' Tom he have cut his foot off, an' lies in
a woful plight,
An' all of us wonders at mornin' what we
shall eat at night;

An' but your father an' Sandy a-findin'
somewhat to do,
An' but for the preacher's woman, who
often helps us through,
An' but for your poor, dear mother a-doin'
twice her part,
Ye'd a seen us all in heaven afore ye was
ready to start.

An' now ye have come, ye rascal, so heal-
thy an' fat an' sound,
A weighin', I'll wager a dollar, the full of a
dozen pound!
With yer mother's eyes a flashin', yer fa-
ther's flesh and build,
An' a good big mouth an' stomach all ready
for to be filled!

No, ne, don't cry, baby! hush up, my pret-
ty one!
Don't get my chaff in yer eye, boy—I only
was just in fun.
Ye'll like us when ye know us, although
we're cur'ous folks;
But we don't get much victuals, an' half
our livin' is jokes!

Why, boy, did ye take me in earnest?
Come, sit upon my knee;
I'll tell ye a secret, youngster—I'll name ye
after me.
Ye shall have all your brothers an' sisters
with ye to play,
An' ye shall have yer carriage, an' ride out
every day.

Why, boy, do ye think ye'll suffer? I'm
gettin' a trifle old,
But it'll be many years yet before I lose my
hold;
An' if I should fall on the road, boy, still,
them's yer brothers there,
An' not a rogue of 'em ever would see ye
harmed a hair!

Say! when ye came from heaven, my little
namesake dear,
Did ye see 'mongst the little girls there, a
face like this one here?
That was yer little sister, she died a year
ago,
An' all of us cried like babies when they
laid her under the snow!

Hang it! if all the rich men I ever see or
knew
Came here with all their traps, boy, an'
offered 'em for you,
I'd show 'em to the door, sir, so quick they'd
think it odd,
Before I'd sell to another my Christmas
gift from God.

—Ex.

—They are advancing in mar-
riage matters in Paris. A wedding
agency is about to be established in
that city, with a chapel for religious
marriages and a branch of the
mayoralty for civil marriages, under
one roof, so that you can have
either a religious or an irrel-
igious wedding. Carriages, lawyers,
priests, ballroom, music, and wed-
ding finery on hand and furnished
to order.

—The everlasting Pinchback
case is to be re-opened next Mon-
day, and that notorious gentleman,
at last accounts, was on his way to
Washington, to claim the trifling
sum of \$20,000 back pay and a seat
among the grave and reverend
senators.

Fifteen thousand millions. These
figures represented the amount of
money expended by the Repub-
lican party since it came into
power, in 1861. Eight thousand
millions were spent during the
war, and since the close of the war
up to the present time seven thou-
sand millions more have been
spent. These figures are official.—
Philadelphia Times.

TWO PARTIES TO A QUESTION.

The Latter-day Saints, hitherto,
have had to fight their own battles,
unaided by any human power; and
our enemies say that God is not
with us, but claim that right is with
them. They profess to have all
science and learning on their side—
that they possess all the skill, na-
tive talents and ability possible to
possess, especially that peculiar
ability, we say, of misrepresenting
and falsifying the truth. They
claim also the public press gener-
ally as a powerful auxiliary to their
cause, the pulpit and the forum,
the bench and the bar, politicians,
statesmen, representatives, senators,
government and people as so many
reliable accessions to their ranks.
They feel that a nation's wealth is
at their command, and that they
have shrewdness and cunning suf-
ficient to bring it into requisition
on their side.

The Mormons, they say, are with-
out learning—without skill or abil-
ity, without wealth or influence,
and without friends on earth or in
heaven, that their numbers are
few and of the lowest class of soci-
ety—fanatics, thieves, murderers,
whoremongers and adulterers, dis-
loyal and rebellious.

Now if the foregoing be true, how
is it that these fanatics and villains
have been able to maintain a suc-
cessful warfare against all these
odds for the last half century? Their
own statements and claims are by
no means complimentary to them.
Would not the United States ac-
knowledge the independence of Cu-
ba if she were to hold out against
Spain for half that length of time?
We ask not for political, but for
moral and religious, independence.
We feel that we are worthy of it.
When, in the four quarters of the
globe, have any of our elders, faith-
ful and true, been defeated in de-
bate, by any opponent, in fair and
honorable argument? We claim
that we have earned favorable con-
sideration, and have labored suf-
ficiently hard to merit it, and have
suffered and endured enough to
court it. But will this world ever
bequeath it to us? Never! no
never! Yet a small minority will
do it.

Now see the two parties at their
work. Our enemies in Utah and
elsewhere are very active. Their
pens are dipped in the gall of bit-
terness, and their lines coruscate
with the virus of asps. They are
diligent in laying plans to ensnare
our feet, to procure the enactment
of laws that would prove wither-
ing to our growth, peace and pros-
perity. They would bind us, hand
and foot, and deliver us over to the
tender mercies of his Satanic Ma-
jesty, to enjoy the fumes of brim-
stone forever, and with hallelujahs
of praise to Bacchus and Venus
they would possess themselves of
our inheritances in triumph. While
the foregoing is manifestly their ob-
ject and design which, by "Indian
scars" and other false devices, they
are seeking to accomplish.

Now look at the acts of the other
party to counterbalance the doings
of our enemies. This last party
stands behind the curtain and
reaches out an invisible hand, and
the floods come, tempests arise,
whirlwinds twist through the land,
towns are demolished, fierce and
incessant rains lay waste the crops
of the fields, cyclones sweep off
the cities on the Gulf and elsewhere
and drown their inhabitants. Fires
begin to devastate the land, Babylon
burns and trembles with earth-
quakes in divers places. Wars ex-
ist and rumors of wars fly on light-
ning wings throughout the world.
This is the day of the Lord, the
period in which he uses the elements
as agents of his power to execute
his will. It is a day when some
may see the propriety and wisdom
of leaving the coasts and lowlands
of the country and of getting up
into a high mountain, a day
when most moneyed institutions
will tremble, when tramps, bandits
and other rapaciously inclined per-
sons will infest the land, and, be-
ing instigated by the shrewdness
and cunning of the devil, will de-
plete the treasures and coffers of
the rich and bring much sorrow
and confusion upon the people, a
day when the nation's blood (her
finances) is running from every
vein and artery by the agency of
her professed loyal friends, a day
of hewing among merchants and
speculators in the midst of fire and
flood.

It is the untiring opposition to
God's people and the hatred felt to-
wards them by all nations that are
bringing this state and condition of
things upon them. What sort of

a religion or morality must that be
which makes man more just than
God, more righteous than his Mak-
er? Why not be content with
calling that criminal which the
heavens call criminal, and with
punishing that criminality, even un-
to death, if need be? I mean all
secret whoredoms, adulteries, for-
nications, the keeping of mistresses
for criminal pleasure, degrading the
daughters of Eve to the very gates
of perdition, to say nothing of that
more common and damning sin,
feticide, induced by the love of
ease, the pride of fashion, or to
avoid expenses and to hide shame.
Why labor to make an institution
criminal that has received the sanc-
tion, approval and blessing of the
Almighty, who ordained and es-
tablished it by his unerring word.
I mean Scriptural polygamy, where-
in the woman is acknowledged be-
fore God and man, who, with her
offspring, is cared and provided for
in the honorable relation of wife.
A persistence in this dogged wor-
rying of God's people will bring
greater evils upon the world than
the humiliation and dishonor of al-
lowing them to obey the com-
mandments of their God in peace.
If I were to say that all nations, on ac-
count of their hatred of God's people and
their disposition to harass and torment
them, will be in a condition as lamentably
deplorable as that of several towns on
the Gulf, it would be thought wild and
wicked extravagance; but the old prophet
Isaiah must be my apologist in this case.
He says, chap. 60th, verse 12th, "For the
nation and kingdom that will not serve
thee shall perish; Yea, those nations shall
be utterly wasted."

I suppose the ring think they are doi-
g God's service when they are laying plans
for our destruction. They take this method
to serve us. But their service is op-
pression and is not acceptable to us, but
disastrous to themselves and to the na-
tion that permits it. As the servants of
God have generally been rejected on ac-
count of the alleged weakness of their
testimony, he is now employing the ele-
ments that are resistless, as his agents
and ministers to confirm our feeble words.

A disloyal motive is attributed to us in
gathering up here in the midst of the
Rocky Mountains. In reply to this, I will
simply say that, in the first place, we came
here through necessity, thinking nothing
of loyalty or disloyalty; and after remain-
ing here for a time and obtaining a little
more light upon the subject of our situa-
tion and location, our home became a mat-
ter of choice; and if many who now count
us rebellious or disloyal on this account,
do not follow us, I shall be much mistak-
en. When the lower countries are
drowned out and burned up, railroads,
east and west, washed away and destroyed,
the few that escape by dodging between
fire and water may find it very gratifying
to obtain shelter here and enjoy some of
the choice products of despised Utah. If
it is not impossible but that Pres. Grant,
Judge Poland and other celebrities, who
have acted a conspicuous part in procuring
special legislation for us, should be amongst
our guests. Such would be almost equal
to Joseph entertaining his brethren in
Egypt under very peculiar and somewhat
similar circumstances.

It is said that history, under the provi-
dences of God, sometimes repeats itself.
Be this, however, as it may, it is enough
to know that the Lord hath commanded us,
saying, "Come out of her, my people, that
ye be not partakers of her sins, and that
ye receive not of her plagues."

Should any wish more information upon
these matters, they may read, with profit,
the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th
chapters of the Revelations of St. John.

We are living in a day when most of
those things named in these chapters are
being fulfilled; and what is often called
Mormonism is the truth of Heaven, and
Brigham Young is the Master Spirit to di-
rect its progress while he lives.

Oh that the knowledge of God were en-
throned in the hearts of men! But, alas!
exciting politics, an ungodly greed of
mammon, an unquenchable thirst for
strong drink, and an abnormal desire for
the opposite sex obscure the vision of mor-
tals, and they perceive not the day of the
Lord creeping upon them as a thief in the
night, although the signs of its approach
are daily multiplying before their eyes and
are as unerring in their signification as the
swelling buds and opening flowers are of
the approach of Spring.

No human legislation, no military power
can arrest the evils that are upon the coun-
try and with which the land is fearfully
threatened. The only remedy yet remain-
ing is a thorough repentance and reforma-
tion from head to foot. Not a reformation
like unto the explosion of gas, nor yet,
like Jonah's gourd that flourished
one day and withered the next, but like a
bold river, increasing in volume as it rolls
its welcome tribute to the great reservoir,
the mighty ocean. My feeble voice to the
living of all nations is, Repent and be
baptized for the remission of your sins
and receive the Holy Ghost by the laying
on of hands of such ministers as are or-
dained of God and have the direct author-
ity to administer these sacred and holy or-
dinances. I know of no other remedy for
individuals or for the nations of the
whole earth by which they can be saved
from utter ruin.

Respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

A single judicial district in Ne-
vada boasts of seventy-four murders
and "nary a conviction."

MANUFACTURES APPLICABLE TO UTAH.

ARTICLE II.

THE ALKALIES—CARBONATE OF SODA—CAUSTIC SODA.

In drawing public attention to
the subject of alkalies, it will at
least furnish reading material that
is instructive, if it does not induce
someone to more fully investigate,
and practically demonstrate the pro-
fitable benefits that from it may be
derived by America and especially
the people of this Territory. In
England the alkalies are consider-
ed her greatest source of wealth,
and on them depends the ability
to compete with the world in many
staple articles of industry, for in-
stance, glass, calicoes, paper, soap,
&c., also supplying alkalies for an
immense foreign demand.

America is her great mart, and
the consumption is enormous, a
faint idea of the magnitude of
which may be conceived, when
you bear in mind that all our car-
bonate of soda, baking powder,
glass, calicoes, paper, coal oil, soap
and concentrated lye depend on
foreign manufacture, that Utah
consumes monthly over 20,000 lbs.
of English alkali. How vast then
the consumption of the States! This
being the case, one would think
that the United States would com-
pete, but it has been found that
Europe supplies it at less than we
can manufacture, owing to cheap
salt and sulphuric acid.

These obstacles are removed in
Utah. Salt in unlimited quanti-
ties can be purchased for \$4.50 per
ton. Sulphuric acid can be pro-
duced cheaper than in England,
and it shall be pointed out wherein
we can undersell England in these
articles, for we have it half made,
and the most important part, that
is, glauber salts, or sulphate of soda.
The manufacture in Europe is
carried on in this way. Salt has to
be mined, sulphuric acid manufac-
tured, these mixed in proper pro-
portions, introduced into furnaces,
and decomposed by heat and the
resulting sulphate of soda dried.

Next the sulphate of soda is mixed
with limestone and coal dust,
fused in a reverberatory furnace,
which converts the sulphate of soda
into carbonate of soda, forming
what is termed black ball or soda
ash. The carbonate of soda is now
bleached out, and boiled down to a
certain strength, at which the car-
bonate of soda crystallizes out, pre-
cisely in the same manner as salt
is obtained from salt water, the pro-
cess with which so many in this
country are familiar.

The carbonate of soda having
been removed, the mother liquor is
evaporated to dryness, and solid
caustic soda obtained.

(For minute description of this
process see Muspratt's Chemistry,
vol. 1.)

In Utah, four miles from Salt
Lake City, is to be obtained vast
quantities of native sulphate of
soda, in the ponds of Brighton, in
the sloughs near the lake, and at
some seasons by the shore, merely
for the cost of gathering, also some-
what generally distributed through-
out the country. Limestone and coal
dust are to be obtained as cheap
here as anywhere in the world.

A manufacturing business in this
alone could be built up that would
find lucrative employment for
many people, that would bring in
more wealth than all the mines of
Utah, that would give us a mon-
etary power over every State in the
Union, and would be a grand step
to make us the England of
America.

The cost of this manufacture is
reduced to reverberatory furnaces,
leaching tanks, and evaporating
vessels, and other apparatus always
attached to such enterprises, which
could be erected for about \$5,000,
of sufficient capacity to supply Utah.

The cost of caustic soda in this
city is \$250 a ton.

The cost of production would be
about \$60 a ton.

CLARENCE BARRETT.

Local and Other Matters

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DEC. 28.

Early Commencing and Closing.
—Yesterday there was a social
party at the First Ward School-
house, under the auspices of the
Retrenchment Society of the Ward.
The recreation commenced early in
the afternoon and closed precisely
at ten o'clock at night, and we are
informed by some who attended
that they never enjoyed themselves

so well at any previous gathering
of the kind.

LEVAN, Dec. 23rd, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I notice, in the WEEKLY NEWS
of December 22, an account, taken
from the Beaver *Enterprise*, dated
Dec. 14th, of the arrest of John
Christiansen, of Levan, which
should read John Cristian Cristen-
sen, as the former is a young man
residing in Fort Ephraim, Sanpete
County, and the latter does reside
here, and has been in custody, in
Beaver. Yours, &c.,
AN OBSERVER.

More Specimens.—Brother John-
son, Prof. Barfoot's assistant in the
Museum, has returned from Cache
Valley with a very fine collection
of fossiliferous rocks, sandstones,
silver and iron ores; specimens also
of a curious and minute insect,
which he discovered in Ogden
Cañon, upon the snow. It appears
to be a variety of "flea beetle,"
which has not been described, so
far as books within reach give in-
formation.

Disastrous Snowslide.—The re-
ported snowslide mentioned in
yesterday's NEWS occurred in Lit-
tle Cottonwood Cañon, at one p. m.,
on Saturday. James Moore, super-
intendent of the Highland Chief
Mine, and John Douglas, one of the
workmen for the same company,
who were on their way to Alta at
the time, were carried down by the
slide and buried, and so also was
another man, named John Gusten-
sen. The body of the latter was
found, and between fifty and sixty
miners were at work for the purpose
of recovering the other two.

Accept our Thanks.—By letter,
received this morning, from the
travelling agent of this office, Mr.
Wm. Bramall, now making a tour
of Southern Utah, we learn that, as
the representative of the DESERET
NEWS, he has been received and
treated with marked kindness and
courtesy by the Bishops and pre-
siding officers of the several cities
and settlements which he has vis-
ited. We are extremely gratified
at receiving this report, and take
pleasure in acknowledging the
same, and extending our warmest
thanks to the brethren therefor.

Information Wanted.—J. T.
Adair, Magdolia County, Iowa, is
desirous of learning of the where-
abouts of the following parties, sup-
posed to be in Utah, and who left
Council Bluffs in 1850 or 1851—
Samuel Adair (father of the inquir-
er) John Adair, Newton Adair,
George Adair (the latter a half
brother), and Catherine Adair.
When last heard from the parties
named were at Washington, Wash-
ington County, Utah.

Mr. Adair also wishes to hear
from B. F. Maynard, who, when
last heard from, was in Dry Cañon,
Tooele Co. Any of the persons
named desiring to communicate
with Mr. J. T. Adair, should ad-
dress as above.

Still Extending.—The co-opera-
tive institutions of Brigham City
are still extending and increasing.
A large farm at Portage, Malad
Valley, belonging to the Associa-
tion, is being fenced, all the poles
and most of the posts having been
got out for that purpose. A number
of men are also at work on a canal,
which will take the water to it a
distance of fifteen miles. The
sheep herd is doing excellently, and
business in all the departments is
flourishing. The business done by
the boot and shoe shop in 1875
amounts to \$25,000, and the profits
resulting therefrom amount to \$4,-
000; the hat factory, in the same
time, did business amounting to
\$4,000, and cleared \$900; the cabinet
shop did work amounting to \$13,-
000, and cleared \$3,500. We under-
stand there are now thirty-two de-
partments in all.

A new Social Hall at Brigham
City is nearing completion, the
roof being on and the cornice now
being put up.

A new rock building, 33 x 66 feet,
a story and a half high, with cellar
underneath, is being built. In this
building the boot and shoe, hat,
and harness business will be car-
ried on.

The association had concluded to
purchase a steam saw-mill, which
is to be located twenty miles north
of Franklin, at a point about seven
miles from the Utah Northern rail-
road, where there is abundance of
good timber.

Concentrated Lye.—One more
addition has been made to the
home productions of Utah, in con-