

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If you want to bend a wrought iron pipe fill it with melted resin. When the resin hardens, bend the pipe, and it will retain its round form. Remove the resin by heating.

According to an English newspaper, after a month's trial of the electric light at Scarborough Spa, the directors have ordered the lighting apparatus removed, and will go back to the use of gas.

In the local column of an Illinois exchange the following notice was found: "No word has yet been heard from Abram Lever, who went off two weeks ago with his wife's red-headed hired girl. Until his return his Sabbath school class will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. Perkins."

Chicago is projecting a roadway in the lake in front of the city, at some distance from the shore, and so make an artificial harbor. Railroad tracks and warehouses are to be put upon the roadway. The new harbor is expected to relieve the river from the crowding of vessels and abate the bridge nuisance.

The Mississippi River with its tributaries is shown by recent statistics to comprise a grand total of 15,710 miles of navigation, divided among thirty-three main and tributary streams. The longest navigable lines are the Missouri, 3,129 miles; Mississippi, 2,161; Ohio, 1,021; Red, 938; Arkansas, 684; White, 779, and Tennessee, 759.

The Houston (Tex.) Post says that the cutting and baling of prairie hay is getting to be a permanent branch of industry in that State. Farmers are utilizing the grass without cultivation, and considerable quantities are put on the market, which, though not comparable with northern hay, has the substantial recommendation of cheapness and the supply of a general and increasing demand.

The New York Herald is editorially calling attention to the dangers attending the connecting wires for electric lights, which it avows are many and serious. The firewriters are bestowing great attention to the matter in New York, as it has been demonstrated that "imperfect insulation, insufficient force, and many other causes may result in a sudden outbreak of fire, and persons using the lights are frequently ignorant of the danger and of the means of guarding against it."

The Century Magazine for December is a splendid number with finely executed engravings and a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter. From the day when this monthly was started until the present, it has grown in public favor, and it stands now in the front rank of current literature. The frontispiece in the new number is a portrait of J. G. Holland, its late editor, poet, philosopher and journalist, now deceased. Century Co., New York, Jas. Dwyer, S. L. City.

When a boiler is short of water and a heavy fire is on the grate what shall be done to prevent the boiler from being burned? The first impulse is, on the part of some, to haul the fire at once, but is not that the most dangerous course that could be taken? It seems open to criticism. A fire that is disturbed, is intensely hot for a short time, at a period when no more heat is needed, and it would therefore be a that it would be better to open the doors and throw wet ashes on and smother the fire, instead of adding to the danger by raking it over. By so doing, the heat is at once lessened—at no time increased—and the pressure is falling, but when you haul a fire, the exact reverse occurs.

The system of underground telegraph wires has been adopted in Philadelphia, and a company is busy digging trenches and laying tubes. A trench is dug in the middle of the street, three feet wide and six inches deep. The bottom and sides of the trench are lined with concrete. The tubes, two inches in diameter, are then put in place, five in a row, and four rows, one above the other. A composition of pitch and slag is then poured in, until the pipes are covered, after which the top is cemented with concrete. The ditch is then filled in and the earth rammed down. It is calculated that the twenty tubes will accommodate from 1,000 to 1,500 wires. A man-hole is placed in each square, and the wires will be forced through after the tubes are all laid. The work is mostly done at night.

It is generally understood that a contract made on Sunday is invalid in law. But the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in October, decided that "a contract made on Sunday is not void at common law." A subscription was made on Sunday to aid in the construction of a Church, and when suit was brought upon it, the defense was made that the contract, having been made on Sunday, was illegal, and did not give a cause of action against the subscriber. The Supreme Court decided that the contract was valid unless it was voided by the State Act of April 22, 184, which declares: "If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted, he shall not be heard in court to enforce any claim or demand thereon." The court said this contract is for a charitable purpose and must be enforced. The support of religious societies is a charity.

A GOOD PLACE TO GET AWAY FROM.

The Memphis Appeal, in a very lengthy editorial, takes up the, to it, alarming subject of "Mormon" proselytism in the Southern States, and the emigration of a number of families under the direction of "Mormon" Elders. Quoting from the Chattanooga Times, it states that: "The Mormons are gathering hundreds of proselytes from that neighborhood; that many carloads of emigrants pass through there from Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, who have been induced to leave by the representations of Mormon emissaries."

And referring to an interview by a Times reporter with Elder John Morgan, it says:

"Morgan stated that he was then engaged in preparing for the departure of a number of emigrants, probably from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty, who were to be sent to the State of Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, who have been induced to leave by the representations of Mormon emissaries."

After a lengthy Jerusalem over the failure of the clergy to cope with "Mormonism," the Appeal continues:

"The Mormon problem is a difficult one to solve, of course; so was the problem Luther had to solve at his time. How it may be solved we do not know, for we have not attempted the solution, and are therefore without the knowledge experience would give. And now the abominable is at our door. From Georgia, Carolina, Alabama, and our own Tennessee, our fellow-Christians that were, are sent off by hundreds as Mormon emigrants to share in the perpetration and spread, the horrors and villainies of polygamy!"

Now, if it will be any comfort to the Appeal to know that its tears may be saved to be shed over the gross and crying social evils of its own city and State, we will just remind that paper that in its own columns the announcement is made that these emigrants are to colonize Colorado, not Utah. That Colorado is a sovereign State, with its own laws on the marriage question, over which the "Mormons" have no control. And that if the "Mormons" are such undesirable persons as the Appeal imagines, it must certainly be better for the pure and undefiled "Christians" of Memphis to have their room than their company. Colorado offers a good opening for thrifty and industrious farmers, and it is well known that "Mormonism" is at least the good quality of promoting industry and thrift, and that its votaries are adopting in subduing and making fertile the waste places of the mountains.

SHEEP-CHEESE.

An industry rather novel in this country is being successfully conducted at Chattanooga, Tennessee. An Austrian has started a sheep dairy. He is backed by money men and is producing schaf-kase—sheep cheese—which is said to surpass, in all the good qualities of cheese, the article commonly made from cow's milk. This business is carried on in Austria, but so far as we have heard, has not been tried in America. Sheep milking must be a rather awkward affair. The operation is similar to that of ordinary cheese making and the enterprise has been commenced with 200 sheep, which number is to be increased to 500 or a thousand. If this industry progresses, sheep raisers must consider the milking qualities of their herds, hereafter, as well as their productiveness in mutton and wool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, 25.—Charles F. Burgin, representative of the San Francisco trades assembly at the labor congress, recently held in Pittsburgh, arrived in this city yesterday, and was interviewed regarding the case of the Chinese in California. Mr. Burgin said, before a Chinaman leaves the port of Canton, China, he is compelled to sign a contract to return fifty dollars to Mr. So-and-so with interest, amounting to about 150 dollars. When the Chinese land here they are taken care of by the Chinese Six Companies, and as soon as employment can be found for them they are put to work. A Chinaman has to work about three years before he can pay his debts, and furthermore cannot return to his native country unless he gives a receipt that those debts are paid. As everybody knows, a Chinaman's staple food is rice, and he can live on ten cents a day, while white men cannot subsist for less than one dollar per day. The Chinese in San Francisco are under-working the white man in every capacity. The Chinese population is constantly changing, for they are continually going and coming. A man possessing \$150 in China is considered wealthy. It is stated that they have taken out of the country over ten million dollars per annum without returning anything except their labor. Among the 50,000 Chinese in San Francisco there are about 400 women who are devoted to prostitution only. They entice to their den boys from 8 to fifteen years of age, where both sexes are kept in slavery. They have gambling and opium dens in Chinatown, and thieving and murder are of frequent occurrence. The Chinese are a great drain upon the city treasury, for they avoid paying whenever they can, by passing their receipts from one to another. The assessed value of property owned by the Chinese in California will exceed \$1,000,000. Mr. Burgin then referred to the subject of Chinese labor in San Francisco as compared with white labor, and gave some very lengthy statistics. He thinks the results of the meeting at Pittsburgh will be better appreciated among tradesmen of the cause of the Chinese to this country.

Conservation in Gotham.

CHICAGO, 25.—The Times New York special says: "A genuine conservation movement is being carried on by private advice from Washington to the effect that John R. Lydecker, former one of the deputy collectors of the New York French assessor's treasury. When Arthur became collector Lydecker linked his political fortunes with his and became a warm adherent of Senator Conkling at political conventions. This brought down upon him the ire of Secretary Sherman and under the investigation of the civil service reform movement charges were preferred against Lydecker of a character referring upon his disinterestedness in his office as a public officer, the result was his removal, as he and his friends allege, simply to make place for a partisan of the other faction. Arthur, as collector, exerted his influence to the utmost to save his deputy's official head, but not only did not succeed but he himself met a similar fate only a few months afterward. Now with President and Lydecker in the Treasury Department, the whirligig of time is bringing around its revenges. It is said that the President has never conceded for a moment that his removal and removal of his personal and political friends like Lydecker from the custom house was anything but unjust and partisan persecution, and hence in justice to himself and to them, he conceives that the stigma which was thus unjustly placed upon them should be removed. This is said to be the real meaning of the Lydecker appointment, and this is the meaning also of the conservation which the news is naturally occasioning. The question is, 'Whose turn next,' or to put it in another shape, 'If everybody that was turned out of the custom house with Mr. Arthur, then would be provided with place now, what is to become of the rest?'"

Guiteau's Trial Continued.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The criminal court was crowded and mostly with ladies representing fashionable circles, as the trial of Guiteau continued. No objection being made, Guiteau read from a manuscript substantially as follows:

"I propose to have all the facts bearing on this case to go to the court and jury, and to do this, I have been forced to interrupt counsel and witnesses, who were mistaken as to supposed facts. I meant no discourtesy to them or to any one, or any fact in my career bearing on the question. Who fired the shot, the Delty or myself, is of vital importance in this case, and I propose it to go to the jury. As to my personal political record, I am glad your Honor and the opposing counsel are disposed to give a historical review of my life and I ask the press and public to do likewise. I want to be absolute justice, and I shall not permit any crooked counsel, any crooked lawyer, or any crooked judge, to mislead the jury. I shall have to correct them. Last spring certain newspapers in New York and Boston were bitterly denouncing the President for breaking up the republican party by improper appointments. I would like those newspapers to reprint those editorials now and see how they would look and sound now. In attempting to remove the President I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since July 27 they have been defying the President and denouncing me for a fool for doing the very thing they said ought to be done. I want the newspapers and doctors of law to act as in the case of Abraham and in a score of other cases in the Bible. The assault made upon me on Saturday last by a crank has been condemned by the press. The eyes of the civilized world are watching this case, and it behooves this court and the metropolitan police to protect me at all hazards. I hereby warn all cranks, of high or low degree, to keep away from my vicinity, or I shall have to resort to the penalty of instant death. He would have been shot dead on Saturday but for the railing of the horses in the van. As the witness was shooting, the horses shook the van so that he lost his arm, and though the van pursued him he temporarily escaped. If I was to continue my arguments on cranks, all they can see in this case is a policeman's revolver. Again I say, if they value their lives they must keep away from me. I desire this Court and jury to dispose of this case on facts and law, and leave all responsibility about it to the verdict."

Witness testified as to the scene at the depot on the morning of the shooting. There were several sharp passages between Guiteau and the counsel for the prosecution. During the questioning of this witness, Charles H. Scott, Guiteau's counsel, several incidents in Guiteau's career as a lawyer at Chicago. Witness was prosecuting attorney for two years and met Guiteau frequently but his relations with him were never illegal. He had loaned him money which was still due. He always regarded him as a very earnest, sincere man, but unbalanced. He never saw any indication of violence; always deemed him a harmless man until recently. Scott then referred to his previous demands for certain printed newspaper slips which were taken from Guiteau at the time of his arrest. A colloquy ensued between the counsel, in which considerable feeling was shown on both sides. Scott protested against the course of the District Attorney in the matter, and the latter retorted from his seat—"Oh! stuff! stuff! stuff!" The controversy was finally settled and Scott called John A. Logan for the defense; the witness did not respond, however. Guiteau, who seemed greatly excited, here broke in again and shouted, "There is another matter I want to speak about right now, I understand that my divorce wife is to be brought here as a witness against me. If that is so there will be trouble. She was a poor unfortunate thing and I never should have married her. But if she comes here to testify against me, and do me any harm, I'll rip up her whole record! She was seduced in Philadelphia and had a child before me. She was a great difficulty. Scottville after some minutes' expostulation succeeded in quieting Guiteau. Two other witnesses were called but failed to respond.

Joseph B. Smith, of Provoport, Ill., testified as to his acquaintance with the Guiteau family.

Foreign.

Will Turn Them Loose.

LONDON, 25.—It is understood that it is the intention of the government to release all of the imprisoned members of the House of Commons before the commencement of Parliament, provided that no unreasonable conspiracy exists and that the tenants are not intimidated from applying to the land courts. The principal Irish judges strongly deprecate the suspension of trial by jury. The cabinet will probably meet the first week in December, and the date for the opening of Parliament will then be arranged probably for the 2nd of January or the 9th of February.

Canadian Annexation.

TORONTO, 24.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Anti-Confederation League last night, Sir John A. Macdonald said: "Imperial federation was impracticable, and as to independence, there was no loyalty in it because it meant ultimate annexation. Between independence and annexation, he himself would prefer annexation at once."

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MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, November 24th, 1881, by Judge A. C. Taylor, Mr. R. S. YABOR, of Houston, Texas, to Miss KENNA D. MOULLEY, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

At Upton Ward, Sumner County, on the 17th day of September, 1881, of inflammation of the bowels, JOSEPH MEADOWS. Deceased was born at Worcester, Northamptonshire, England, April 10th, 1822. Was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints May 15th, 1838, in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; emigrated to Utah in 1856, crossed the Plains in Brother Wilber Handcart company in 1856. He lived and died a faithful Saint. He is survived by a wife and five children; and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. M. L. Star photo copy.



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NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the Estate of Maria Julia Deussen, are hereby notified to make payment to the said Estate, or to the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, within the time specified, or the same will be paid out of the assets of the Estate.

L. W. HARDY, Executor.
Salt Lake City, October 24th, 1881.

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AND THE
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On the Subject,

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

Held in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, August 12th, 12th and 14th, 1879.

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DR. NEWMAN'S MARGINAL LAW

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