

whose existence these catalogues have apprised him, he will have life long cause to regret, and repent of his folly. We call attention to this circumstance in hope of deterring any other boys who might be tempted to invest their dimes as this one has done. Every youth, and especially if he claim to be a Latter-day Saint, should shun anything and everything bordering on immorality. Virtue is happiness; indulgence in immorality is one of the shortest and surest roads to misery. And to our boys, we say, do not be deceived by any advertisement of the kind to which we refer; they are nothing but catch-pennies, and can do you no good; but are far more likely, as in the present instance, to result in untold evil.

Every good thing may, by its perversion, be made a source of evil; and this circumstance furnishes a forcible illustration of the evils of which advertising, legitimate and good when properly used, may be made the source. We hope to see the day when the law will deal rigorously with such scoundrels as the parties forwarding these catalogues. Their crime ought to be classed among the highest known to the law; for no criminals, of whatever class, work greater and more permanent evil, and none are more deserving of severe punishment.

SIXTY miles in seven minutes under three hours would be splendid work for first class horseflesh; but this feat was lately accomplished with untrained Texas stock, at San Antonio, under the auspices of the Agricultural, Stock-raising and Industrial Association of Western Texas, which offered a premium of \$50 to the first, and \$25 to the second, winner of such race. None but Texas horses and Texas saddles were to be used, and the race must be run on a track owned by the Association, which was only half a mile long, a "hog wallow prairie," recently plowed, full of holes and hollows, oval in shape, with four sharp curves, making it difficult to bring untrained horses round the corners. The race came off at a fair held in October last. The general feeling was that no such time could be run by Texas stock, and up to the morning of the race only one entry had been made. On that morning a young Texan named Neil Coker, a smart active fellow of about two and twenty, made his appearance with twelve ponies, and "declared his intentions" to run for the \$50. His stock was poor, and nobody believed that he had any chance. But at the starting time he was off, his first four animals running only half a mile each, six or seven seconds being required to make his changes. The fifth animal carried him a mile in two minutes and ten seconds; but was so hard to hold in that he passed the stand several yards and lost his rider much strength and several seconds of time. The eighth animal was a mustang, thoroughly ungovernable, which flew the track, took a good run, jumped an eight-horse power thrashing machine, and tried every move to throw his rider over his head. Finally a fresh animal was supplied, and the race recommenced. In the thirteenth mile another horse broke the track, and caused considerable loss of time; but despite all mishaps the rider, at the end of thirty miles, was two minutes ahead of time; and the announcement, made by the marshal, raised the excitement and interest of the crowd of spectators,—very large,—to a great pitch. When the race commenced, the idea being general that it was impossible to accomplish it, nobody was willing to lend Coker a good horse; but now the feeling changed, and good animals were volunteered from every direction, their owners bidding the rider to put them through if he killed them. The latter half of the race proceeded with great spirit, and as the rider changed from horse to horse, occupying about ten seconds each time, the excitement became intense, and when the Marshal tapped the bell, and announced that sixty miles had been run in two hours and fifty-three minutes, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, children screamed, and the men wanted to carry him round on their shoulders. Coker, however, exclaimed "Let me give them another for good measure," and mounting a fresh horse he made the sixty-first mile, in two minutes and fifteen seconds.

The enthusiasm and delight of the crowd was so great that, a proposal "to do something for him," made by a prominent banker, was so well received that a hat was speedily filled with gold and silver, which was given to Coker besides the premium of the Association. Coker, we think, is deserving of the title of the champion rider of the world.

MR. Bessemer, famous as the inventor of the Bessemer steel process, is turning his attention to the production of an implement of war, which promises to be of a very formidable character. He proposes to make steam the projectile power, instead of gunpowder. He says that, with a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds of steam, one-ounce and two-ounce bullets might be projected with an initial velocity of 1,600 or 1,800 feet per second, at the rate of 2,000 per minute of the smaller, and 1,000 per minute of the larger missiles.

He believes that he can combine his bullet projectile with the traction engine, the complete success of which recent improvements and experiments have demonstrated. A steam gun and carriage easily controlled, with a projectile power of the above enormous capacity would completely eclipse the terrible mitrailleuse. Mr Bessemer's plans are to be submitted to the British war office.

THE plan of transmitting money by postal orders in this country, as in Europe, is proving of great service to the public, and is being extended over a large portion of the Union. The number of money order offices now in operation is two thousand and seventy-six; and the amount transmitted by their agency during the past year was thirty-four million dollars, being an increase of nine and a half millions over the year preceding. The cost of transmission was seven-tenths of one per cent, and the year's operations have yielded the government ninety thousand dollars.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

THE examination of the pupils of this Institution commenced at 1 p.m., yesterday, and is being proceeded with to-day, and will continue until noon on Friday. The progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory, and reflects credit upon the teachers and professors of the University. The examination is very thorough, and is conducted in such a manner as to properly test the proficiency of these scholars in mastering the subject. We have been much gratified in listening to the examination; and since it commenced the reflection has been repeatedly forced home upon us that with such advantages as this University affords to the rising generation, we shall soon have a class of young men to send forth as Elders to the nations who will not only be able to meet the learned men of the world upon a biblical platform, but will also be quite capable of meeting them upon any ground. Our Elders have always vanquished the ministers of Christendom when the Bible has been the standard appealed to; this they have done through the power of truth alone, for they have been unlearned. But if they, illiterate as they have been, were able to gain such mighty victories, what is there their sons cannot accomplish in the earth with the additional advantages which they possess—not only having the truth and the spirit of God, but having the culture of the schools to qualify them for their positions? We sincerely trust that among their acquirements they will not fail to seek for humility, and to realize that, with all their education, they are dependent upon God. When they discover that these feelings are essential, they will have found out the secret of their fathers' success.

We have been disappointed at seeing so little interest taken in this examination by our leading citizens and the parents of the pupils. Up to noon to-day, besides the Superintendent of Common Schools, Robert L. Campbell, Esq., who is also one of the Regents of the University, we saw no visitors present except one gentleman and two ladies. The University deserves more than this at the hands of the public. A good attendance of our citizens would be an evidence that they took an interest in the Institution and its progress, and would stimulate the pupils and be a great encouragement to the Principal, the assistant Professors and the Teachers. The weather prevents outdoor work being done, and there are many parents and others who could spend a short time each day in the University, with benefit to themselves, and with profit to the pupils and faculty.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

NEVER before, perhaps, in the history of the country has the English Mission went a begging for a minister for so

long a period as it has since the determination was arrived at to supersede Minister Motley in that position. To one prominent man after another has the position been tendered; but one after another has declined, until it seemed as if no suitable man in the country could be induced to accept it. Of late it has been currently reported that the mission has been tendered to Gen. Schenck, and that his name is withheld from the Senate by the President at his (Schenck's) expressed wish. It is freely stated that he has accepted the mission; but he has been defeated at the recent election, and it is reported that his acceptance of the mission is based upon the condition that he shall have the necessary time allowed him to contest, before the House Committee on Elections, his competitor's (Mr. Campbell) right to the seat. If this be true, months are likely to elapse before the new Ambassador will be at his post; in the meantime, Mr. Motley has made his preparations for departure, and the duties of the office, are virtually left to the Secretary of Legation, who may or may not be equal to their discharge. It seems a pity that the highest diplomatic position in the gift of the Government should be so long vacant; the reluctance to accept the office on the part of those to whom it has been tendered has had a tendency to lower the dignity of the position in the eyes of the people, and will not add to its importance in the estimation of the British.

By our dispatches to-day we learn that Mr. Schenck is to leave at an early date.

In a leading article on "Our Shipping and Foreign Commerce—How to revive it,"—the New York Herald says that the time has come when something should be done to restore the maritime interests of the country. It says the facts presented in the report of the select committee of Congress show the urgency for adopting a policy that will be speedy and available in its effects.

In 1861 the value of American shipping engaged in foreign commerce was estimated at \$108,000,000, and the gross earnings therefrom \$36,000,000. In 1869 its value had fallen to 70,000,000 and its earnings to \$23,000,000. In 1860 the American tonnage entering our own ports from abroad was in excess of foreign tonnage entering our ports by 3,567,374 tons. In 1863 that excess had fallen to 1,974,320 tons. But in 1869 the relative positions were reversed, and the excess was on the side of the foreign tonnage by 1,945,026 tons. In 1860 the value of imports and exports carried in American vessels was double that carried in foreign vessels—\$507,000,000 to \$255,000,000. In 1869 the positions were reversed—\$586,000,000 in foreign vessels to \$259,000,000 in American vessels.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes that he is informed, on entirely reliable authority, that President Grant intends to visit California during the coming Spring, in company with several members of his family and a few friends, and has already made definite arrangements as to the date of departure and return. As far as constituted at present, the Presidential party will consist of General and Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie and Master Jesse, Secretary and Mrs. Fish, and General and Mrs. Frederick T. Dent. Leaving Washington about the last of April, they will stop one day at Omaha, two or three at Salt Lake, and probably one at Virginia City. Their stay in California will be ten days or a fortnight, at the end of which time they purpose to return directly to Washington.

ESTRAYS!

No.

80. Dark Red BULL, coming two years old, bush of tail white, two underbits right ear, crop off left.
85. Red Yearling HEIFER, little white under fore shoulders, M on left hip.
90. Red HEIFER, about two years old, white belly, swallowfork in right ear.
91. Red and White HEIFER, two years old, star in face, spot near right horn, swallowfork in right ear.
92. Red HEIFER, about two years old, white belly, rump, tail and face, spot at root of each ear, underbit and slit in each ear.
93. Red Roan Yearling HEIFER, red ears and nose, crop and underbit right ear, slit in left.
94. Red Yearling STEER, crop off left ear, crop and swallowfork in right.
95. Dark Red Yearling BULL, small slit in right ear.
96. Black STEER, about two years old, white belly, under half crop and upperbit left ear, upper half crop right.
101. Red STEER, coming two years old, white belly and bush of tail, slit in right ear, swallowfork and underbit in left, brand, supposed to be E F on left hip.

Owners of the above are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold at public auction, on the 21st day of January 1871, at the St. George Estray Pound, to defray expenses.

JOHN PYMM,

St. George, County Poundkeeper.
December 15th, 1870. s98-1 w47-2

DISCOURSE

By Elder ORSON PRATT, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, December 18th, 1870.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I will read a few passages of Scripture, which will be found in the 50th Psalm:

"The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken, and called the earth from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

"Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

"Our God shall come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall devour before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him."

"He shall call to the heavens from above, and to the earth, that he may judge his people."

"Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice."

This congregation, the members of which are generally speaking Bible believers, have no doubt in their minds but the ancient servants of God were inspired by the gift of the Holy Ghost to utter many things concerning the future, to deliver many predictions concerning events which should take place among mankind down to the latest generations. David, in a peculiar manner, was inspired, and composed his psalms by the spirit of prophecy; he foresaw, by that spirit that knows all things, some of the grand events of the future, pertaining to the inhabitants of this world, and the purposes of God in relation to this creation. These passages which I have read have reference to some of these great events, a portion of which have already, in a measure, been fulfilled; but the greater portion remain yet to be accomplished. "The mighty God, even the Lord, hath spoken," has literally been fulfilled so far as this present generation is concerned. It has been fulfilled also in relation to past generations; but it is very evident from the meaning of the context, that the speaking of the Lord here referred to was a work of latter times when God should again speak to the inhabitants of the earth; when He should again call upon all people, far and near, "from the rising of the sun," as He expresses here, "to the going down thereof." To show more fully that this was a latter-day work, He speaks or predicts that the "Lord our God shall come and not keep silence." This had no reference to His first coming; for though He did then come and utter forth His doctrine and did not keep silence, yet you will see by reading a little further, that the Psalmist had reference to another coming of the Son of God, very different in its character from His first advent. "Our God shall come and shall not keep silence." Now mark, in an especial manner, the following sentence, and you will see that it has no reference to His first coming:—"A fire shall devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him." This was not a characteristic of His first coming; there was nothing specially connected with that event that would excite the attention of mankind generally. He came in a very meek and humble manner. His birth and advent into this world were in the most humble position. Born, as it were, in a stable, laid down in a manger. Not born in kings' palace; not born among the great and noble, but in a very obscure manner. He grew up from infancy to manhood engaged in the carpenter's business. Some thirty years of His life were spent at home with His reputed father, and with His mother Mary, dwelling comparatively in obscurity, occasionally breaking forth and arguing with the wise and the great. Nothing characterizing Him as the Great Creator of this world, or as its Redeemer, only to those who were well acquainted with the predictions of the prophets. But this last coming, or the coming here spoken of by the Psalmist, represents Him as coming with power,—"A fire shall devour before Him and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him. He shall call to the heavens from above," says the next passage, "and to the earth from beneath." What object had He in view in calling upon the heavens above and upon the earth beneath? What end had He in view in again speaking and breaking the silence of ages, and in giving a revelation to the heavens and then to the earth? It was in order to bring about a preparatory work before the face of His coming the second time, when He should come in flaming fire. A preparation was needed