

sprinkling of dry, air-slacked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot.

The lady candidates for positions on the Boston school board were neither of them elected. The women voters supported them, but the men didn't. At Cambridge, Mass., two female teachers were elected members of the school board. Utah ought not to be behind Cambridge in granting official privileges to the gentler sex.

An oscillation of the waters of Lake Geneva has been observed, the period of the rise and fall being seventy-eight minutes. When the water is at its greatest height on one shore it is found to be at its lowest point on the opposite side of the lake. The cause of this phenomenon has not yet been explained.

A recent report to the French Anthropological Society states that the Island of Andaman, in the Indian Ocean, is inhabited by a race of wild men, little superior to monkeys. In counting, these people are said to slap their nose for units, and to pull down the corners of their eyes for tens. The hundreds are rather beyond their mathematical powers.

Oliver A. Patton, once an F. O. H. in this Territory, the crazy fellow who manacled some woodcutters for alleged infraction of the timber laws, is now publishing a Greenback paper at Charleston, West Virginia. It is called *The Mirror*. If *Oliver* can only see himself therein as others see him, how disgusted he will be with himself.

A child in Auburn, Maine, ill of diphtheria, whose life was despaired of, was cured by slacking lime. Small lumps of lime were kept constantly slacking near its mouth for more than a day and a half, until more than a barrel of lime was thus slacked. The child was thought to be dying before this remedy was employed. It breathed the fumes of the lime constantly until cured. It is not certain that the lime performed the cure, but we have heard of other similar cases, and it appears to be at least worth a trial.

Some, or rather most, people will remember the furore caused by the so-called tempered glass invented by M. De La Bastie, and the multiplicity of purposes for which it was said to be eminently adapted. But the lamp chimneys, beakers, etc., made of that material had a fatal facility of suddenly exploding into a thousand fragments, sometimes spontaneously. It is now announced that De La Bastie has made such improvements in his glass-tempering process that the quality of the product is immensely more durable.

We have received a copy of the brief of Messrs. James A. Mandeville and Walter H. Smith, attorneys for Thomas McBride, who homesteaded a piece of land in Grantsville which was afterwards found to be within the townsite, and his patent was therefore withheld. He has applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Interior to deliver the patent to him, and now makes a motion to advance his case for argument on the calendar, which is now not returnable till the October term of 1880. His case may be advanced but we do not think that will help him much, as his cause is not good.

We notice that the *New York Tribune*, as well as the *Sacramento Record-Union*, takes the same view as this paper of the Opinion of Judge Field on the Central Pacific Railroad question, in which he dissented from the ruling of the majority of the United States Supreme Court. The *Tribune* says: "It sets forth the rights and duties of the Company and of the Government with singular clearness. We confess that the reasoning in support of the decision of the majority does not seem to have been presented as yet with equal force." Judge Field's name is prominently put forward as the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If we had any vote on the issue we might have something to say in support of Judge Field; as it is we are silent.

A fellow stole a saw and on his trial he told the Judge he only took it as a joke.

"How far did you carry it?" asked the Judge.

"About two miles," answered the prisoner.

"That was carrying the joke too far," replied the Judge. The prisoner got three months.

## Correspondence.

Baptisms, Healings, Etc.

SHADY GROVE,  
Hickman County, Tenn.,  
December 15, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Since my last report, October 29, there have been six more added by baptism.

We have organized a branch of the Church in Lewis County, known as the Cane Creek Branch.

The prospects are very encouraging, and quite a number believing our doctrine, hanging back from being baptized, thinking they are not good enough, I think the reason is, on account of the false rumors which are in circulation against us.

Elders G. H. Carver and Hyrum Belnap are laboring in Williamson County, with good prospects, although they have not baptized any yet, but quite a number believing. They meet with some little opposition, but it does not amount to anything. They have made many friends, and I think ere long they will realize the prospects of their labors. Some of the kind Christians have closed their meeting houses against them.

I wish to make mention of the manifestation of the power of God, in two cases, both out of the Church at the time. One was an old lady by the name of Treadway. The family has always been very kind to us, and we can make their house our home at any time. Myself and Brother Belnap went to fill an appointment at Love's Branch, Maury County, on Sunday, August 31st, and found her very sick, and not able to attend our meeting. The next morning she was dangerously ill. Her husband being alarmed was going to send for a physician, but the Lord made it manifest to me that we should administer to her, and I asked her husband if he was willing; he said he would be glad if we would. I then asked him to make it known to his wife, and she desired that we should. We then entered the room, inviting her husband with us. After prayer we laid our hands upon her head and rebuked the disease in the name of the Lord. I then turned to her husband and told him I did not want him to send for a physician, for she would be restored right away, which I am thankful to say she was. I anticipate baptizing them both to-morrow.

The next one was Miss Lancaster who had been afflicted nearly all her life time with asthma. She had been quite favorable to our doctrine, and always attended our meeting when able. With Brother Garn I called to see her, she had then been confined to her bed for three weeks, and her mother said she thought it was impossible for her to live. I received an impression that she would be restored, and I asked her if she had faith, that the Lord would heal her, and she said she believed he would. After prayer we laid our hands upon her and rebuked the disease in the name of the Lord, and predicted that she should be restored from that time. The next morning she was singing the songs of Zion, and attending to her daily labors as though there had been nothing the matter. She was restored on the 10th of November, and in a few days after she was baptized. This has caused quite an uproar among the unbelieving on Cane Creek, but the Saints rejoice in the power of God.

I have been released to return home, and intend to leave Shady Grove on Wednesday, Dec. 17th, leaving Brother Franklin Spencer in charge of the Tennessee mission.

Your brother in the Gospel of Christ.

JOS. ARGYLE.

Lively Letter from Logan.

LOGAN CITY, Utah,  
December 19, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

When a correspondent in the county is requested to send a communication to a metropolitan newspaper, you cannot imagine the thoughts which rage through his mind, the doubts and fears which distract his soul. This assertion could not be better applied than to people residing in this northern district. We have so much of daily interest to ourselves, so much

of smoothly going prosperity, and so little of feverish excitement, that there seems absolutely nothing worthy of note in a journal like the News. But occasionally it appears that long accumulated events and long exercised industry justify a slight boast from people having the welfare of their locality at heart.

Better times could not be enjoyed anywhere than are here evident. The manufacturing interests, the cutting, the railroad and the waterworks, are enterprises which have given employment to all, furnished sufficient money to make that article not an absolute scarcity, and made capitalists and laborers satisfied with their lot.

The Utah and Northern Railroad is now clear from all obstructions, and we cannot be considered out of the world. There have been no real blockades on the line during this season; although heavy snowstorms have occasioned slight delays. But the skill and increasing efforts of Superintendent Thatcher and train dispatcher Swan, with the earnest labor of all the employees have pushed trains through and overcome all obstacles.

The trade in lumber here is something stupendous. Several sawmills, with their attendant planers, etc., are kept going almost night and day, and still the market does not get overstocked. Demands from the north are so great that we are led to wonder what can be done up the road with so much wood.

Grain here is not so high as in Ogden, or Salt Lake; but the price apparently justifies farmers in disposing of large quantities. But notwithstanding the great drain upon our granaries, they are still not empty. Enough is kept back to bread the people of the valley for a decade; but even this, in the opinion of prudent men, is not too much.

The waterworks are something to which all the inhabitants of this city and even of the county can look with pride. They are complete, the pipes are laid along the principal streets, to the factories and the depot, and hydrants are so numerous as to give ease and confidence even to people especially nervous with regard to fire. The new lightweight water pipe has proven a perfect success, and has elicited the admiration of all who have closely examined it. Hose has been provided by the city, and soon a fire brigade will be organized. People here feel that they cannot too highly commend the city officials for their wisdom and forethought in this matter. Something was absolutely necessary to protect the city from the serious effects of fire. If an engine had been purchased, the cost would have been from \$7,000 to \$10,000; a very fair proportion of the amount now expended to give the people greater security from the blazing fiend, and also to give them pure water to drink and for culinary purposes. Besides, an engine would have been an expensive piece of property—never yielding any cash return on its cost, but always requiring an outlay to keep it ready for use; while the water works, after the original cost, are absolutely self-sustaining and yield sufficient return on the rates collected to pay a reasonable interest on money expended. In addition to this, business men and tax-payers are now enabled to get insurance at a much less rate than heretofore, thus saving to the town many hundreds of dollars which would have been annually sent away, without any return being obtained.

I notice that "Amateur," writing to the Salt Lake Herald, from this place, "confesses to being among the large number who could not see the necessity of incurring so much debt at present." If the gentleman, (for I suppose the writer is one of the sterner sex), would only take the pains to carefully investigate, I am sure that his opinions with those of the rest of the "large (?) number," would undergo a decided change. By applying to the proper parties "Amateur" and other dubious people may obtain such information as will probably give them a better understanding of the case.

Yours respectfully,

OLD CITIZEN.

BELLEVUE, Dec. 13, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Please give the following a corner in the News:

A RESOLVE.

God's name in vain I will not take,  
And not of sacred things speak light,  
All evil deeds and words forsake  
And give to every one his right.

To secret prayer I will attend,  
And in the family circle, where  
I have a right, my voice shall blend,  
In songs of praise and solemn prayer.

Tobacco and strong drink for use,  
And wine, except on wisdom's plan,  
With tea and coffee, will refuse,  
As not ordained by God for man.

\* See Dec. and Cov. page 213, read carefully.

I was at the Prophet Joseph's the evening the Word of Wisdom was given, Feb. 27, 1833, and think I am the only man now alive that was there at the time. I was then 31 years of age, and had used tobacco, smoke and chew, for fifteen years, and always used strong drink, and tea and coffee. On that evening I knew positively that God had spoken on the subject, and being determined to live by every word from his mouth, I laid them all aside and have not used them since. I remember well that the same excuse was soon got that many now make, that hot drinks did not mean tea and coffee. I think sometime in July, Joseph and Hyrum being in the stand on the Sabbath, Joseph said to the Saints "that he understood that some of them were excusing themselves in using tea and coffee because the Lord said hot drinks in the word of wisdom. The Lord was showing us what was good for man to eat and drink. And now what do we drink when we take our meals? Tea and coffee, is it not? Yes. Tea and coffee, then, is what the Lord meant when he said hot drinks."

Hyrum's testimony was the same. It is said all wholesome herbs are ordained for the use of man; but our wise men and best physicians tell us that tea and coffee are not wholesome. And the Lord says they are not for the body or the belly. When the rising generation see their parents slight the word of wisdom, they do not know any better than to follow their example. Therefore I have written these few words for their special benefit, that they may have no excuse in the future. Oh! how sweet it would be at last, if we could only say to our Heavenly Father, I have obeyed all thy counsels, and hear these kind words—"Well done, thou hast been faithful over a few things, be thou ruler over many." The Lord bless the faithful, including the rising generation, and save them from all error, is my constant prayer. Amen.

JOEL H. JOHNSON,  
Patriarch.

OUR "CAPITAL" LETTER.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 17th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Two incidents serve to stir the political condition to the boiling point here. These are the counting out of the republican majority of the Maine legislature, as returned by the local canvassers, and turning that body over to the democrats, and the meeting of the republican national committee, and the contest for the chairmanship, and place of holding the national convention.

The Maine business causes great excitement among republicans, and I observe democrats are not disposed to talk much about it. A few boast of it as a victory, but the more conservative deprecate it as a precedent which the party cannot afford to set. Rather it would be more correct to say, to use the words of one of them, they "cannot afford to steal a State government because the republicans steal a President." The talk among those who profess to know is to the effect that a few of the democratic managers in Maine contemplated carrying their works still further and choose presidential electors by the legislature so as to prevent the public choice. Many democrats here, however, will advise against this strongly, lest it should provoke legislation from the republicans, who have the power to do the same thing in all the other northern States except Indiana, and thus practically settle the presidential contest in advance.

The republican national committee have a lively contest over the chairmanship and other matters, but they assert that all is harmony

and good feeling in the result. I have reason to believe, however, that there is some bitterness left among them. They will doubtless make a vigorous campaign next year, and they start forward with spirit.

This is by far the dulllest session of Congress ever known, and yesterday was the dulllest day yet. The main object of both parties seems to be to kill time. After the holidays perhaps there will be a little more life in the proceedings, but if the rank and file can be kept in discipline as they have begun, there will be much disappointment among those who came here to see an "animated shindy," as they express it.

There is a movement among the politicians to have Congress restore local government to the District of Columbia, but I do not think it will prevail. The people who do not expect office from such a thing are much better suited than they were under the old local government.

KNOX.

Intelligence without sympathy is good for nothing, because it makes people so hard. Sympathy without intelligence is good for nothing, because it makes them so soft.

"Pa," said a little boy, "a horse is worth a great deal more, isn't it, after its broke?" "Yes, my son. Why do you ask such a question?" "Because I broke the new rocking horse you gave me this morning."

Cannot Be Seen

In this list is the name of any of their numerous competitors. So greatly superior to ordinary porous plasters and liniments is Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster, that it has gained the approval of the highest medical authority in the world. Dr. J. N. H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Judge in the Drug Department of the Centennial Exposition, says of them: "I use them constantly in my practice, and esteem them one of the most useful inventions of the age." Benson's Caprine Plaster strengthens, soothes, stimulates a healthy circulation of the blood, relieves at once, and cures quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound. It is now considered to be the unrivaled remedy for aches, back, rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, stubborn colds. Sold everywhere. Price, 25cts.

**BE CAUTIONS.** THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and worthless imitations of Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster in the market; one in particular having a similar sounding name, contains lead poisons. Each genuine Benson's Caprine Plaster has the word Caprine cut through the plaster. Take no other.

AT THE FRONT.

**KING BAKING POWDER.** None better! None stronger. Consumers practice economy by using it. Ask your grocery man for it. Merchant Mills Spices are strictly pure. Manufactured by J. W. WITT & SHERMAN CO., Milwaukee, W.

Make the Children Happy

**\$1.50 THE NURSERY \$1.50**

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers, Superbly Illustrated.

Send 10c for a Sample Number and Premium List.

JNO. L. SHOREY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

To Depositors of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company.

On and after January 1st, 1880, monies left on interest in this Bank, will draw interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
B. H. SCHETTLER,  
Asst. Cashier.  
Salt Lake City, Nov. 24, 1879. ddt & wdt

**THOMAS CARTER,**  
82 MAIN STREET,  
Dealer in

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition,

Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Billiard Implements, Cards, and Sporting Goods Generally

Also a Fine Line of

**PLUG and SMOKING TOBACCO**

The Largest Stock of Cigars and Cigarettes in the City

Pipes and Smokers' Articles of Every Description.

When you are in the city give me a call