

is literally spurned and driven from her home by all who knew her, while her paramour and the equal criminal has not even for a moment lost his business footing and is just as much the favorite in society as ever. For he is a man, you know. Why is this thus? It is wrong. One of three things ought to come to pass. Either a woman's lapse from virtue ought to be regarded with more charity, or else the man who drags her down ought to be held to an equal punishment—or else polygamy ought to be established at once, and Brigham Young elected President. It is simply shameful that women should be punished ten times as severely as the men for the same sin.

"This is thus" confessedly, perhaps universally, throughout the civilized world, excepting in Utah, where sentiments more charitable, more just, more manly prevail. Here we are proud to say the sentiment of the community is not that woman shall be punished more severely than man in case of a "lapse from virtue," but rather is the conduct of the Great Teacher, in a similar case, taken as an example. If either party is more severely dealt with than the other, in this community, it is the man for the very good reason that, almost without exception, in all cases of such "lapses" the original, the determining, the ruinous advances are made by the man, and therefore, to say nothing about the weakness of the weaker vessel, upon his shoulders should rest the chief responsibility and the overwhelming amount of the shame, the condemnation, the reprobation, and the punishment.

[The following interesting article on exploration in Southern Utah was crowded out last week for want of space.]

#### INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF WHEELER'S EXPLORING PARTY.

St. GEORGE, Sept. 15th.

A. R. Marvine, astronomical observer of Lieut. Wheeler's expedition, is now on duty in this city. From him we have received the following: Party No. 2, of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler's exploring expedition, Lieut. D. W. Lockwood in charge, left the rendezvous, at camp near Independence, Cal., on August 11th, and was followed two days after by party No. 1, under Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Sigel commanding the escort. The immediate object was to examine, as carefully as the barren nature of the country would permit, the region lying south and east of Independence, reaching to the Nevada line, including Death Valley, and then to rendezvous at some camp in the southern part of Nevada, which was to be selected by a side party, under Mr. W. D. Wheeler, and which left party No. 1 at Pahrangat for this purpose about July 22. The point selected proved finally to be Cottonwood or Bill William's ranch, a point on the old Los Angeles and Salt Lake City road, near the line between California and Nevada and about 170 miles from St. George, and where there are springs, giving for this region, an abundance of water. Party number 1 passed to the east of Owen's Lake and through the Corral Pass, on to the unknown region. Death Valley was crossed at a point where it lies lower than the level of the sea. The descent still further was very marked and the general statement that the depression is 150 feet, is not at all exaggerated. The total lack of water in places, and its miserable quality whenever found, to say nothing of the lack of feed for animals, caused much suffering, and Lieut. Wheeler reached camp on the morning of Aug. 29, after twenty-five hours' constant riding, for relief for his party. Many of the party are on foot. Sixteen mule loads had to be left at one point, and many mules were lost. Packers and mules were sent to their relief and they probably reached Cottonwood on Sept. 14th.

Party number 2 first took a due southerly course, passing west of Owen's Lake and between it and the high Sierra Nevada, on the west, and then on down the Ancient River Valley to the desert wells, about 120 miles south of Independence. From here a crooked but generally eastern course was followed, passing through the nearly unknown region of northern San Bernardino county, Cal., till the old California trail was reached. Thence to Ivanpah, Clark district, and finally to Cottonwood, reaching camp August 30. The country passed over consists mostly of ancient volcanic lava floors, resting, in many places, on granite, and

chiseled by nature into a most curious and in places weird mountain topography, separated by dry, barren, desert valleys. All is scorched apparently to a crisp. The porous and alkali nature of the rock, together with the rainless character of the climate, prohibit the accumulation or retention of water, except in very few and difficult to reach places, and here it is invariably salt or, more probably, alkaline, its use, for any time, causing sickness; no trees are ever seen, even on the mountains. Osage brush and greasewood and, in places, musquite and cactus reign supreme, defying alike the sun and the furnace-like blasts of air that often come streaming up from some bakeoven of an enclosed valley.

At Saratoga Springs, a facetious name for a damnable spring, whose only merit is that of size, being actually ten feet across, the southern end of Death valley is reached. The barometer here stood at 29.82 inches, showing an elevation of but a few feet above the sea level, and the rapid descent to the north shore that a much lower level was soon reached. With this party but one mule was lost, but Mr. Nell, topographer, came very near losing his life, being found, however, after two days' exposure, all his senses but that of sight being gone. The fortunate proximity of a side party with provisions, permitted speedy assistance and a rapid moving.

The projected movements for the immediate future are about as follow: Lieut. Wheeler, with a small party of picked men, will proceed at once, to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, and with boats, especially constructed for that purpose, attempt to ascend the river, expecting to reach a point about south of St. George, sometime during the first of October. Meanwhile, Lieut. Lockwood, with the remainder of the party, will have proceeded to St. George, and thence south to the river, where they will meet party No. 1, and be ferried across the river by them in their boats. They will then proceed on south into Arizona, where party No. 1 will join them somewhere, after continuing on up the river as far as possible.

Prescott, Arizona, will be the next point for mailing letters to the party, after reaching which place, and doing some six miles further work among the mountains, they will proceed to Fort Yuma, and thence to San Diego and San Francisco, which latter place is proposed to be reached some time in December.

The ascent of the Colorado, with its tremendous canyons, will be the most interesting feature of the expedition, not excepting the Death Valley trip, but it will be hedged in by almost insurmountable difficulties. Already Maj. Powell has found the descent almost impossible. The Indians have, so far, been friendly, and may be met without danger. More men for the escort will, however, be drawn from some post for the Arizona explorations. A small party has pushed ahead, with the astronomical outfit, to St. George, where observations for the exact latitude and longitude of the place are now in progress. The latter will be determined by telegraphic communication of time signals from Salt Lake City.

A MOVEMENT IN MANUFACTURE.—We are credibly informed that another move on the gubernatorial and judicial checker-board was inaugurated yesterday, when there was a nice little meeting of worthies, the result of which is an attempt to manufacture a company of uniformed militia. With this end in view an individual has been around yesterday and to-day, attempting to gather in the necessary "raw material," quite an amount of which, we understand, has been entered upon the receiving books of the concern.

The carrying on of this branch of manufacture will be likely to cause to the projectors and operators of the enterprise considerable trouble and expense; yet, being encouraged by the recent attempts in the midnight raiding business, they doubtless have adopted the old motto, *nil desperandum*.

A great drawback to many enterprises that are entered upon is the lack of confidence the principals have in each other, this result being doubtless, caused by each having a too close knowledge regarding the small amount of principle upon which the others are capable of living. We do not advance this idea as being in any way connected with those engaged in the above little scheme; everybody, however, is, of course at liberty to entertain what opinion he pleases with regard to that or any other matter, for this is a free country. Wonderfully free; at least one would imagine so in witnessing the freedom some people exercise in attempting to twist the laws to suit their cramped ideas and prejudices,

forward their own political and other games and, in doing so, curtailing the free exercise of other people's rights.

We are firm believers in the opinion expressed in the old song that "there's a good time coming," although we, like most people who entertain the same view, are unable at present to fix the exact date of its inauguration. Even now, however, this community have not much to complain of with regard to times, for while their enemies are plotting, and, we presume, spending not a few sleepless nights, in devising ways to encompass their feet in snares, they look on complacently, inspired with an unalterable faith that "an ass can only gang the length of his tether."

A SWEET ARTICLE.—Brother Edward Stevenson furnishes us a number of interesting particulars of a visit to the apiary of Bro. John Morgan, Mill Creek. Bro. Stevenson states that Bro. Morgan had only three swarms of bees this spring, from which he has taken eleven new swarms, making his present stock fourteen stands, exclusive of one swarm which flew to the mountains, to parts unknown. One stand had produced two swarms and 100 lbs. of honey, and was now full of honey again. One swarm started on the 28th day of August, had now ten dollars' worth of honey. Bro. Morgan had used with success one of J. L. Peabody's honey extractors, taking the honey from the comb and replacing the comb in the hive. Bro. Stevenson says, "I remember, when a boy, bee raisers used to say that a swarm of bees in May was worth a load of hay, a swarm in June was worth a silver spoon, and a swarm in July was not worth a fly. The Italian bee, with the improved hive, compared with the ordinary black bee and gum hive of olden times, is of more value to the present bee culturist than the load of hay, silver spoon, and old old gum hive thrown in."

PROGRESSING NICELY.—We are pleased to be able to state that Bishop William B. Preston, of Logan, who recently met with a very severe accident at Soda Springs by being shot through the arm, is doing much better than might naturally be expected considering the severe nature of the wound. The charge with which the gun was loaded was an unusually large one. A considerable quantity of the lead lodged in the arm, which was extracted by Dr. Anderson, and some of it passed through and came out below the top of the left shoulder. Luckily the shoulder joint was uninjured, for had it been otherwise the consequences might have proved fatal. Besides the shot which was extracted from the wound, about thirty pieces of bone, some of them full an inch long, were also taken from it, the bone, from about half an inch below the shoulder joint downwards for some distance, being literally blown to pieces. One of the muscles was also shot away. Notwithstanding all this the fingers of the hand and the arm below the elbow can be moved. There is every indication at present that although the arm may always be somewhat stiff it will by no means be rendered useless.

Owing to the fortitude and patience shown by the Bishop from the time of the accident, quite a number of persons thought the injuries he sustained were not near so severe as they were, some of whom were only convinced of their mistake after a professional examination of the wound by Dr. Anderson.

As we have already said, the Bishop is getting along nicely, there being no indications of inflammation in the injured limb, and, should he continue to progress as favorably as he is getting along, we may expect to see him round again before long, a result which will be hailed with great pleasure by his many friends.

"Mamma," said a little boy, who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it done when it is brown?"

#### DIED.

In this city, Sept. 14, AURELIA, daughter of the late Daniel and Emily Spencer, aged 21.

At Brigham City, Sept. 9th, of bowel complaint, GEORGE, son of Alfred and Elizabeth Oldfield, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 19 days. (Mil. Star, please copy.)

In this city, Sept. 16 of erysipelas, SARAH MEREDITH, lately of London, aged 68. (Mil. Star please copy.)

In the 16th Ward of this City, on the 12th inst., at a quarter to 4 a. m., of teething, and dysentery, HARRIETT ROSA, infant daughter of J. T. R. and Anna Hicks, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

Last evening, in the 20th Ward of this city, of teething and canker, ARTHUR, son of William and Sarah Barton, aged 16 months.

At Brigham City, Sept. 8th, of bowel complaint, ELIZA, daughter of Lars and Mary Mortensen, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days. On the 9th inst., also of bowel complaint, EUNICE PRUDENCE, daughter of J. C. and Carolina Wright, aged 7 months and 22 days.

In this city, Sept. 12, 71, of intermittent fever, ALICE JANE, daughter of Edward and Ann Callister, aged 10 years 7 months and 21 days.

In the 11th Ward of this city, on the 12th inst., at 5:40 p. m.; of teething, MAMIE TALULA, infant daughter of Thomas F. and Jane Manning, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

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