

MRS. CROLY has been discoursing before the "Woman's Parliament," in New York, on the legal disabilities of men. She denies that the complaints should all be confined to the women, and she thinks it would be as well to bear in mind a few of the advantages given by the laws to the "just-now fault finding sex." She gives instances:

"Although a man is liable for all of his wife's debts, he cannot sell a dollar's worth of his real estate without the consent of his wife. On the other hand, she can dispose of every cent's worth of his estate without the civility of giving him notification thereof. She may be worth a million while her husband is penniless, and legally liable for her debts. While he cannot deprive her of the shelter of his roof without establishing the fact of her adultery, she may turn him out of her house without a day's warning or a shadow of provocation. She may even compel him to pay the expense of a divorce suit, and obtain separation and alimony for many causes not available to him in a like case. While no man who is at all afraid of public opinion would dare to forsake his wife, save for the gravest causes, there are few who would venture to coerce an unwilling wife to live with them, although they might have the clearest right so to do."

THE supposition heretofore entertained that the celebrated trotting horse Dexter sprang from the Hambletonian stock having made that a favorite strain, and enriched its owners, it is now announced that he is not of Hambletonian but of Morrill origin. This latter statement, however, is suspected to be a dodge to run up the value of the Morrill stock.

A STATEMENT is published to the effect that tobacco smoked to a great extent by persons who do not indulge in alcoholic beverages, will produce partial and oftentimes total blindness. Upon the strength of this assertion some smokers justify themselves for having recourse to "tangleleg;" they don't want to lose their eyesight while so simple a remedy as whisky will act as an antidote.

A NEW YORK letter says, it is stated that General Butterfield has instituted legal proceedings against one of the city morning journals for libel, in charging that he used the news of the battle of Chancellorsville to promote private stock operations in Wall street all the while that he was withholding intelligence of the disaster from the newspaper correspondents and the public.

The charges referred to appeared, it is said, in the *World*, and were made by an ex-army correspondent of that paper, who alleges that at the battle of Chancellorsville, General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, issued an order absolutely closing telegraphic communication with the rear. But that during this time of telegraphic suspension despatches were sent through by the General to New York before any intimation of the result of the battle was received, and operations in gold to a large amount were predicated upon them.

THE caution that a man should never write that which he would not like to see in print has received a new illustration in the publication of a volume of "Reminiscences" by Mr. James A. Hamilton, in which a letter from Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, appears. It establishes the fact, which was strongly rumored at the time, that everything was not always lovely in the Cabinet of the late President Lincoln. The letter reads:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1862.—My Dear Sir: Your excellent note is just received. I will send it to the President, and shall be glad if he will read it and heed it. I have seen little of him for some time past; when he thinks fit to seek my counsel or to impart his own, I attend his summons. Otherwise, I confine myself to my own special work. What I think ought to be done is so generally left undone, and what I think ought not to be done so generally done, that I am led to doubt greatly the value of my views on any subject.

Your friend, S. P. CHASE."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* recently visited General Lee's college, in Virginia, and talked freely with its officers and students. He says their belief as to what is going to become of the Union is somewhat like this:

"It is rotten, and will go to pieces of itself. The West is restless; the South was never satisfied. The next clamor for secession may come first from the West; but what fool thinks that the South will then be quietly slumbering?"

He says the teachers "without giving actual utterance to a single phrase that can be pointed out as treasonable, may in the course of an hour's lecture convey more peculiarly southern ideas to their classes, than they could with three weeks' undisguised oratory to a class of northern boys."

In short, he says: "Gen. Lee's college seems to be performing on a larger scale at the present day, the same work of intellectual propagation which the genius of John C. Calhoun and his colleagues performed among the young men of the South a quarter of a century ago."

THE ONONDAGA GIANT STORY.

THE principal topic of discussion in the Eastern papers, for the past few weeks, has been what is called the "Onondaga giant," which has just been discovered at the village of Cardiff, Onondaga Co., New York. The first statements which appeared in the papers were to the effect that it was a giant who had been petrified. It is the figure of a nude man, ten feet two inches long, and is well and strongly proportioned. It was discovered by the owner of the land in digging a well, and was but a short distance from the surface of the ground. The figure, when found, was lying upon its back, the head cast slightly to the right, one arm outspread, with the hand pressing upon the abdomen, the other under the back. The legs and feet are turned as if the figure rested partly on the right side, and convey an impression that they have been drawn up by pain. The impression of many who have looked upon it, is that the giant died in pain, as no sculptor would ever attempt to cut a figure in stone in the position which this is in. The following are some of the reasons which we find adduced for thinking it a petrification:

The naturalness of the whole thing. The entire harmony of the parts. The drawn-up leg, the slightly contorted left foot, the sharply distended toes, the twisted left hip, the left hand under and against the hip, palm down, and the convulsively pressed down right hand upon the lower part of the abdomen, with a force which bent up the fingers at the ends, depressing them in the centre—all speak in a language not to be misunderstood, of anguish. That the head is turned slightly over towards the right from the true line of the body, and the neck correspondingly twisted in the same direction, is proven, not only by laying a straight edge along the body up to the Adam's apple, but more conclusively by the fact that the right eye-ball, in setting against the lower side of its socket, has left the deep depression between itself and the ridge of the nose, while the left eye-ball, setting in the same direction, has pushed up against the lower wall of its socket, leaving but a very slight depression at the inner corner of the eye.

"The sole of the left foot, under side of the left calf, thigh and elbow, and a portion of the fingers of the left hand lying under him, are somewhat eaten away, or honey-combed, while the remaining portions of the same parts are untouched by the corroding agency. Proof, conclusive to my mind, that this was done prior to the commencement of the petrifying process, lies in the fact that the right external ear flap, and large portions of the neck, in the immediate region of the ear, the under jaw and lower edge of the cheek near it, are hanging in unmistakable clots of rotting and dropping flesh, besmeared as it were with the oozing pus of incipient putrescence; and at that very point, fortunately, we may say, for the interest of the face, arrested from further decay by the preservative process of petrification. Is this all compatible, let me ask right here, with the hypothesis put forth by sundry newspaper writers, that the figure is the work of a crazy Canadian sculptor? The man who could have done the left ear alone, nearly gone as it is, not to mention what I have just given as to the other ear and its surroundings, would have earned an eternal fame, and justly. I might give scores of additional reasons in support of the petrification theory, but it would swell the article beyond the bounds of newspaper propriety."

We have seen it stated that the skeletons of five gigantic human beings were found, in grading a railroad, about twenty miles from the spot in which this was found. One of them measured eleven feet in length. A human body removed from a cemetery some years ago, in that vicinity was said to be turned to stone. Several instances of this kind are adduced in some papers to sustain the hypothesis that these remains are those of a human being, who has been petrified.

There seems to be great diversity of opinion among scientific men in relation to it. The State geologist says there is no authentic instance of petrified flesh, nor can there be in the nature of things; but he acknowledges that this new wonder "is the most stupendous marvel ever found on this or any other continent."

A story has been in circulation in some of the papers that a crazy French Canadian, who felt himself to be a Michael Angelo, had chiseled a statue which, by some trick, was conveyed from his hut to the place where this fossil giant was found. No credence, however, is attached to this story; as those who have examined it, say that, if cut, it could not have been cut by him as this is wonderfully wrought and exhibits a skill far beyond that which he possessed. Besides, the character of the man on whose land the statue was found forbids, it is said, the supposition that he is party to a fraud. An exam-

ination of the figure by those who do not accept the petrification theory, enables them confidently to express the belief that it has been cut by the hand of man from gypsum. It must be a wonderful production to cause such a division of sentiment among the scientific men who have so carefully examined it. If it be stone, there is a look of nature about it that belongs to flesh. If it is the work of man, for what purpose was it cut? The man on whose land the statue has been found has sold three-fourths of his interest at the rate of \$50,000 for the whole. As soon as the exhibition of the giant ceases to pay at home, it is the intention to take it on a tour throughout the country.

THE Hon. Charles Francis Adams recently read a paper before the Social Science Convention in New York, in favor of amending our present mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. He says that the existing system, of electing a college from each State as a general ticket, and by popular vote, is an irresistible temptation to fraud. A few thousand manufactured votes in New York, city by controlling, through a bare popular majority, the thirty-three votes of the State, exactly off-set 150,000 popular majority in Illinois, Massachusetts and Vermont, which together throw the same number of votes as New York. The present system, therefore, in his opinion, not only renders fraudulent voting most unnaturally effective, but exactly points out the localities where it is needed to produce results, and almost how many votes are required. Fraud thus becomes a political necessity to counteract fraud.

As the whole electoral vote of a State is cast solid one way or the other, according as the popular majority may run, a few districts, where votes are nearly all of one party, can over-ride a great number of districts wherein the majorities of the other parties are small.

It has been suggested that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct popular vote of the whole community; but it is asserted that the plan would be cumbersome, liable to fraud and would lead to great dangers in case of a close vote.

Mr. Adams's plan is to have the electors chosen by the separate Congressional districts, and it seems that this change can be effected without requiring an amendment of the Constitution or action of Congress, provided the States themselves favor it.

By the present system all the electors of a State, equalling its number of Senators and Congressmen, are chosen on the general State ticket. But it seems that the Legislature of each State has the power to change this, and to have every elector elected by a separate Congressional district, and in that case it would be necessary that it should provide, that its two electors at large, corresponding to its two Senators, should be chosen by the State at large or by its Legislature.

Mr. Adams claims that politicians, caucuses and conventions cannot be relied on in this matter; but he thinks that the Social Science Convention can make itself useful by putting its shoulder to the wheel to forward this measure.

"CLOVER AS A GREEN MANURE."—This is the subject of a long, well-written article in the New York *Tribune*, in which the writer argues strongly and logically in favor of clover as a manure. He argues that it is not a great waste of a hay crop or a great loss of time to manure with clover. Not only is it excellent to plough it under; but it is claimed that the very best preparation, the "very best manure" that land can have, is to sow and afterwards cut a good crop of clover. Though it seems very contradictory, to think that you can remove a very large quantity of both mineral and organic food from the soil and yet make it very productive, as in the case of clover; nevertheless it is stated as a fact, that the larger the amount of mineral matter you remove in a crop of clover, and the larger the amount of nitrogen which is carried off in clover hay, the richer the land becomes. This strange chemical anomaly is explained on the principle that a vast amount of mineral manure is brought within the reach of the wheat, rye, oats and barley crops by growing clover. This manure is thus rendered available to the roots of these cereals, while otherwise it would remain in a lock-up condition in the soil, if no recourse were had to the introduction of the clover crop. Clover, by means of its long roots, penetrates a large mass of soil. It gathers up, so to speak, the phosphoric acid and potash which are disseminated throughout a large portion of the soil; and when the land is ploughed, the roots are left in the surface, and in decaying, they leave in an available condition the mineral substances which the wheat plant requires to enable

it to grow. The store of mineral food that is obtained in six or twelve inches of soil is so great, that the quantity removed by the clover hay is truly insignificant in comparison with what remains.

It is surprising to how many uses paper has been put of late years. A manufactory of first class paper row-boats is established on the banks of the Hudson river, about a mile above the city of Troy, in the State of New York. The firm engaged in their manufacture is styled Waters, Balch & Co. Patents were taken out in 1868 by Mr. Geo. A. Waters who, while experimenting with paper the previous year, conceived the idea of so preparing it that it could be moulded over forms in single sheets so as to make very light, strong, durable and useful boats. Recently great improvements have been made in the preparation of the paper, which enable the workmen to make the sheets of any required size and thickness, for any kind of boat, from a shell to a whaleboat or ship's launch. It is much stronger, lighter and tougher than wood and is absolutely impervious to the action of water, petroleum or gasoline. It has also been prepared for the manufacture of waterproof burial cases, imitating rosewood, mahogany and other woods, at less than half the cost of wood, and is much more durable.

Boats of every kind are made by Messrs. Waters, Balch & Co. Their styles embrace boats for exercise and use by ladies and families, for duck-shooting, fishing, racing and other purposes. Stylish and tasteful ladies' gigs are fitted up with air-tight compartments which may be made with handles, so that they can be taken from the water and carried, or the handles may be used in cases of emergency, as the boats are complete life-preservers. There are about one hundred paper boats, manufactured by this firm, scattered about the States, from the Mississippi River to Maine. Orders for them are numerous, and the trade is constantly and rapidly increasing. As a proof of their durability, it may be said that many of them have been used for two years, and are now as staunch and serviceable as when first put into the water. They never leak and can only take water in over their gunwales; and their weight is not increased by absorbing water, as is the case with boats made of wood. They cannot be cracked or split; and, for the same dimensions, can be made about thirty per cent. lighter, and still be much tougher, than wooden boats fitted up in precisely the same way. So popular are these boats becoming, that Walter Brown, champion oarsman of America, who recently sailed for England, to train for his proposed race with Renforth, champion of the Thames, took three of these boats with him.

SIR Richard Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, died recently in London. He is said to have been the richest man in England, owning considerable property in the west of London, the leases of which have nearly expired. This property alone, when the leases fall in, will probably yield the present Marquis £400,000 a year. It is computed that the new Marquis has an income of £500,000 a year.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, who is the second son of the deceased Marquis, was through this country a few years ago, and met with a farmer in the West and had some conversation with him. When the farmer learned from his Lordship that he lived on an allowance from his father, he made the very pertinent inquiry: "But suppose the old fellow should burst up, my boy?" This view of the matter had not occurred to the gentleman.

It is said that Wm. B. Astor, of New York, will have an income, scarcely less than that of the Marquis of Westminster, when the long leases on which much of his property was rented years ago, fall in. There are at least three men in New York whose fortunes are scarcely exceeded in amount by the greatest in the Old World—Messrs. Astor, Vanderbilt and Stuart.

A WOULD BE ravisher, in Stephentown, near Troy, New York, met with a fate a few days ago which all such fellows deserve. His name was Croissey. He entered the house of a Mrs. Dodge and undertook to ravish her, when she seized an ax and split his head open. He died instantly.

Married:

In this city, on the 8th inst., by President Daniel H. Wells, Miss Eveline R. Whitaker to Mr. John W. Andrew, both of the 7th Ward.

In Salt Lake City, October 18th, by Joseph F. Smith, Ellen M. Bunn to Joseph Todd, both of Birmingham.

Mul. Star please copy.

NEW HYMN BOOK. "The Mountain Warbler."

IT is my intention to publish the above named Work for the use of Sabbath Schools and Choirs. It will consist of about seventy Songs and Recitations of my own, with many more from the writings of others.

As soon as the required funds are received in currency, its publication will be commenced.

Elder G. Q. Cannon has kindly consented to receive subscriptions at the DESERET NEWS Office.

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WM. WILLES.