

selling them refreshments after they are seated."

"Miss Cordelia Meek edits a religious paper in Kentucky.

"Miss Margaret Jenkins has been appointed postmistress at Whatcom, W. T.

"The University of Pennsylvania, says the *Evening Telegraph*, has determined to throw open its doors to women students, and its current announcements to that effect will be read with pleasure by all friends of education."

These are a few samples of items in the *Woman's Journal*, which show that if women are imprisoned in this world there are a great many doors open to let them out. In relation to a medical and surgical college in which there are classes for ladies the *Journal* says:

"Women are to receive the same instruction, at the same time, on the subject named, as the young men."

The trouble with these mannish women, who seek to breed discontent among their own sex, seems to be that they cannot do everything that a man can perform. Not content with the freedom of their own sphere, they wish to take liberties with man's. A medical college for women alone does not suit them at all. Private classes for women in a mixed college is not sufficient. Studies and experiments examinations and dissections must be performed in the presence of both sexes, or they set up a howl about the bondage of Woman.

The weaker sex exercises an immense sway in this lower world, and if she is not appointed to stand at the head, she can gain her object generally by the means best suited to her, and accomplish by persuasion, tears, tenderness or those arts which seem to be natural to her, much more than by attempting to command, or assuming a position for which she is not appointed or adapted either by physical organism, intellectual constitution or the Divine economy.

As the companion, partner and helpmeet to man, woman shines as brightly and wields an influence equal, though different, to the glory and power of the sterner sex. But when she is not content with womanly opportunities, and tries to crowd into the position as well as the garb of man, she becomes disgusting, and makes a miserable failure. The world is decked with beauty, and there are joys in it which counterbalance its griefs and shadows. These are as free to woman as to man; and if there are some pleasures inaccessible to one sex, there is compensation in those delights unattainable by the other.

Let the ladies be content as women, and not try to unsex themselves, and they will find liberty enough and opportunities enough in this world of mingled pain and pleasure, for the exercise of all their capacities and their growth and unfoldment, in preparation for the perfection of bliss in a higher sphere, where their crowning glory will be the diadem of true womanhood, always the counterpart but not the substitute of the perfected immortal man.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The success of the Murphy temperance movement may be easily accounted for. A celebrated physician says, raw potatoes are a good cure for drunkenness.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, has obtained the distinction of passing through one whole summer without a game of base ball. The consequence is that sticking plaster is a drug in the Bridgeport physio market, and not a boy is to be seen with his eye in a sling.

A young gymnast 21 years of age, while going through a trapeze performance in a Mexican circus, recently, attempted to rise to his feet on the trapeze without using his hands. He slipped, fell to the ground and broke his neck. He lived about fourteen hours.

Who says there is no sea serpent? "William Douglass, chief mate of the bark Douglass, says that he saw a sea serpent in latitude 2° north and longitude 90° 53 min. east. It was a dark gray or dingy yellow color, about 50 feet long, and a foot thick. It remained visible to him and the watch for twenty minutes. During several days serpents from six to ten feet in length had played around the vessel."

Russia is now purchasing cotton from the United States. Formerly she used to buy cotton yarn from Manchester, England, and work it up with native wool. But the feelings which the war with Turkey has engendered between the two nations has broken off some of their commercial transactions and America gets the benefit. It is an ill wind," etc.

A new paper is to be started called *The Coming Struggle*. It will be devoted to the interests of the industrial side of the expected conflict between capital and labor. Here is a paragraph from the prospectus. "What the people now demand is equal justice through honest laws. Industry has been too long crushed by a load that capital, of right, should bear. Under the iniquitous scheme of internal revenue almost the entire burthen of government rests on productive industry and that portion of wealth that supplements its efforts. Meanwhile massed capital, inert and unproductive, goes free."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 10.

Reported Strike.—There is some excitement in mining circles over a reported strike of rich gold bearing quartz, in Bingham Cañon.

The rock is said to assay from \$900 to \$1,500 to the ton.

That Husband of Mine.—You will get "That Husband of Mine" at Dwyer's at a cost of fifty cents, which is very small for so popular and well written a book. It is interesting and pleasant reading, and is prepared with an excellent object, namely, to assist in making happy homes.

For the East.—On Friday morning Mr. James Dwyer the enterprising bookseller of this city, will start for the east to purchase his goods for the holidays. Any person desiring Mr. Dwyer to execute any business for him should call at the book store to-morrow. We wish friend James a pleasant and prosperous trip.

Horrible.—Yesterday George Bailey, a weaver by trade, was before Justice Pyper on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The case was clear against him, and the evidence adduced indicated a condition of corruption and immorality that is almost appalling. There are matters connected with some of the loose characters that have been harbored and encouraged by Bailey that are most repulsive, showing a condition of immorality in certain quarters that cannot be otherwise than deplored.

Fire.—About five o'clock last evening flames broke out in a wooden stable in Salt Lake Alley, between Commercial and East Temple Street. It was soon a mass of fire, but the firemen were quickly on the spot, and soon had the flames under control, dashing them out with a couple of powerful streams. An adjoining Chinese laundry ignited, but the flames were prevented from spreading on it.

The damage was small. The fire was caused by a boy playing with matches.

An Alleged Fraud.—Quite a number of people living in the surrounding settlements are complaining of being minus watches, jewelry and other articles. The reason of this is that a fellow giving the name of Christenson has called upon them and obtained the goods for the purpose of repairing them. The owners of the property are unable to say whether the proposed repairs have been executed, as they have not seen the articles since they passed into Christenson's hands. They begin to think he has been playing a huge practical joke upon them.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

On petition, James M. Wardrobe and John Wardrobe, jr., were granted the privilege of conveying water from the 20th Ward ditch to their residences, by means of pipes.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of obtaining a roadway to a lot it was proposed to purchase for a wood and hay market, reported that such entrance could not be had. The committee recommended that, in view of the present condition of the city finan-

ces, the matter of procuring ground for a wood and hay market be deferred, and that it remain as now located. The report was adopted.

Bills amounting to \$143.15, for repairs to city prison, furniture, &c., were allowed.

Council adjourned till next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Bad Runaway.—This morning a horse, attached to a buggy, belonging to Mr. H. B. Clawson, broke loose from the hitching post to which it was tied, immediately west of the Council House. The runaway dashed around the corner upon East Temple Street, on the sidewalk. Its career was short, for, colliding with the window of the Excelsior Bakery, it broke several panes of glass and did some damage to the frame. The glass in the door of Mr. J. S. Rawlings' cobbling shop was also smashed, and the small stand of jewelry and notions of Mr. Salisbury, in front of the same premises, was tipped over and his wares scattered around upon the ground. Mr. Salisbury also received a slight blow on one knee. The vehicle was badly damaged.

The runaway, unlike most other such occurrences, was not the result of carelessness, being caused, by the horse, by a series of jerks, breaking the strap he was tied with.

District Court.—Wednesday, Oct. 10th:

Civil Calendar, Judge Schaeffer's Court.

D. P. Brunten, et al., vs. A. S. Patrick, continued.

Rose Ella Jenkins vs. Salt Lake City Railroad Company, jury trial in progress.

Criminal business, Judge Emerson's Court.

The People, &c., vs. Frank Treseder et al., robbery; the prisoner Treseder was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The People, &c., vs. Frank Treseder, burglary; the prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The People, &c., vs. John Ware, assault with a deadly weapon; jury trial in progress.

Y. M. M. I. A.—The members of the 16th Ward Y. M. M. I. Association met last evening, in the Ward School House, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, when the following named persons were unanimously elected: for President, Francis Cope; Counselors, Cyrus H. Gold and G. R. Emery; Secretary, C. E. Silverwood; Assistant Secretary, Edwin F. Parry; Treasurer, Owen Frewin; leader of choir, John Vincent; assistant, Wm. Sunderland; organist, Milo Vincent. During the evening the Association was addressed by Bishop F. Kesler, Counselors Geo. Emery and Theodore McKean, who gave some very excellent instruction; considerable interest was manifested.

Francis Cope, President.

C. E. SILVERWOOD, Secretary.

Man Shot.—On Sunday evening, Lisbon Lamb, of Farmington, shot and seriously wounded Sheriff David Saunders, of Morgan City, Morgan Co. The affair occurred at a house near a saw mill, owned jointly by the parties named, in Hard Scrabble Cañon. They were in a room together, when Lamb went to another part of the house, returning soon after with a shot-gun and firing at his intended victim from the door. Before he could fire another shot Lamb's own son seized and disarmed him.

Sheriff Saunders is injured in one wrist and in the breast, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

The two men had some dispute about business matters during the past summer, which culminated in the murderous attempt by Lamb upon the life of his partner. Lamb is probably under arrest by this time.

Jurors Fees.—A few days since the jurors for the present, September, term of the Third District Court, presented a document to his honor Chief Justice Schaeffer. It had, we understand, attached to it the signatures of all the members of the jury. The paper set forth that the signers were perfectly willing to serve the public in the capacity of jurymen, but they were of opinion that they were entitled to a reasonable remuneration for services. Many of them resided at long distances from Salt Lake City, they were on expenses while here to attend the sessions of the Court, and some of them not only had no means with which to pay for their

board and lodgings here, but, being working men, had left no means at home for the support of their families during their absence.

Under those circumstances they respectfully asked the Judge if he knew of any means by which they could obtain the relief or remuneration to which they considered themselves entitled.

His Honor replied that, in his view, the jurors were entitled to fees for their services, but as there was no law making provision for their payments, he was powerless to aid them.

It is certainly a great hardship, especially for those whose only means of subsistence is by hard labor, for men to be compelled to leave their usual avocations under such circumstances as described in the document. A change appears to be decidedly necessary. So far as civil litigation is concerned it appears but just and equitable that the parties to the suits should pay at least a portion if not all the fees of jurors acting in the suits. It is a matter for the consideration of the Territorial legislators, whether a law should be enacted with a provision requiring the plaintiff in each civil cause to deposit with the clerk, a stated amount to be used for the payment of jurors. The law might provide some means also by which an impecunious litigant could seek redress in the courts without having to comply with that requirement. The law could be so framed also, that when the trial showed the defendant to be the party in error he should be required to defray, at least, a portion of the fees of the jurors.

Such a law would probably tend to diminish what might be termed vexatious litigation, on the part of both plaintiffs and defendants. A bill of expenses would be somewhat of a bar to some suits that are unnecessary and uncalled for. Not only do people occasionally enter suits against parties from spite and other illegitimate causes, but some suffer themselves to be sued in hopes of eluding altogether, or at least securing a delay in the payment of debts they justly owe.

Bee-keeping and Foul Brood.

The bee-keepers' meeting, in the Council House, last Saturday evening, was a very interesting one. Representatives from several counties were present. The particular object of the meeting was to elicit information respecting the suppression of foul brood, which is making sad havoc in many places.

Messrs. McKay, Morgan, Monk, Stevenson, Roberts and others urged the necessity of petitioning the next Legislature for statutory relief. Prominent bee-keepers in this section were tampering with the disease, resulting in immense loss to themselves and others, and threatening the spread of the infection in every direction. All the experienced apiarists present were emphatic in their declaration that the best possible course to take with foul brood was to bury the hive and all its contents. Much mischief had been done in spreading the contagion by the careless use of the Hovey extractor. Like the small-pox, foul brood is positively infectious and should not be tampered with. As a special inducement to those discovering the disease in their colonies, if they would bury them, a good many recommended that others should meet this loss with a donation of healthy stands. This had been done by several persons. Foul brood is discovered by shriveled and indented cappings. By removing the cap, a strong, rotten, fishy smell was emitted.

Brother Monk of Spanish Fork, said he had 93 colonies, had taken 2,000 pounds strained and 500 lbs. comb honey this season.

E. Stevenson was also satisfied that foul brood was propagated by the carelessness of the extractor, from which bees would get and carry the disease because it had not been thoroughly cleansed after using it with foul brood honey. He had taken 800 lbs. of honey from 40 colonies, the past season.

W. D. Roberts agreed that the only sure protection against foul brood would be a wholesome law, compelling every man to have his bees examined, say twice a year, by a competent committee, and every hive affected at once destroyed.

Messrs. Gold, Judson and McKay, the committee on foul brood, had examined a great many colonies and destroyed many diseased swarms.

Messrs. Musser, McKay and Morgan were appointed a commit-

tee to draft a petition to the coming Legislative Assembly, looking to passage of a law for the protection and fostering of the bee interests of the Territory.

John Morgan, H. Hullinger and John Drake were added to the foul brood committee for this county.

The meeting hoped that bee societies would be organized in every Stake of Zion, believing that great good might be promoted through such agencies, in behalf of apiculture.

CHAS. DENNEY, Ass't Secretary.

A conscience void of offense is a good thing, but a farm void of a fence is quite another matter.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

100 Tons of Old Wrought and Cast Iron Wanted

At Hill & Stirling's, dealers in Coarse and Fine Salt.

We will pay the highest price in cash for all kinds of old iron.

HILL & STIRLING, Two doors south of Theatre. wlmcs



The ONLY BLACKING that meets the demand for a quick and brilliant polish. "BIXBY'S BEST" absolutely nourishes and preserves the leather. S. M. Bixby & Co, 173 & 175 Washington St. N. Y.

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1,000,000 Pounds Fine and Coarse Salt.

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Is the Grand Old

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Which has stood the test of 40 years.

There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache-no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

For Men, it will cure

Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Frost-bites, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Pain in the Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, Chills, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Eruptions, Pains, Wounds, Ulcers.

For Animals, it will cure

Spavin, Galls and Sores, Swinny Ring Bone, Windgalls, Big Head, Poll Evil, Humors and Sores, Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Distemper, Stiffness, Strains, Soreness, Open Sores