

## HOME ITEMS.

**THEATRICAL.**—On Tuesday evening Jocrisse the Juggler was presented for the first time, and was well received. Mr. and Miss Coudock appearing as Jocrisse and Julie. The plot is simple, yet in its construction and development much skill is manifested and the piece contains a great deal that is interesting and affecting, mingled with considerable dry humor. It was well played; and was followed with the farce of Sarah's Young Man, which made much mirth.

On Thursday evening the Willow copse was repeated. Of the manner in which it was performed there could be but one opinion. As Luke Fielding Mr. Coudock is admitted to be without a rival; and the other characters were rendered in a style that would be difficult to excel.

Miss Clive was announced for a song and dance, but indisposition prevented her from appearing, and little Miss Susie volunteered to make a "first appearance" in a sailor's horn-pipe, which she executed in a style to astonish the audience for its ease and agility.

The fine sensational play of Waiting for the Verdict was well performed and well received on Saturday evening. It is not a production of any literary merit; but it elucidates a simple story of life in a well developed plot, with very good dramatic situations and some sensational scenes. None of the characters stand out as well defined and clearly delineated pictures of life; they are rather sketchy; yet there is much of nature and of life in their careful delineation. Mr. Coudock played Jonathan, one of those bits of character-acting in which he shines pre-eminently. Miss Coudock's Martha was powerfully and pathetically rendered; Mr. McKenzie's Jasper showed numerous real touches of nature which reach the heart and evoke sympathy; Mr. Lindsay, Miss Adams, Miss Alexander, Messrs. Caine, Margetts, Thompson, Teasdale, Maiben, Hardie, Graham, Kelly, all, indeed, sustained their respective characters admirably.

**BIG COTTONWOOD.**—Sunday morning in company with Elder Edward Stevenson, home-missionary, we started for Cottonwood, and after a very pleasant drive arrived in time for meeting, when Bishop Brinton kindly received us. A very interesting meeting followed, which was characterized by much of the Holy Spirit being felt by the congregation. After the meeting we enjoyed the hospitality of the Bishop, passing the new meeting-house, on the way to his residence, which is in course of erection, and which, when completed, will be a very creditable building. In the afternoon elder Levi Stewart treated us to a "paper" of grasshopper or locust eggs, which are to be found there in any desired or undesired quantity; and if they do not hatch out this fall, then the early vegetation of next spring will be a tender morsel to the young insects before they get wings, for there will be plenty of them. The locusts have done much more damage at Big Cottonwood than in the city. Trees are stripped entirely bare, not a vestige of foliage to be seen in places, clover, grass, small grain, corn, carrots and other things have been taken indiscriminately. In one place where the ground was not under cultivation the weeds were perfectly stripped, and looked like a patch of stiff fine cord, stretching out and upwards in various directions. Some plants of the castor bean in Bp. Brinton's garden had never been touched and, with their broad green leaves, presented a marked contrast to the bare and leafless boughs and twigs of the surrounding trees. Returning in the evening, attended meeting at Sugar House Ward, and experienced the kindness of Bishop Wm. Smoot and lady; and enjoyed a good time with the Saints there.

**ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.**—On Saturday afternoon a boy named Frederick Cannon, a native of Sweden, aged about 13 years, while engaged in br. Henry Dinwoodey's furniture machine shop, fell near the engine, caught the belt that was revolving round the drum, was drawn round, and injured so severely in the head that he died soon after. He is said to have been an intelligent, quiet boy. The news will be heavy for his widowed mother, who still lives in her native country.

**NEW TABERNACLE.**—This building is rapidly progressing. The bents on the east end are being raised; the floor under that part of the roof which is completed is being laid; seats are being made; and all is life, bustle and activity in and around the structure.

**WOODMANSEE BRO'S** have fourteen cases of Ballard rifles which they offer to exchange for stock. Here is a fine opportunity for our friends who wish to prepare themselves against Indian aggressions, and have cattle that they can spare.

**GOT BACK.**—On Thursday last Bishop N. Davis, and Messrs. F. A. Mitchell, firm of Godbe & Mitchell, S. Teasdel, representing Mr. Jennings, and J. W. Lewis of Provo, arrived from the east by stage. These gentlemen have been prospered in their business while gone; and have had as pleasant a return trip as the circumstances could warrant them in expecting; and are pleased to be once more "at home."

**EASTERN MAILS.**—The mails are being brought through at present with more regularity and certainty than heretofore, though there is still a vast amount of back mail matter that has not yet been brought in. We wish to see the current mails here in schedule time, and the back mails brought in, that there may be a clear thing made of it, now that the way is confessedly open. The fact that a part of the back mail is being received proves that all can be brought, if the desire is entertained and the energy manifested to do it. Let us have the mails now as they become due; and bring in the back mail matter right away.

**BLACK HAWK.**—We had the pleasure of meeting Superintendent Head on Wednesday evening, who had arrived from Uinta Reservation, where he had met and had a talk with the notorious Black Hawk, who came there with his family, unattended by his warriors. Black Hawk said he has 28 lodges under his sole control; and that he is assisted by 3 Elk Mountain chiefs, who have each 10 or 12 lodges with them. These Indians are scattered along the settlements, he avers, from the north of Sanpete County to the southern settlements, watching opportunities to make raids. He expressed a desire for peace; said he could control and would be answerable for his band; and believed he could get the others with him, as they all looked to him as the head chief. He would try and get them all together at some point, perhaps Uinta, to have a talk with Col. Head; but it would take some time to do this, as they are so scattered. As an earnest of his sincerity, he stated that he had made a covenant, when he commenced to fight, that he would not have his hair cut, and he had talked strong of Tabby and Kan-osh who had their cut like white men; but now that he was going to have peace, he wished to have it cut, and requested the Superintendent to shorten his locks for him, which was done after finding that he was anxious to have it so. The savage was saucy at the opening of their interview, but finally toned down, and talked reasonable before they got through.

**KILLED BY INDIANS,** near Springtown, Sanpete County, James Meek, aged 69 years. He formerly lived at Carlisle and Manchester, England, and had been a consistent member of the Church nearly 30 years. He left England in 1852, arrived in Utah the following year and was one of the earliest settlers in Springtown.

Also br. Andrew Johansen, aged 30 years. Br. Johansen was from Sweden, arrived in Utah last year, and was much respected. He left a wife and two children.

These brethren were buried with military honors.

**FROM CACHE.**—We had the pleasure of a call from Elder Wm. H. Shearman on Friday morning, in from Logan, Cache Valley. He informs us that the "grasshoppers," or locusts, have about all left, after having done a great amount of damage, which, however, was most severe on oats and barley. It is believed that, with economy, there will be sufficient breadstuffs in the county to supply the wants of the people, though some have lost all their crops by the ravages of the insects. General good health prevails. Business rather dull.

**FROM OGDEN.**—Elder Edward Stevenson, who had started for Ogden on Saturday the 17th, with President Joseph Young, called in to see us on Tuesday, on their return, and reported good meetings there on the Sunday. The locusts had about left that neighborhood, after having destroyed something like one third of the corn crop, and done other damage. Still their ravages were not so severe there as in and close to Farmington, where they were operating in great numbers on Monday, 19th. Their eggs are beginning to hatch out already in Farmington, and as they get wings in about six weeks from hatching, they may "emigrate" yet before snow flies. The brethren attended the funeral of sister Stone, on Sunday morning, in Ogden; then were at two meetings in the tabernacle there, and another on the hill in the evening; having good times at all the meetings.

**DROWNED.**—By br. Edward Stevenson we learn that a young man named Thomas Bolton, employed in repairing the telegraph north of this city, was drowned in the Weber River, on Sunday evening, while bathing. The body was recovered, and buried next day in Ogden. Deceased was about twenty years of age, and came from England with the last season's emigration.

**TO UTAH COUNTY.**—On Friday morning President B. Young, accompanied by Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith and George Q. Cannon, of the Twelve, with a number of other brethren, started on a trip for Utah County. During their absence it was designed that meetings should be held in American Fork on Friday, in Provo on Saturday, when the new meeting-house would be dedicated, and on Sunday, and in Goshen on Monday.

**RIPE PEACHES.**—Ripe peaches were offered for sale on Saturday. This is tolerable early, considering the backward season which we have had.

**WOOL CARDING.**—At Pres. H. C. Kimball's carding machines, near Pugsley's mill, 19th Ward, wool will be carded into rolls expeditiously and well. No person need remain out of their rolls long after the wool is delivered at the carding machines, as within twenty-four hours after it is delivered they will be ready to take away.

**DEPARTURE OF MAELS.**—The time of departure of the eastern mails is changed from 7½ a.m. to 6 p.m. The public will please note the alteration.

**SOAP.**—Mr. Tarbet announces a large lot of soap for sale; and inquires for soap grease.

**WOOD.**—This article of fuel is in demand at this office. Fetch it along.

## OBITUARY.

BOUNTIFUL, August 23.

Editor "Deseret News."

It was but on Sunday last that the inhabitants of this place were assembled to listen to a funeral oration, delivered by Elder Joseph Holbrook, on the death of Elder Anson V. Call, who recently died on Laramie Plains, while returning home from a three years' mission to England, to which he was appointed in 1864. And yesterday we were called to mourn the death, in the 24th year of her age, of Sister Agnes Call, daughter of Col. Chester Loveland, of Brigham City, and wife of bro. Chester Call, the only surviving brother of the late Anson V. Call. She was one of Zion's daughters, born in Nauvoo, and it was her blessing to know the truth as it is known by God's people—the Latter-day Saints. Her mind was never beclouded by error nor mystified by delusion, but the truths of heaven enlightened it, the knowledge of God fortified it, while the heavenly influences of the Holy Spirit gave to it that assurance enjoyed only by the faithful; therefore, her death was glorious, and she has gone but to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection, to live for ever with the just.

Remarks, suitable to the occasion, were made by Bishop John Stoker and Elders Anson Call, Chester Loveland and John Telford, all of whom spoke as men of God, whose minds were enlightened by the Spirit of truth. Their remarks were full of consolation to the bereaved, full of precious promises to the faithful, and will serve to dry the mourners' tears and bid the weary traveler take comfort while pursuing life's path that leads to glory and eternal lives.

That we may ever be reconciled to the dispensations of our God and live day by day in keeping with His laws is the sincere desire of

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM THURGOOD.

## A WORD TO THE BOYS.

Come, boys, and listen a few minutes to your uncle. You have now arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves. The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect. A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate will be very likely to make a straight line through life. There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to be as exact as possible. Step into a jeweler's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit a shipyard, and the man with a broad axe must learn to hew on the line, or be dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact the military officer in command of a body of men. A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. It is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought and which serve as mere excitement to the mind. Your older friends tell you that boys are very fast at the present day; but I can remember fast boys long before you were born, but they never made solid and useful men. Very few of them ever lived to be forty years old. Nobody ever trusted them—they never filled any important office or station.

They usually became small men, because they had no capital in their heads with which to work out a living. Out of fifty of this class of fast boys I do not know of one who ever accomplished much. As you sow so shall you reap. The boy who spends his hours late and early at the card table, bowling alley, or tavern bar-room, is learning nothing useful, but much that is injurious. Listen to such men as Amos Lawrence, Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington, and they will all tell you that they avoided all these things, and owed their greatness to their attention in early life to what would be useful to them.

This may be a hard lesson for you, but

it must be studied, and the earlier in life you acquire it the better will be your prospects for a successful career. Please regard the advice of your old Uncle Felix.

## GREECE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—PROGRESS SINCE 1834.

A long article in the London Times contains some information concerning Greece. We copy a few passages:

Greece has effected much towards obtaining a fair position in the scale of civilization, contending all the while with many disadvantages—disadvantages wholly unappreciable in this quarter of the globe. If it can be proved that the little Kingdom of Greece has in proportion done more for its improvement in thirty-three years, than the Mohammedan Empire in four centuries, if we take into consideration that the one is a Christian, the other an infidel nation, there is some grounds for inquiring whether it is the duty of Christian powers, and especially that of Great Britain, to continue deaf to the appeal of Candia in her wish for annexation to Greece. After the war which gave to Greece her independence, the whole country was literally strewn with the ruins of towns. The few that escaped the almost universal destruction were the following:—In the Peloponnesus—Nauplia, Navarino, Modon, and Coron; in Euboea—Chalcis and Charysto; in Continental Greece—Vostiza and Lepanto. The towns destroyed were the following:—In the Peloponnesus—Taipolitza, Argos, Corinth, Egina, Kalavryta, Patras, Pyrgos, Kyparissia, Nissi, Calamata, and Gythium; in Continental Greece—Misolonghi, Carvassara, Carpenissi, Agrinon, Amphisse, Galaxidon, Atalante, Levadia, Thebes, Megares, and Athens; in Euboea—Zerokhori. These towns were burnt, demolished and sacked principally by Ibrahim Pasha, who also destroyed the fruits of the land—the vine and the olive.

"Not only have all these towns been rebuilt, but with the following addition: 1. At Patras the higher town has been restored and a new and larger one built on the seashore. 2. A new Sparta on the supposed site of ancient Sparta. 3. A new Megalopolis. 4. Between Calamata and Coron, on the seashore, a new town called Petalidi. 5. At the Piræus the town, the harbor and the quays. 6. Syra and its harbor, of daily-increasing importance. 7. At the southern extremity of Euboea a new town and harbor in process of construction, called Othonopolis. 8. A little town called at first Amaliapolis, now Pelagia, on the harbor of Volo. 9. A new town called, Adamas, in the island of Milos, founded by the Sphakiotas, inhabitants of the white mountains of Crete. 10. Corinth has been twice rebuilt, once after the war, and again after the earthquake in 1858, at the east of the ancient harbor of Leche. Twenty three ancient towns have been rebuilt, and ten new ones, including Athens, have been founded.

"Athens alone contains more than five thousand houses, and is increasing. Very different from the Athens described in Chateaubriand's 'Itinerary'—'squalid, tottering and tortuous, its wretched roofs the haunts of storks, its state degraded, its population debased.'

"To these towns must be added villages, some of which, from local causes, have grown into small towns, such as Philiatra, Dimitzara, Leonidon, Crani-dion, Cume, Astacos and others.

"Taking as a starting-point the actual population of the 33 towns rebuilt at 180,000 inhabitants, that of the same towns restored at 25,000, that of the villages grown into small towns at 33,000, we have a population of 238,000. Granting a proportion of eight inhabitants per house, we find about 30,000 houses rebuilt since the year 1833, which, calculated at a minimum of 7,000 drachmas per house, represents a capital of 210,000,000. This sum has been earned by persevering efforts, on sea and land, and by the influx of the corn trade, as well as by the export of national produce.

"In the course of thirty-three years the produce of agriculture has increased in the proportion of one to four, yet the first part of those years has been affected by the inevitable consequences attending on a revolution; secondly, by the apathy of an incompetent ruler; thirdly and lastly, by a prolonged provisional government.