

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

ARTIFICIAL LEG.—Bro. Z. W. Derrick came into our office last evening, and showed us an artificial leg which he had just made for Bro. James S. Brown, whose leg was amputated some time since. This leg weighs six and a half pounds, the thigh and leg are made of Russia iron, perforated throughout for the circulation of air. The knee, ankle and foot joints are of wood. The length of the leg is three feet seven from the ground to the hip. The leg from the knee is thrown forward by adjustable springs; and the toe is raised by means of a spring in the instep. The leg which this artificial one was made to replace was amputated within seven inches of the hip bone, the stump, consequently, is short, which makes it a difficult matter to attach an artificial leg to it. Bro. Derrick, by an ingenious arrangement, has obviated all difficulty in this respect, and the leg can be worn and used with ease. Bro. Derrick is a very ingenious mechanic, and though he never had any previous experience in this line of business, he has succeeded in making two legs and two hands previous to this attempt, which answered admirably the purposes designed. He confidently anticipates that a person, after becoming accustomed to the use of this invention, will be able to walk about, with the aid of a stick, without inconvenience.

FISH, &c.—A. Milton Musser, Chairman of the Committee on Fish of the Parent Society for the Improvement of Stock, &c., has received the following communication from Messrs. Seth Green and A. S. Collins, of Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., whom he addressed for information upon the subject of fish. As the letter possesses general interest, and may furnish desired information to many persons, we gladly make extracts from it:

"We cannot send eggs to you by express safely without an attendant. I expect to be able to furnish eggs of white fish, salmon, salmon trout, landlocked salmon and brook trout; also young of all these fish, and of the black bass, gold fish, perch, &c., &c. If any number of your people combined to give us large orders, we could give them favorable terms."

From a circular which accompanied this letter we clip the following items:

Large ponds with but little water, get too warm in summer and too cold in winter for trout to do well. It is detrimental to have any other fish with trout. It will give me pleasure at any time to answer questions as to the manner of breeding and raising trout. I will tell what I know only and what my experience has demonstrated. I sell young trout, one inch long, for forty dollars per thousand delivered at your nearest express station, or thirty dollars at my ponds. They can be carried in cans or barrels any distance when small, and during the months of January, February and March. They cannot be carried with safety in warm weather without a great deal more trouble. It takes as much water to support a one year old trout as it does a thousand small ones, of sufficient size for stocking ponds and for shipping."

Build your ponds according to the amount of water you have. If you have but little, build small. The water should be changed every twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the oftener it changes the better. The trout can be very plenty if they have sufficient fresh water and food. I sell impregnated spawn from the first of November to the first of March, for ten dollars per thousand for lots less than 5,000; for 5,000 or over, \$8.00 per thousand shipped in moss. I can send them a fifty days' journey packed in a box with moss. I place the moss box in a tin pail, filled with sawdust, so that the spawn will not feel the changes of heat and cold.

"THE PROTECTOR."—There is a good deal of talk these times about life insurance, and quite a number of gentlemen, agents for different Insurance Companies in the east and west, have visited our city, and advocated the merits and superior claims to popular patronage and support possessed by their respective companies. But although there has been a good deal said, and some pamphlets distributed, very little interest has been created in the subject, for the people, as a general thing, are totally ignorant of the principles of life insurance. All who feel at all interested in the matter, and are desirous of becoming acquainted with its intricacies, may do so by subscribing for a new paper, to be called *The Protector*, about to appear in New York. It will give special attention to life insurance, which it will discuss in a simple, popular way, with the view of satisfying the public demand for information on the subject. In addition, in order to make *The Protector* of general interest to families, miscellaneous reading matter on health, etc., will form a prominent feature. Each number will also contain a story written for *The Protector* by a popular author. The editor is Sidney Ashmore, and the publishers W. C. & F. P. Church, 39 Park Row, New York.

SOLD OUT.—Mr. H. J. Faust, proprietor of Faust's livery stables, has sold out his stock-in-trade and has rented his stables to the Messrs. Benham Bros., of the Sweetwater Stage Line; they will carry on the business as usual. H. J. F. will hereafter devote his time, attention and talents to raising and importing stock.

DIED OF STARVATION.—A poor woman named Ryan, died of want, six or seven days ago, in San Francisco. Her husband, unable to procure a job in the city, had been compelled to go and look for work elsewhere a few weeks before, and left his wife and three small children unprovided for, and the poor woman, unable to procure work or food, succumbed through destitution. A San Francisco contemporary inquires if the children are to share the fate of the mother? It thinks that in a city so large, populous, and well provided with churches as San Francisco, the good Samaritans ought to be sufficiently numerous to prevent it.

Has San Francisco no clerical gentleman who could be induced to take a charity excursion to the East, to collect funds to help such unfortunates as Mrs. Ryan? If it have no individual possessing the requisite benevolence, or meanness, it is not improbable that one might be hired in these parts, who has already had some experience in that business in the East, if the consideration offered were sufficiently weighty. The people of San Francisco must, for their own credit, do something to prevent a recurrence of such a sad event in their midst. The death of a woman through destitution is a sorry record!

WASATCH.—A correspondent writing from Wasatch, on the 25th instant, says business is very quiet, and he thinks the chief reason is that Chinamen have supplanted the whites in doing the section work on the railway. The Coalville coal haulers are the only ones who seem to be busy. The railway company will not move their machine shops from Wasatch to Evanston until April or May.

THE NEVADA LOTTERY.—Inquiries have been made at this office, by parties who had invested, for California papers containing some intelligence of the drawing of the numbers in the Nevada, California, lottery. The following information, from the *Oakland Transcript* of the 25th, may prove satisfactory: There were only seven coin prizes—thus: \$10,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$1,000; \$200; and \$100. Six of them have been drawn as follows:

44,723	\$ 200
23,217	100
45,818	1,009
40,150	5,000
11,049	1,000
5,781	200

A citizen of Brooklyn drew the \$5,000, and one residing in Fresno county the \$1,000 prize.

The *Transcript* says: "With the exception of these coin prizes, all the others are mere trinkets and are of no special value, being gloves, satchels, books, shoes, brooches, castors, buttons, etc., and two or three poor watches. The whole thing was gotten up by a San Francisco Cheap John, who gave so much to certain institutions for the use of their names."

SPIRITUALISM, &c.—Elder Miles Grant, the Second Adventist, who is just now making considerable stir by his public teachings and preaching in San Francisco, last Tuesday evening gave a lecture on Spiritualism, in which his hearers were informed that Spiritualism could not be explained by philosophy or trickery; it was altogether the work of demons—a class of beings higher than men but lower than angels. The spirits of the departed had nothing whatever to do with the communications received through mediums, the demons did it all. The Elder also informed the people that angels were not the spirits of men, because they were before men; both angels and demons had the power to make themselves visible to mortals when they choose to do so. The difference between mesmerism and spiritualism, is, one is done in the body, the other out. The Elder also stated that when the demons want to make a convert they gather around their victim and mesmerize him; after that one demon is sufficient to take care of him.

SEVERAL released Fenian prisoners reached New York from the "ould country" on the evening of the 19th inst. Before their arrival measures had been taken by the Tammany organization to give them a fitting reception. This organization derives its chief strength from the Irish vote, and its members, having an eye to the future votes from the same source, were determined to do all in their power to give the exiles a suitable welcome. This was the Democratic side of the affair. But the Collector of the Port of New York is named Murphy, a name that has a Celtic ring; and he is a Republican. It would never answer, so he was told by the New York *Herald*, for the Democrats to get all the honor of welcoming these exiles, so he was put up to make a Republican demonstration in their favor. The Tammany politicians, among other preparations for their arrival, had chartered a steamer for the purpose of conveying their committee down the bay to meet the *Cuba*, which was bringing the Fenians to New York. Not to be behind them the Collector obtained the privilege from the Government of using the Revenue Cutter *Bronx* for the same purpose on the part of the Republicans.

Besides these two organizations, there were one or two more determined to have their share in doing the exiles honor. The excitement, as may well be expected, ran high. The steamship was boarded, we know not how many speeches of welcome were made—each committee did its best—nor how many invitations were extended to the strangers. But each party did its best to outflank all the others and get possession of the bodies of the exiles. The two parties, Republicans and Democrats, made a strong fight, and for awhile it could not be told whether "the refugees" would come out of it dead or alive. They, of course, were bewildered. They had no objections to be petted, welcomed or made heroes of; but they did not want to be deceived. If they accepted Tammany's invitation, then what would the Republicans feel; and vice versa. Were ever men in such a dilemma? They retired to consult, and came back and informed the contestants that they would remain on the *Cuba* over night, and closed with the regret that there should be differences among Irishmen in America! So the Republicans and Tammany returned to the city without their "illustrious guests." *Vive l'humbug.*

THE postal telegraph system, adopted in Great Britain at the commencement of the year 1870, is now working admirably and giving great satisfaction to the public. For several months, during which the new system, was in process of adjustment, so great was the dissatisfaction expressed by the business portion of the entire community, owing to the delays and mistakes in transmission, that the enemies of the scheme, and many who had been favorable to its introduction, pronounced it emphatically a failure. Now, however, public sentiment is undergoing a great and favorable change, the aggregate number of messages sent throughout the kingdom is rapidly increasing and the postal telegraph stations are being greatly increased throughout the country. Recent statistics show that, while under the old system the companies sent six million messages per annum, in the quarter ending in June last the rate per annum was nine million two hundred thousand; and in the quarter ending in September the yearly rate was ten million four hundred thousand. When the transfer from private companies to government control took place the total number of postal telegraph stations throughout the country was only a thousand; the government has since erected a hundred more and they are now being erected at the rate of twenty-five per week.

The purchase of and control by the Government of the telegraphs of this country has been talked about a good deal, but those most interested, pecuniarily, in the present arrangement have loudly cried "failure," and they have referred to the experience of the system in England, during the first few months after its inauguration, in favor of their theory. The success of the system has now been demonstrated there, as well as in Belgium and Switzerland. We see no reason why, in a country like this, with such an extended territory, in which government would be so much better able than private enterprise to erect lines, rear stations, pay wages and accommodate the millions so widely scattered, such a system should not work to greater advantage than in countries of such limited area as Great Britain and some of the nationalities of continental Europe. In this country, it unfortunately happens that the centralization of wealth in the hands of the few is carried to a greater extent than in any other; and Monopoly seems to be one of the most invincible lords of our soil.

THE fashion of having small, ill-ventilated bedrooms is a bad and most injurious one, and where they exist among the people of this Territory they should be corrected as early as possible. People generally spend one-third of their lives, or thereabouts, in their bedrooms, yet many persons seem to imagine that it makes no difference how close and confined the air in them may be, if they will only hold a bed and a chair or two. They seem to be satisfied with having the beds comfortable and warm, and frequently they will have every crevice carefully closed to prevent the ingress of a draught of air and at the same time have a stove in the room to add to the warmth. Doubtless many persons impair their health, destroy their spirits and shorten their days by this pernicious custom. It is time that people learned wisdom on these points.

Sitting and dining rooms, in which, at most, a few hours a day are spent, are generally larger, better ventilated and with higher ceilings than bed-rooms, and yet they are not generally sufficiently airy for health. We have seen it stated that a healthy person will exhaust pure air at the rate of one hoghead per hour—or about one gallon per minute. How many bed-rooms are there in this city in which there is not enough pure air to supply the occupants with this quantity for more than one or two hours out of the eight they remain in them? Then think what the character of the air must be which is breathed during the remaining six or seven hours! Every hour becoming more impure until by morning, in some instances, it must be absolutely fetid. Is it any wonder under such circumstances that people arise feeling miserably, having headache, a wretched taste in their mouths and with no appetite for breakfast? Could they see the air they had been breathing during the last hours they were in bed, they would be shocked at its appearance, and never again be willing to retire to rest in a room without having a window or some other aperture open through which fresh air could come in to supply them with its life-giving power.

Ladies who will scarcely drink after another person from the same glass, will manifest no repugnance at breathing over and over the same air which others breathe, and which, not unfrequently, is charged with the filth and poison of the bodies of those who may be around them. People who are very particular that their food and drink are very clean, bestow no thought upon the air they breathe, whether it be filthy or not. They will inhale into their lungs, and consequently into their systems, those poisonous particles which the bodies of those around them have thrown off. They would sicken at eating the food left upon another's plate after he had finished eating, even if that other should be an intimate acquaintance; but they will breathe the refuse of his system without the slightest qualm of the stomach. They can see the food and the plate; but they cannot see the air, and while their tastes would be shocked at the thought of eating one, they breathe the other and take no offence at gulping down the noxious exhalations with which it is frequently loaded. Yet if people would but observe, Nature would make them sensitive to the quality of the air they breathe; she would teach them to discern between the pure and the impure, and would give them tests as unmistakable and reliable as the sight of the eye.

More sickness is caused by vitiated air than can be named. Physicians assert that it is one of the most prominent causes of scrofula, which they say is but another name for half the diseases that attack the human body. Our use of stoves for heating our rooms is attended with injurious effects. We hope to see the day when they can be dispensed with, and some more healthy method of heating houses be adopted. The residents of this Territory were never more healthy than when crossing the plains, sleeping in tents and wagons and breathing the pure air of heaven untainted by noxious vapors. The first settlers, stinted as they were in food, had plenty of life-giving, pure air, without miasmatic or other taint, and they were healthy. The mothers of many of the girls who now shiver and take cold if the breath of heaven strikes them too rudely, at their age could, and did in many instances, sleep in wagons, with only a thin covering of cloth between their beds and heaven, and were rugged and healthy. They had pure air to breathe, and plenty of it; they filled their lungs with it and they felt that it was a luxury to exist. Better to take to the wagons and tents again than to be sick and feel that life is a burden. But there is no special need of doing that, if people will only open their doors and windows. Let air into their bed-rooms. They cannot have too much of it, provided it does not blow directly upon the sleeper.

There is a paper in New Orleans which is strong upon coincidences, and its latest is this: "A child was stolen while the bells were ringing for a fire in a certain building. The evening the child was found another fire occurred in the same building. And when the trial of the abductors of the child was begun, in the Criminal Court, the same building took fire the third time and was burned down."