

Is the Pope a Poor Man?

Since Pius the Ninth lost his temporal kingdom, the *Peter's Pence* subscription has been organized in all Catholic countries of both continents on a very large scale; and the annual amount of this subscription is increasing largely every year.

True, the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, which was so pompously proclaimed by the last "Ecumenical Council," may be looked upon as a poor compensation for the loss of his temporal power; hence the vehement and incessant recriminations of the Holy Father against king Victor Emanuel's spoliation. Everybody knows that the King of Italy has been excommunicated by the Pope; but the large amount of money that he receives annually from the devoted subjects of his spiritual kingdom is, however, amply sufficient to supply all his wants. Therefore, financially speaking, he is still tolerably well off.

Several tricks are resorted to by the Catholic priesthood to increase, by lawful and unlawful means, the *Peter's Pence* subscription. The liberality of their followers is praiseworthy, but their credulity is, indeed, surpassing belief. For instance, the French peasantry of many provinces, especially in Brittany, are so firmly convinced that their Sovereign Pontiff is a prisoner of the wicked Italians in a gloomy dungeon, that they gladly buy handfuls of straw of his bed, as a pious memento of his martyrdom. The world-renowned Barnum would be but a Yankee green-horn in "raising the wind" if compared with the wonderful skill in this direction of the Catholic priests.

Now a few words on the ledging of this poor prisoner. Pius the Ninth inhabits the Vatican, the most splendid palace in the world. There are in this building two rich chapels (*Sixtine* and *Pauline*), fifteen parlors, eight monumental staircases, two hundred and twenty-eight small ones, eleven thousand five hundred rooms, two hundred and eighteen galleries, large libraries, various museums, twenty spacious courts, immense gardens, and, besides, a special telegraph line between France and Italy for his private use.

A royal retinue of military men watch night and day for the safety of this pretended prisoner. A numerous body-guard of Roman noblemen are always in attendance in this palace. Finally *Zoroenque*, a beautiful steam frigate, is anchored in the harbor of Civita-Vecchia for the personal safety of His Holiness; it has been kept there these five years by the French government to give a free passage to France to Pius the Ninth, in case of need.

Now let the reader answer the query: *is the Pope a poor man?*
LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

Fine Blooded Stock en route West.

Rollin P. Saxe & Bro., of San Francisco, arrived at Council Bluffs yesterday with seventy three head of thoroughbred shorthorns from Kentucky. Ages are from 8 to 20 months, and the stock is pronounced by judges the finest lot ever shipped out of the State of Kentucky. The stock are reds and roans, of both sexes, and square and blocky, just what is needed for the great West. The cattle are to be seen at the transfer stock yards until 2 o'clock to-day, at which time they are loaded to be shipped to San Francisco and Utah, stopping at Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Laramie, Green River, Evanston, Ogden, &c., twelve hours each, to rest. This is the thirteenth importation of blooded stock by the Saxes within four years. They are the largest dealers to-day in the world in thoroughbred live stock.

Speaking of short-horns as improving native stock, the *Chicago Live Stock Journal* says:

EVERY FARMER CAN UNDERSTAND THIS.

Mr. W. G. Culbertson has upon the "Cedar Grove Farm," in Edgar county, Ill., some fourteen choice grade steers in course of preparation for market, concerning which he sends some interesting particulars. He commenced feeding Nov. 15th, and continued feeding until May 1st, when they were turned to pasture. On June 18th, they were weighed, twelve hours from water, and weighed as follows, some of

them being scant three years old: 1,990 lbs., 1,710 lbs., 1,780 lbs., 1,700 lbs., 1,690 lbs., 1,710 lbs., (two) 3,550 lbs., 1,820 lbs., 1,880 lbs., (two) 3,590 pounds. The total weight of the fourteen was 25,180 pounds, an average of 1,798 lbs. Surely this lesson teaches the advantage of good blood, and we presume every thoughtful farmer will appreciate its meaning. No such weights as these can be approximated by native three-year-old steers—indeed it is only in exceptional cases that native steers can be brought to this weight at any age. No words can add to the force of these figures—their logic is irresistible.

Mr. Culbertson proposes to weigh them again about the middle of December, and we shall then hear from him again.—*Omaha Herald*, Sept. 2.

Fire Proof Wood.

Some experiments of an interesting nature were made on Saturday at Godstone with the process of rendering wood unflammable, and also impervious to dry rot and decay, by subjecting it to a "pickling" process in a solution of tungstate of soda and water of the specific gravity of 1.2. It should be stated that tungstate is made by the addition of tungstate of lime to hydrochloric acid and salt, and it produces in the process as much chloride of lime as will pay all working expenses. The invention claims to be superior to all other methods of preserving wood, as they only render it more liable to fire. As instances of the inflammable nature of preserved wood may be mentioned the landing stage at Liverpool recently burnt down, and Sir Joseph Gabriel's preserved wood warehouse, which was destroyed by fire. The tungstate of soda, from experiments that have been made publicly and privately during the last three years, is proved to render soft woods, such as white and yellow pine, as hard as oak or teak, and it will also restore wood to its original condition of durability that has been affected by dry rot. The visitors on Saturday were shown a piece of restored oak taken from the *Lord Clyde*, an ironclad that was built some years ago of unseasoned timber, and which had become soft and useless. Having been treated, it is now as hard and durable as ever. The experiments made were three in number, and the tests were undoubtedly very severe. Two small pyramids of sticks were made, one of prepared and the other of unprepared wood. These were then well saturated with paraffine, and ignited. In the case of the prepared wood the paraffine soon burnt itself out without communicating the flames to the wood, which was only slightly charred. The other heap burnt fiercely, and in half an hour was reduced to ashes. The next experiment was made with two wooden huts, one of which had been prepared, while the other, built of ordinary Scotch fir, had not. A strong fire sufficient to ignite the houses was burned in each, and the effect was about the same as in the preceding experiment. A chest containing a parchment document had been treated by the process, and was taken out sometime afterwards, charred indeed as to the outside, but practically uninjured in any other respect. The inside was quite cool, and the wax seals upon the document were intact. Perhaps the most important trial was that which took place with gunpowder. A government gunpowder keg which had been rendered fire-proof was used for this experiment. A paper packet, containing about two ounces of gunpowder, was put in the bottom of the keg, and a sheet of brown paper, impregnated with the tungstate was pasted over it, and dried. The keg which was open at the top, was turned upside down, and surrounded by shavings, which were lighted. A fire of petroleum and shavings was kept burning on the top without producing the slightest effect on the keg. To make the trial still more complete the keg was reversed again, and lighted shavings were thrown in upon the gunpowder, protected only by a sheet of brown paper. The paper stood the test admirably, and the solution rejected the fire so thoroughly that the paper did not even show a sign of charring. The gunpowder was then taken out and exploded.—*London Daily News*.

BUSINESS REVIVING.—We have already remarked the indications of a renewal of business throughout the country, as shown in the commencement of an active Fall trade in New York and Boston markets and in the reopening of several important iron works that had been for some time closed. Similar cheering reports are brought by the last mails from England, where a stagnation of trade similar in most respects to that on this side the Atlantic has existed for about the same time. The wheat crop promises to be of surpassing abundance. Trade is recovering in all its branches. Coal exhibits no tendency to rise in price, as it generally does after midsummer. The iron and steel industries begin to exhibit increasing liveliness. Cotton manufactures are shaking off the lethargy that has so long rested on them. A careful analysis of the Board of Trade returns, and of the traffic statements of the railway companies of England, shows that a steady augmentation of business has taken place, even over the great augmentation which occurred at the corresponding date last year. Pauperism is showing a steady decrease, and there is good prospect of an early rise in wages and increase of employment. Better times in the Old World will reduce the influx of needy emigrants here, and so reduce excessive competition of labor, whilst the steady improvement of business here will increase the demand for labor. Things are mending.—*Cleveland Herald*.

HOW TO CURE A BAD COUGH.—Captain Hinton, you must know, is regarded as the best man, physically, on the lakes. The officers were met by three roughs, who, pretending to be suffering from extremely bad coughs, bowed their heads during a convulsive cough, and suddenly butted between the officers, knocking them widely apart. Captain Hinton took in the situation and prepared for another cough. He was correct in his calculation. The roughs were seized with another fit of coughing just as they met the pilot, and as they bowed their heads for the butting operation, Captain H. coolly remarked, "You seem to have a pretty bad cough," and at the same time struck out right and left. As the roughs slowly recovered themselves from a recumbent position in the street gutter, a hackman on his box near by, who had witnessed the whole proceeding, said to them, "You were cured of your coughs—d—d soon."—*Cor. Washington Star*.

AN IMPORTANT LAW-SUIT DECIDED.—A suit was decided in Portland, Maine, about the 24th of August, by Judge Clifford of the United States Circuit Court, which had connection with the liquor question, and a very close one too, and may therefore be interesting to persons who are in the habit of discussing the local option law in this State.

The case passed upon by Justice Clifford was briefly this: One Wells, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, sued the Maine Steamship Company for the value of liquors brought by them from New York to be sent to him in Portsmouth, which were seized by the sheriff under the Maine prohibitory law, and destroyed. A decision was rendered in the case by Judge Fox of the United States district court in favor of the company; this decision was affirmed by Justice Clifford of the United States Circuit Court, and the result is declared to be that the owner of the liquors has no recourse.—*Sacramento Union*, Sept. 3.

A FRENCH BREAKFAST.—The *Ashtabula Sentinel* thus describes a breakfast on board the French frigate *Magicienne*—

"The breakfast was of course in French style, and as unlike one of ours, as may be. The cookery was perfect, and if a sample of the art with them, I would like to live in France, at least at breakfast time. There was nothing ostentatious or stunning about the table, the prevailing idea was exquisite neatness of everything, and an air of hospitality and welcome. It was served in numerous courses and changes like a dinner—with several kinds of lighter wines. Coffee and spirits came after all, and the latter in very small quantity. At the table where we sat long enough the conversation was free and easy,—as the

French say *sans souci*. The stories were in French, the chat in English and French. Of the dishes you took your choice, and were pressed with nothing. All was so nice that you eat without appetite."

A NICE THING IN THE FAMILY.—Certain Tewksbury (Mass.) people are inclined to grumble about the fat living the Marsh family are getting out of the state alms-house in that town. Thomas J. Marsh receives a salary of \$1,800 a year as superintendent, and six members of his family get from \$1,000 down to \$252 as matrons, clerks, etc., making a total of \$5,000 that goes into the family. In addition it is said the alms-house is a favorite resort of the uncles, aunts, cousins, etc., of the family, who all visit at the public expense.

DIED.

At Scipio, Millard Co., Aug. 23rd, DAVID R. MILLER, aged 80 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Father Miller was a veteran of the war of 1812; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in early days, and emigrated to Utah in 1852. He died in the faith of a glorious resurrection.—*Com. Iowa papers*, please copy.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
August 22nd. 1874.

To my numerous friends and patrons throughout the Territory of Utah: Please take notice, to address all communications in care of B. Judson, DESERET NEWS Office.
H. H. WADMAN, M. D.
s60 w30 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A LARGE dark bay MARE MULE, branded F on the jaw; also one large HORSE MULE, dark mouse color, branded S on the shoulder, has a small lump on the right hip.

Any person returning the above described animals to T. S. Williams, at Produce Dept., Z. C. M. L., will receive, as a reward, a horse valued at one hundred dollars.
ds&wle a

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: One re-STAG, four years old, branded B on right hip.
If not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, will be sold at public sale at the Estray Pound, Weber City, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, A.D. 1874, at 1 o'clock a.m.

PETER NIELSON,
District Poundkeeper.
Weber City, W. T., Sept. 7th, 1874.
ds&wle a

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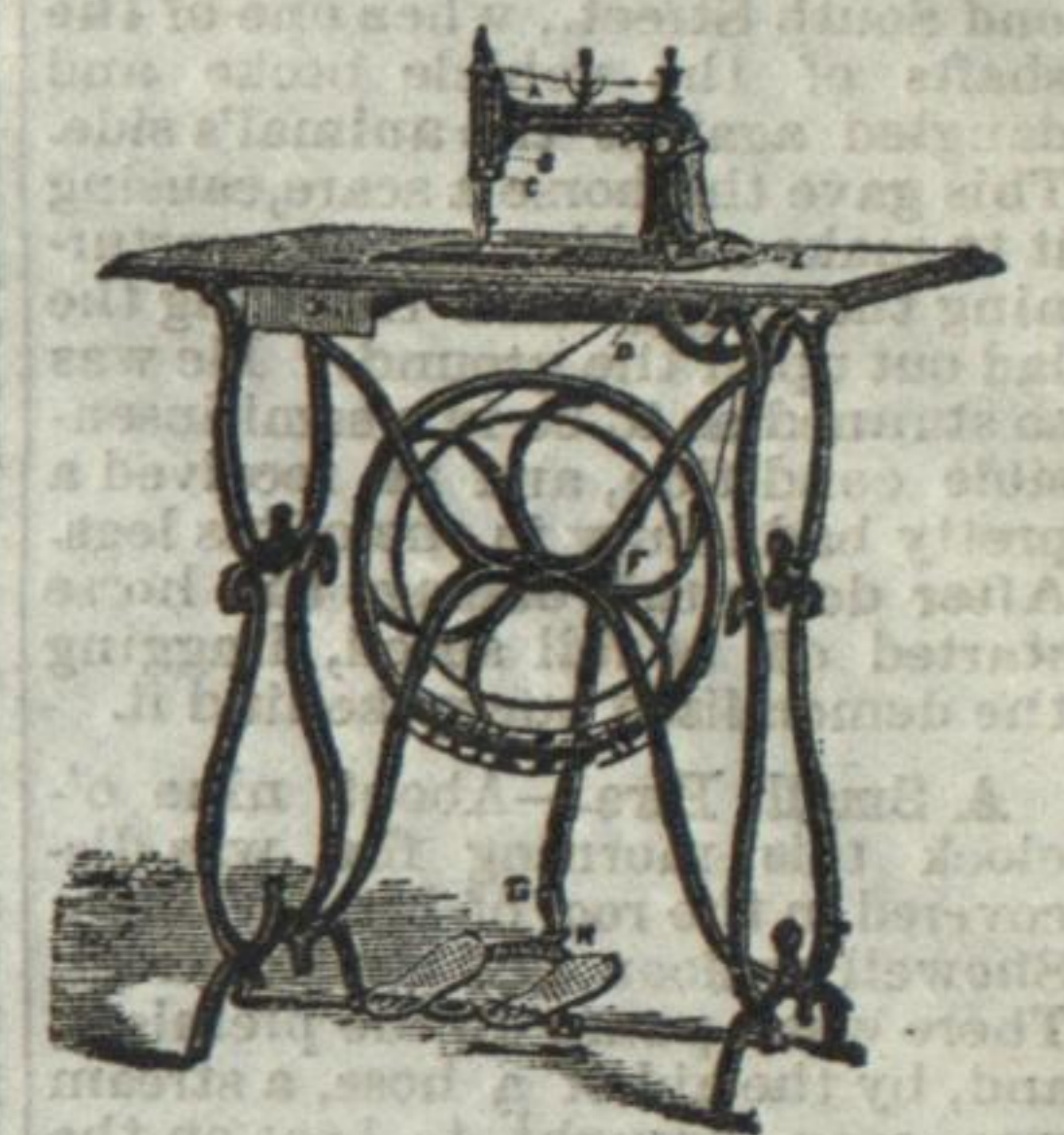
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