

## Gold vs. Humanity.

The New York Herald says that "any combination to keep back the crops to increase the price of grain would be worse than highway robbery. It would be a crime against humanity, and in America ought to be an impossible one. For this reason we expect the rumor of a combination between the Grangers and the Chicago wheat speculators will have prompt and effectual denial. To withhold food from the market is a conspiracy which has for its object the starvation of the poor." In principle the Herald is correct. But then, who cares for the poor? They can beg. When a man's pecuniary interest conflicts with his humanity, in nine cases out of ten, humanity goes to the wall. This is a hard-hearted world; mankind have seared their consciences as with a hot iron; there is a headlong race after the almighty dollar; for gold they barter all the finer sensibilities of their natures; for gold they coin their very heart's blood and sell it out in drachms; for gold they barter friendship, love and hope; for gold they barter happiness and hug misery to their bosoms as a thing of beauty. They have no room for one generous feeling; no time for one great thought; no heart for one good deed. They live and die on what their souls will fetch, while the poor are forced to grind the bones out of their arms for bread.

"Gold is the God of our native land! Gold the best gift of the bridal hand; And gold is the link of the brotherly band That welds into friendship or weakens to sand."

—Oakland, Cal., Transcript.

## Talk Up Your Town.

"Talk up your town." Yes, talk it up and work it up. If it has good schools, good churches, newspapers, clean streets, talk it up. Don't grumble if anything and even everything is not up to your ideas—especially if you do nothing to help make the place. Don't tell strangers it is the worst place you know of to bring up a child, unless you know it is worse than other places of the same population. Give encouragement to every useful and creditable enterprise in your midst, for as sure as effect follows cause so sure will enterprise of merit repay every citizen. We cannot live unto ourselves, and we cannot discourage any movement in behalf of a place without inflicting upon ourselves a personal injury. If you see a needed improvement, demand it, talk it up vigorously until the whole community is impregnated with the idea—until a storm of public sentiment completes the work; but if you can't have anything that is needed, remember that in that respect it is like thousands of other places in the land. Keep talking, encouraging, but not grumbling. Don't stop because some poor mummy, out of whom has withered all public spirit and love of advancement, moans out his sepulchral whine, "It won't pay." Show to your live fellows that it will pay, and leave to the mummy his embalmed and swaddled dust and stupidity, and by-and-by you will see the result of your courage and talk in universal improvement, increased facilities for business, cultivated society, and a broad, liberal, generous spirit that pervades and vivifies and makes pleasant and beautiful every place which it enters.—Pueblo Col. People.

## Strange Predictions.

Father Tranquil Wolfgang, who died at Munich last year, realizing that with him European tranquillity disappeared, indulged in condensed prophecy. For 1874, he predicted the strengthening of the Spanish Republic, a new chief of government in France, and the death of Pius IX; for 1875, war between Italy and France, Italian occupation of Algiers, and defeat of the French army; for 1876, the surrender of Paris in March, fall of the Spanish Republic, pestilence in Russia, and Prince Fritz Emperor of Germany, and revolution in England; for 1877, the reconciliation of the new Pope with Italy, the division of France into four States, European Congress in Rome, and general armament of Europe; for 1878, a new European Congress in Berlin, the death of Queen Victoria, another new government in Spain, cholera in

France, and a remedy for it discovered in Bavaria; for 1879, universal peace, great discoveries at sea, and the suspension of the Order of the Jesuits; for 1880 to 1890 universal peace, and the blessing of the Pope on all nations.

This is rather harrowing to some persons and States. The churchman seems unnecessarily severe on Paris and France, but that is intelligible. Why the suspicious silence as to the fate of the Emperor William and the result of the revolution in England? But, like other romances, it will end happily, for the Pope will bless all nations, Malays, Choctaws, and Kanakas, as well as Bavarians, Spaniards, and Englishmen. The order of the Jesuits is to be the sacrifice made to bring about such pleasant harmony.—Ex.

## The W. U. Telegraph.

One of the finest buildings to be found in New York is that in process of erection by the Western Union Telegraph Co., on the corner of Dey Street and Broadway. This immense structure will be completed at a cost of \$1,700,000, and will be ready for occupancy about the first of January. The building is nine stories high, and will be entirely occupied by the Company, with the exception of two stories, which will be rented. The battery room alone will occupy nearly the whole of one story; then the President's rooms and the rooms of the other officers will fill up the rest of the building. Few persons have any idea of the immensity of this corporation. It owns 154,471 miles of wire, 5,740 offices and has 9,190 employees. Last year it transmitted 14,456,832 messages, at an average of fifty-four cents a message. The Company has been putting up new wire at the rate of 20,000 miles a year, for the past three years. George B. Prescott, Electrician of the company, Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the automatic telegraph, have invented a process by which four messages can be sent over one wire at the same time. This invention will prove a great saving to the company and is almost as wonderful as Morse's. This company has been using \$150,000 worth of lightning a year, but with their new batteries, they save \$50,000. Mr. Prescott has just sent to England for batteries that make electricity by steam. This novel idea will save about \$50,000 more if it proves a success.

There are nearly two hundred messenger boys employed at the main office in New York, and they are never idle a moment. A number of tailors are constantly at work repairing the boys' uniforms and making them over for new hands. It was a good idea, that of putting these messenger boys in uniforms, and has been followed by the other companies, and by almost all corporations that employ a large number of boys.—A. C. in Pueblo, Col. People.

## The Rule of the Sword.

"Can we not rule the South without the sword?" Grant that an emergency may arise compelling us to move all our available resources in money and men toward the South to-morrow, and no one would question the most extreme activity. But is this necessary? Does the South really need "military protection" and "military government?" Have we exhausted every peaceful remedy? Do we not really fly to the army as an excuse for our own misdoings and shortcomings? Have we not failed in reconstruction as a measure of peace, and do we not wildly seek any possible excuse, even an act of war? We have overthrown Davis and Lee, and in their stead we have built up Moses and Kellogg. The Rhetts, and Masons, the Breckinridge and other "pestiferous rebels" have been properly extinguished; but in their place we have the Warmoths, the Pinchbacks, the Whittemores and the Blodgetts. Are these achievements over which we must glory, which we must "protect" with all the military power of the government? Can we not, as enlightened citizens of a free republic, find a way to reconstruct the South and secure peace to its people without imitating the sternness of the Czar with the Poles or the cruelty of the English government in India?—N. Y. Herald.

Rev. Olympia Brown's last sermon was a boy.—Boston Post.

## Unprofitable Special Post Office Agents.

Postmaster General Jewell has discovered that many of the special agents in his department were not earning their salaries, and has already discharged some, and threatens to go through the whole list, searching out the bums and starting them out to seek a livelihood by some kind of honest work, if there is such a possibility as their attempting anything of the kind. But, with Secretary Bristow and Mr. Jewell thus inaugurating a system of civil service reform that means something, where are the sinecurists and the dead-beats of politics to find comfortable billets with high pay and nothing to do? The special agent and secret service department of the Treasury and the Post Office departments have been the favorite hiding places for these sorts of people. Congressmen who have dependent relatives, or people that it would not do to appoint to some home office, have forced them into these special agencies, and had them sent away into localities where nothing was known about them. The service has thus been made a refuge for incapables and the disreputable, until it has become a general by-word of reproach. In no single point is there more need of reform in our civil service system, and Secretary Bristow in introducing a change, and Mr. Jewell in following it up, are doing the best work that could be devised.—Baltimore American.

INDIAN FRAUDS.—The frauds practiced by Indian contractors and agents have been exposed and commented upon many times. The public is familiar with the process by which as tribes of Indians decrease in number the expense of feeding and clothing them is made to increase, &c., but still the Republican party continues its grand mission of making fortunes for those who hold government positions, and the shrewd Indian agent manages to keep in advance of the information of the people by inventing new tricks as fast as the old ones are exposed. A case in point is reported from Arizona. It appears that there are many mines on the borders of the Indian reservation, and the agent, when he wants to make a strike, makes a constructive extension of the boundaries of the reservation so as to include such mines. Now mining is prohibited within the reservation, and as soon as the extension is made, a friend of the agent informs the mine owner that his work is illegal, and that his property is liable to confiscation. Then the mine owner pays the agent something handsome rather than stand a suit, and continues his work. The agent takes the money, puts it in his pocket, and forthwith writes a letter stating that the "grand, old Republican party" must be sustained by the people.—Pueblo, Col., People.

THE MISLETOE BOUGH.—A sad misletoe-bough sort of a story of a spring latch is told by the London Builder. Mr. Kelk, cashier to the building firm of Withy & Co., Middleton, Hartlepool, has melancholy reasons to deplore the fixing of a spring lock that opened only outside. Quite recently married, he had invited a party of friends to his house, and his young wife, in her anxiety to get rid of the hot air, ventured up stairs, and seeing a small closet with a ventilator, she entered to open it, when the current of air closed the door. In vain she called to the servants, although she could hear the door-bell ring and her visitors enter; and as none suspected that the imprisoned lady was in the roof of the house, all the other parts of the dwelling and grounds were searched. One of the visitors suggested that there might be an old oak chest with a secret spring, and this gave the clue to the closet; and when at last found, Mrs. Kelk was seriously ill and hysterical. Violent epileptic fits followed, and the shock being more than the nervous system could sustain, death shortly put an end to the poor young lady's sufferings.

TIMES IN PISCHE.—Times for some time have been dull for Pisco, and may continue so for some little while yet, but our citizens have unabated faith that Pisco will come out all right in the end. It will probably take some months longer for the machinery to be placed in the mines to free them

from water. When, however, the pumps get to work, so that sinking can be resumed, then we believe the time of tribulation for Pisco will be over. Of course no one can see into the ground, but the experience of all the great mines in this State shows that where there is a true fissure vein, like the lead on which all our leading mines are situated, and that the vein has been unusually rich, that it is only necessary to acquire sufficient depth to again reach pay ore.—Pisco Record, Sept. 25.

## More Work and Less Play in the Post Office.

The Washington Star of Sept. 30 says the Postmaster General on that day issued the following order—

- "1. The office hours of the several bureaus of this department shall be from 9 to 3 p.m.
- "2. Delinquency in attendance at the time designated, unless a satisfactory reason therefor be given, and all inattention to duty, or inefficiency in the discharge of it, will be promptly reported to the Postmaster General.
- "3. No leave of absence with pay will be granted for more than thirty days in any one year. When vacations are applied for, absence from duty, whether from sickness or other cause, will be taken into account in the consideration of the case. Inasmuch as the government pays for the entire services of its employees, it is expected that all will be constant in attendance upon their duties.
- "4. Heads of bureaus will submit to the Postmaster General, on the 1st of each month, the names of such of their subordinates as have been absent from duty during the previous month, together with the reasons assigned for such absence.
- "5. Clerks will not visit each other or receive visits during business hours, except upon official duty.
- "6. Clerks are enjoined not to communicate to visitors or to each other any information relating to the business of the department, except such as is necessary in the performance of duty.
- "7. The use of intoxicating liquors, either in or out of the department, during business hours, can not, and will not, be tolerated."

Some of the above rules would be beneficial in other places besides the General Post Office.

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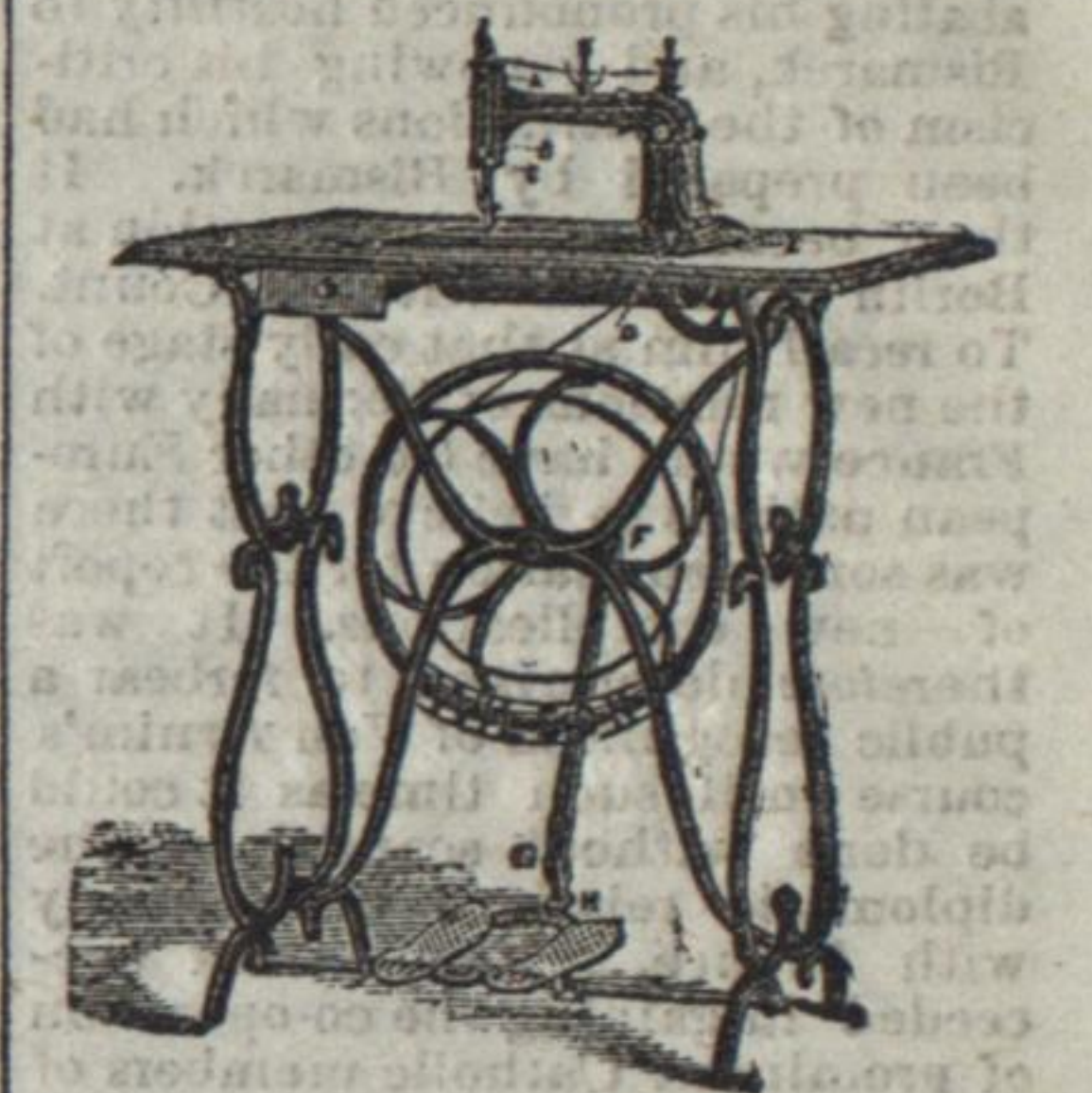
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