

Where to Go.

The "Brewers" should to "Malta go, The "Boobies" all to "Scilly;" The "Quakers" to the "Friendly Isles," The "Furriers" to "Chili," The little scurrying, caroling "babes" That break our nightly rest, Should be packed off to "Baby-lon," To "Lap-land," or to "Brest."

Book Craft.

"Mightiest of the mighty means, On which the arm of Progress leans— Man's noblest mission to advance, His woe's assuage, his woe's enhance, His rights enforce, his wrongs redress— Mightiest of the mighty is the Press!" [BOWRING.]

Books are an essential element of our social economy. The best minds of every age are trained by

"Those dead but scepter'd sovereigns who still rule Our spirits from their urns." From books they receive most of their culture; and by them are disciplined in youth, stimulated in manhood, and soled in age.— "When I am reading a book," said Swift, whether wise or silly, it seems to me to be alive and talking to me." Such is the feeling of every student who appreciates the author he reads.

"There are those who desire a book as a living companion of the mind; and to such a good work is society to his loneliness—a balm to his troubles—a friend to the friendless—wealth to the poor, and moreover, can keep the mind in action, though the body dies. It was Plato who went to play when he was elected to the consulship, but the evening before he died, he read. Mind lives by mind as it has been developed and preserved; and man, by this medium, has shown himself in action like an angel, in words like a god. Take this from him and he is nothing.

"In books we have friends for every mood— comforters for every sorrow; a glorious company of immortals, scattering their sweet influences on the worn and beaten paths of our daily life. Shapes that 'haunt thoughts' wildness, are around us, in toil, and suffering, and joy; mitigating labor, soothing care, giving a keener relish to delight, touching the heroic string in our nature with a noble sentiment; kindling our hearts, lifting our imaginations, and hovering alike over the couch of health and the sick pillow, to bless and cheer, and animate and console."

Book-making, once a science, acquired by long laborious toil, has, by the appliances of modern machinery, become a mercantile pursuit of almost unlimited extent. In olden times the stylus and parchment were the mechanical essentials of a book, and years were often devoted to its production; now, by the magic of metal type and the steam-press, volumes are multiplied almost by the hour. Formerly, a book, both as to its mind and mechanism, was the sole work of the monk or scribe; now there is a division of labor—the author writes it, the steam-press prints it, and the publisher is its purveyor to the public.

By this expedient, the universal diffusion of knowledge has been promoted, and each department of the labor been rendered more perfect. But for this, the light of learning would not have been reflected from the luminous page, while the Cimmerian gloom of the 'dark ages' would have still cast deep shadows over the nations.

"The PEN and the PRESS, bless'd alliance! combined To soften the heart and enlighten the mind; For that to the treasures of knowledge gave birth, And this sent them forth to the ends of the earth; Their battles for truth were triumphant, indeed, And the rod of the tyrant was snapped like a reed. They were made to exalt us, to teach us to bless, Thus: invincible brothers—the PEN and the PRESS."

A book has been curiously defined 'brain preserved in ink,' and when there is plenty of the fruit, it is a conserve to tempt the most capricious palate. In ancient times, books were written on the bark of trees; hence the Latin word 'liber,' from which we derive our English term 'library.' 'Book' is from the Saxon 'booc,' a beech-tree.

A tablet made from the main body of a tree was called codex or caudex. Scipio Maffei distinguishes square and round books by the terms codex and liber respectively. It is doubtful whether barks or stones were first written on; although the Decalogue, the first writing of which we have any authentic account, was on the latter. The leaves of plants were long used for writing on—chiefly those of the palm, papyrus, titles, etc. Leather and goat-skins were used by the Egyptians. Plates of copper and lead were also used in the East.

According to Josephus, the children of Seth wrote their inventions in Astronomy, etc., on stone pillars. Hesiod's works were first writ-

ten on tables of lead—Solon's laws on wooden planks. The wood was sometimes covered with wax, so that the writing could be easily effaced. Pliny thinks that writing on lead succeeds that on bark.

The term 'volume' is from 'volvo,' to roll, the earlier manuscripts being in the form of a scroll or roll.

The Chinese manufacture paper of linen, the fibres of the young bamboo—of the mulberry, the envelope of the silkworm—of a native tree called chu or ko-chu—but especially of cotton. They were in possession of the art long before it was known in Europe; and, as Mecca was a sort of depot for the products of China, it is by some very reasonably supposed, that the paper was brought from that country. Whatever might have been its origin, the art was undoubtedly employed and improved by the Arabs, who, in their career of conquest, carried it into Spain, about the beginning of the tenth century.

Other accounts ascribe the invention of cotton paper to Greece; indeed, not only its origin, but the various improvements in its manufacture, and the different substitutions of new materials, have long been the subject of controversy.

Cotton paper was called 'charta bombycina'; it was very white and strong, but not equal to that in which linen is a constituent.

With regard to linen paper, authorities differ widely. By some accounts, its manufacture was not introduced into Europe until the latter part of the fourteenth century, a mill having been in 1390, established at Nuremberg. In 1366, however, the Republic of Venice granted a patent to the town of Treviso, for the exclusive manufacture of linen paper; and it is also stated, that the Arabs, when in Spain, on account of the scarcity of cotton, and the abundance of flax and hemp, substituted the latter material in its preparation. Their first manufactures were at Xativa, now San Felipe.

Forty years ago, three men, by handwork, could scarcely manufacture 4,000 small sheets of paper a day, while now they can produce 60,000 in the same time. It has been calculated, that if the paper produced yearly could be put together, the sheet would encircle the world.

Nowhere is paper so much used as in the United States. In France with 35,000,000 of inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced yearly, of which one-seventh is for exportation. In England, with 28,000,000 of inhabitants, 66,000 tons are produced; while in this country the amount is nearly as great as in France and England together.—[Salad for the Social.

BEST WAY OF PRESERVING EGGS.—John Wetherby, of Geneva, New York, sends the following receipt for preserving eggs to the Country Gentleman:—

"I take a pine barrel, (an old fish barrel well cleaned out answers very well) and put in the eggs when they are sound, fresh and clean. I then cover them with lime-water, made like common white-wash; the lime settles around the eggs, and the water stands on the lime (the eggs all under lime.)

Look at the barrel once and a while, to see if four inches of water, little more or less, covers the whole. If the water is all dried up, the lime gets hard, and they are difficult to take out when wanted, and you have to carry them somewhere else to wash off the lime; so always keep the water on the top. This lime-water must be made at least two weeks before you pour in the eggs, or your eggs will be boiled hard enough to carry in your pockets.

When I am putting away eggs for future use, I use a pine pail to wet the lime in, and stand it by the side of the barrel in the cellar until it is cold enough; then pour on the eggs and fill the pail again, and when it has been stirred two or three times and stood two or three weeks, do as before, and so on till I get through. Keep the vessels covered to keep out all dirt or the eggs will look a poor, dingy color. Be careful about this in the lime and you will have fine white eggs.

I cannot tell how long they will keep, as I never saw any spoil. I have some that are five years and a half old as good as they ever were. I always preserve in this way, and have done so over thirty years with perfect success. I have seen people have eggs all spoiled, and have heard them say they would never put any more in lime-water; they put them in lime-water as soon as it is wet up and boiled them hard enough for a Frenchman's breakfast.

If I transport eggs, I barrel them with oats, well shaken down and headed up. They do as well for a voyage of two or three weeks, but for daily use at sea, for whaling or other long voyages, the first method is sure and perhaps the best known.

ANOTHER MASTODON.—We learn that a citizen of New Braunfels, discovered while digging a well near that city, the remains of some gigantic animal. The most of the bones are in a complete state of preservation, and when living it must have been near forty feet in length. Most of the teeth are entire, and the part of the tooth covered with enamel and exposed to view while the animal was living is nine inches. It also has tusks nine feet in length each. We learn that preparations are being made to carry the remains to the Smithsonian Institute. We have in the Texan office an arolite weighing some four hundred pounds; we will venture to say the greatest curiosity of the kind ever discovered in modern times.— This, too, will leave for the Smithsonian, we presume before long.—[San Antonio Texan.

NEWSPAPERS.—Except among the hopelessly stupid, it is getting to be understood that subscribing to a newspaper confers no right of control over its sentiments. Business papers, also, are better sustained than formerly. But,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR OCTOBER, 1856.

BY HENRY E. PHELPS.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Day of Month, Thermometer (6 a.m.), Weather (6 a.m.), Wind (6 a.m.), Thermometer (12 m.), Weather (12 m.), Wind (12 m.), Thermometer (6 p.m.), Weather (6 p.m.), Wind (6 p.m.), REMARKS.

still the progress is inadequate. People require newspapers supplied with plenty of interesting reading matter, and all the latest news, and yet show no sufficient disposition to sustain them as they ought to be sustained.— Everything is wanted at cheap rates, and persons who spend hundreds of dollars in the merest extravagance and folly, are as careful of giving two or three cents for a newspaper, as if the economy of their establishment depended upon it.

Report of the 35th Quorum of Seventies.

PRESIDENTS.

- Stillman Pond, E. T. City. William Hawks, Sen., Los Vegas. Francis Baggs, Springville. Simon Baker, Springville. Francis M. Pomeroy, G. S. L. City. Jesse B. Martin, Mission to England. Ira Willes, G. S. L. City.

MEMBERS.

- Alfred Best, Benjamin C. Dallow, William H. Darger, James Dunster, Hugh Day, James R. Hurst, William H. Foster, George Gilbert, Charles King, Samuel G. Ladd, Thomas Latimer, John A. Miller, Hopkins C. Pender, Geo. Sheil, Henry Standish, Charles Taylor, Robert Thompson, Thomas J. White, James Wilson, Daniel Grenig, G. S. L. City. James P. Anderson, Parowan, Iron co. Thomas Beynon, Bingham's Fort. William Booth, Samuel Patterson, Robert Knell, Kayaville, Davis co. Joseph H. Boyington, Robert Martin, Tooele co. Levi H. Calloway, Charles Markham, Edward Price, Absalom Smith, Utah co. Simeon Crandall, William Jenkins, California. Thomas Daniels, William D. Lewis, Box Elder co. John R. Davis, Alexander G. Ingram, Fort Harmony. William B. Hodgetts, Mission to England. Thos. Jones, Jehiel McConnell, Cedar City, Iron co. John Eaby, James Stratten, Mill creek. Robert Marshall, George T. Woodhead, Davis co. Joseph Parry, Salmon River. David Rideout, John Snedaker, Mission to U. S. Charles Ramme, Butterfield settlement. William G. Russell, West Jordan. Smith Thurston, on mission to Sandwich Islands. William Willson, Ogden City. All members claiming a standing in the 35th Quorum of Seventies, must report immediately to Charles King, clerk of the quorum, G. S. L. City, letters post paid, giving their place of residence, &c., or their places will be filled by active members. Those who live in the city are requested to be punctual in meeting with us at br. Ira Willes' on the 1st Saturday of each month, 13th ward.

CHARLES KING, Clerk, 8th ward.

Answer to the Enigma in No. 33

'Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.' W. W. M. Answers to this enigma from J. W. B. and J. H. B. were received after the above was in type.—[Ed.]

An Enigma for Utah.

BY W. W. M.

- My first is a letter that sounds as a word, My second another as often is heard; My third is a word, as all will agree; My fourth is one used by teamsters so free; My fifth is a part of a thousand we find; My sixth as a word, we all bear in mind. My seventh is used with man so free, My eighth will sound as a word you'll see. My ninth is a word, as grammarians say; My tenth sounds a word, use it you may. My eleventh in neighbors we always see, My twelfth oft used to horses so free. My whole, as you may now cipher it out, Is of nobility and truly devout.

First Invincibles, Attention!

The Commissioned Officers of this Regiment are requested to meet on Monday the 10th inst., at seven p.m., at the 14th Ward School house, without fail.—By order, D. J. ROSS, Col. Com.

19th Quorum, Wake up!

A Meeting will be held on Friday evening next, Nov. 7, at the house of Prest. Townsend, at 6 1/2 o'clock. Every member in this city and vicinity, wishing to retain his standing, is required to attend.—By order of JAMES TOWNSEND, { Presidents. JAMES MCKNIGHT, }

MARRIED:

In G. S. L. City, on the 1st inst., by Bishop Edwin D. Woolley, Mr. GILBERT B. SMITH and Mrs. LAURA LAVINA SHIMMER, all of this city. To express in words the joy we wish Is not at our command— But, as a pledge to you of this, Extend an honest [ ]

DIED:

At West Jordan Mills, on 20th of October, SAMUEL A., son of Samuel and Marinda Bateman, aged 9 months and 20 days. At the house of her son-in-law, John Lowry, sen., in Mantle city, Sanpete co., U. T., on the 9th Oct., SARAH, widow of Hazard Wilcox. She was born in Albany, Rhode Island, on the 16th Nov., 1780; was baptized in Lewis co., Missouri, in June, 1833; emigrated to Jackson co. in Oct. same year, went through all the persecutions of the church from that time, and came to the valley in 1847.—[Com. Oct. 25, after short illness, JAMES HOLT, of this city, aged 33 years. Br. Holt obeyed the gospel in England when a youth, and labored diligently, for ten years, to spread the truth. He gathered to this place in 1851. While on his death-bed he bore testimony to the truth of the gospel he had embraced, and exhorted those around him to continue faithful through every circumstance of life. It is the sincere wish of his friends that they may so live that they can meet death as cheerfully as he did. He was a member of the 2nd quorum of Seventies, and is much lamented by the brethren of that quorum.—[Com. [Millennial Star, please copy.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD NEWS.

THE PEOPLE'S MEAT and PROVISION MART will open on Saturday, Nov. 8th Good Beef Cattle Wanted. W. EDDINGTON. Deseret Store.

LOST,

IN G. S. L. City, during Conference, a Ten Dollar Territorial Order and a Two Dollar County Order. If they have been found by any person, please report to Joseph Young, and be rewarded for your trouble. 35-1 DAVID GARNER.

STRAVED,

FROM Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, Oct. 6th, a Yoke of Dark Red OXEN, branded J. O. R. on the horns, hind feet and belly white, from middle of the tall down white, and has a white star in forehead. Whoever can give information of them to Thomas Jeremy, 16th Ward, or to R. G. Evans, Box Elder, shall be liberally rewarded. 35-2 R. G. EVANS, Brigham City, B. E. Co.

GLOBE COFFEE AND DINING ROOMS,

BAKERY AND SHAVING SALOONS, Between Livingston & Kinkead's Store and the Council House.

The Undersigned have opened an extensive establishment for the purpose of carrying on a first-rate Coffee and Dining Room, where all persons can be accommodated with meals at all reasonable hours, and charged according to the orders of the customers. It will be our study to please by comfort, cleanliness and attention to our patrons. We have secured the services of Mr. R. Goughly, whose qualifications as a baker cannot be excelled, and we are thereby prepared to furnish CRACKERS, BISCUITS, HARD AND LIGHT BREAD, Staple Confectionaries, Candles, &c., &c. Dinners and Suppers supplied. We have connected a very neat Hair Dressing and Shaving Salon, which will be conducted by Messrs. Squires and Hennefer. We hope for a share of public patronage. Emigrants and Outfitters generally can be accommodated with provisions such as dried beef, &c., on the shortest possible notice. Strangers will find a Public Register at the rooms. W. C. STAINES & CO. WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Hams and Wild Game, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens. 354f