

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE WANTED.

A want of knowledge of a language at once brings the philosopher and the fool very much on a par when they both attempt to communicate with the foreigner who speaks that language alone. Also, if a stupid person speak a foreign language well, and a clever person speak it badly, the stupid person has the better chance of telling most to the foreigners, while the clever person is like one who is dumb.

From a very considerable experience in connection with education, we are convinced that it requires a very small amount of brain power to be a good linguist. It requires ear and a sort of parrot-like method of imitation; but it does not require reason or deep thought; in fact there are so many absurdities in connection with languages—so much that is merely arbitrary, both in construction and in other details, that the reasoner is often stopped where the thoughtless will advance rapidly. Let us take a few examples in connection with masculines and feminines in France and Germany. The French have but the masculine and feminine or neuter, the common sense appears with the German; consequently a student has to learn, when studying French, what the French people have chosen to call masculine and what feminine, and in this there is no reason to guide him. It is true a man is called masculine and a woman feminine; but why the sun should be called masculine and the moon feminine is explicable on no reason whatever; and so we may proceed, finding the most arbitrary rules for this selection, a breach of any one of which causes the breaker to become a subject for ridicule. But again, if this selection of the sexes of words were universal, there might be some hopes for a student of many languages, but what the French class as feminine the Germans often put down as neuter, and the Italian as masculine; thus the sun in German is feminine, and the moon masculine, for what reason it is impossible to say; confusion reigns supreme in this subject, to the total exclusion of reason. Our own case will, we believe, be found similar to that of hundreds of thousands of other people. As a boy we were taught Greek and Latin, such an amount as enabled us to read a Greek testament with the use occasionally of a lexicon, and to read freely Ovid and Virgil. But our future career was selected to be one in which Greek and Latin were not subjects for examination; but French and German "paid well;" consequently, four years were devoted to the study of these two languages—at the end of which time we found ourselves in South Africa, where the only languages of any practical use were Dutch and Caffre. To Dutch and Caffre, consequently, we turned our attention, and after rather more than a year's study, we were able to converse imperfectly in both these. But again were we on the point of finding these latter labors useless, for there was every prospect of our services being transferred to India, and we heard from good authority that we were not likely to get on there unless we could speak Hindustani, and perhaps understood Sanscrit or Persian. Here then were Greek, Latin, French, German, Dutch, Caffre, Hindustani, Persian, Sanscrit, all to be learned, in order that one's own thoughts and wishes should be made intelligible to another person. In our judgment this is not only a mistake, but it is a slur upon the common sense and civilization of the world.

In music there is but one language. The composition of a German composer can be at once read and translated into sounds by the musicians of the whole world. To an English musician it is a matter of indifference what was the nationality of the composer; there is in music but one language and that one simple and intelligent; and yet what is the importance of making musical sounds compared to the importance of conveying thoughts to other people and making them intelligible? Yet there are a thousand different ways of doing the latter, instead of one, and unless a person knows at least four or five of these—that is, unless he employ some four or five years of his life in acquiring a knowledge of these languages, he is dumb in many countries.

Unfortunately, also, unless a person keep perpetually practicing a language, he soon forgets it, and all his past labor, or at least, a great part of it, has to be gone over again.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A WET STATE.

As nearly all the rain, in California, falls between November and March, it becomes interesting to look around and

see what has been the rainfall for the present season throughout the State. A glance shows that the State is pretty wet. Indeed, the people everywhere, except in the extreme southern counties, were disposed to cry enough two or three weeks ago. The sun, when he reappears in unclouded glory, will be joyfully welcomed, with the hope that his face will not again be veiled for a month, at least. It will take that length of time to get the northern and central part of the State thoroughly dry.

Up to March 1st the rainfall for the season at the points named below was as follows:

Visalia, 8.51 inches—nearly double that of last season; near Turlock, Stanislaus county, 13.16 inches—nearly three times as much as whole of last season; at Stockton, 18.76 inches—three times as much as whole of last season; at Sacramento, 21.20—two and a half times all of last season; at Petaluma, 28.44 inches; at San Francisco, 32 inches—two and a half times all of last season; at Auburn, 35 inches—double all of last season; at Grass Valley, 58.29 inches, and at Nevada City, only four miles from Grass Valley, 67.28 inches. At Shasta they don't reckon by inches any longer; the rainfall at that place amounted, on the first of this month, to just seven and a half feet.

In addition to the above we have comparatively recent information from some other important points. On Feb. 9th the rainfall at Pacheco, Contra Costa county, was 22 inches, and at San Rafael, Marin county, at the same date, 48.49 inches. At Napa, two weeks ago, it amounted to 46 inches; at Ukiah, Mendocino county, about the same date, 44 inches; at Big Dry Creek, in Fresno county, the Fall to February 25th was 16.87 inches; and at Los Angeles the fall about two weeks ago had reached 10.65 inches.

February opened with a dismal prospect for rain in the southern counties. Kern county, for instance, had received even less than fell there up to the corresponding date in the last dry season. The late rains, however, were a godsend to those counties, and good crops are assured.

P.S.—It rains. We despair of getting dry before the 4th of July. Old Shasta will complete her tenth foot, sure.—*Sacramento Reporter, March 5.*

PECULIAR. — The Washington Star says—

"The administration of justice—so called—in New York is peculiar. Criminals are allowed to go at large, while the witnesses of their crimes are locked up; murderers, instead of being tried, prosecute the grand juries who indict them; a man may kill another if he does not use a 'murderous weapon' to do it with; and police officers who do their duty receive for their reward the crown of martyrdom. We might give copious illustrations of these and many other anomalies in legal proceedings and 'criminal practice' in that city."

We have had a New York judge in Utah, so we know how it is ourselves. That class of judges out-York New York when they get to Utah.

FEEDING CHICKENS.—In feeding wheat screenings as obtained from the mills, they should always be soaked in water eight or ten hours, or at least washed, before feeding, to soften the caps, swell the sunken kernels and destroy the poisonous dust. Corn meal should always be mixed with boiling water for chickens. Onions, tops as well as bottoms, should be cut fine and fed daily. They are very stimulating and superior to many medical preparations recommended for sick chickens. A daily feed of onions tends greatly to ward off disease.—*Ex.*

JUST ARRIVED—Fish Bros'. celebrated Freight and Farm Wagon. All sizes to suit the market. For sale at
w544 HOPPER & CO'S.

NOTICE,

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss Ophir Precinct.
COUNTY OF TOOELE, } Demand \$70.
V. V. Hall against J. J. Laurian, T. Ollier, Jules Pierson.

To J. J. Laurian, T. Ollier, Jules Pierson Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me the undersigned at my Office in said precinct on the 10th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to answer a complaint filed against you by V. V. Hall, wherein he claims a judgment against you in the sum of seventy dollars for services performed by Peter Elmer and Louis Clarrissy and assigned to the plaintiff.

If you fail to appear judgment will be rendered against you by default, for the amount of the said demand with costs hereon.

Witness my hand this 27th day of February, 1872.

JOHN L. BLANC,
Justice of the Peace,
In and for Ophir Precinct, Tooele County.
w64w

140,000 SINGER SEWING MACHINES

WERE SOLD DURING THE PAST YEAR.—*Scientific American, June 10, 1871*

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

Constituted by the homes of the people,

Received the Great Award of the Highest Sales! and have left all

Rivals far behind them! As the following article shows:

"SEWING MACHINE SALES FOR 1870.

The magnitude to which the manufacture of sewing machines has attained is shown by the "SWORN" returns (to which anyone can have access,) of the manufacturers for the year 1870 to the owners of the leading patents, on which they pay a royalty. According to these returns the number of machines sold by each manufacturer in 1870 is as follows:

The Singer Manufacturing Company.....	127,833.....	Difference.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.....	83,208.....	44,625
Howe Machine Company.....	75,156.....	52,677
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.....	57,402.....	70,431
Weed Sewing Machine Company.....	35,002.....	92,831
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.....	28,890.....	98,943
American Buttonhole & Overseaming Company.....	14,573.....	113,260
Florence Sewing Machine Company.....	17,660.....	110,173
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company.....	8,912.....	118,921
Atina Sewing Machine Company.....	5,806.....	122,027
Empire Sewing Machine Company.....	3,590.....	124,273
Finkle & Lyon Manufacturing Company.....	2,420.....	125,413
Parham Sewing Machine Company.....	1,786.....	126,067
Wilson.....	5.0.....	127,333

And several other Companies who sold a few Machines.

It will be seen by this table that the popularity of the Singer Machines far exceeds that of all others, their sale being one-half greater than even that of the famous "Wheeler & Wilson" Machine. This is owing to the fact that the Singer Company have lately commenced making, besides their old and well-established manufacturing machine, what is known as their "New Family Machine," which is selling at the rate of nine to one better than the old style. Their total sales for 1869 were 86,731 machines against the 127,833 of 1870, showing an increase of one half in the latter year.—*New York Sun.*

The total Sales of "Singer" Machines are very nearly

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION!!!

Two Thirds of which were Sold within the Last Three Years, and all are in-

SUCCESSFUL DAILY USE!

And still there are Agents, for even the poorest Machines, who persist, in the most "unblushing manner," in decrying ours, as if it were possible for the "Overwhelming and Rapidly Increasing Majorities of Singer Purchasers" to be mistaken.

We are not so vain as to suppose that these large sales are due to superior business capacity so much as to the superior merits of the Singer Machines, as well as the

OBSERVATION OF THOSE WHO BUY AND USE,

And are personally interested in comparing the merits of the different Machines before making a selection.

THE

'NEW FAMILY SINGER' SEWING MACHINE,

WITH ATTACHMENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

We claim and can show is the cheapest, most beautiful, delicately arranged, nicely adjusted, easily operated, and smoothly running of all the Family Sewing Machines. It is remarkable not only for the range and variety of its sewing, but also for the variety and different kinds of texture which it will sew with equal facility and perfection, using silk twist, linen or cotton thread, fine or coarse, making the INTERLOCKED-ELASTIC-STITCH, alike on both sides of the fabric sewn.

The only STITCH that is Universally Approved, or is at all adapted to
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Thus, beaver cloth, or leather may be sewn with great strength and uniformity of stitch, and, in a moment, this willing and never-wearying instrument may be adjusted, even by a child, for fine work on gauze or gossamer tissue, or the tucking of tarlatan, or ruffling, or almost any other work which delicate fingers have been known to perform.

All Machines Sold Guaranteed to give Entire Satisfaction!

Terms to Suit All!

OTHER MACHINES THOROUGHLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE RATES!

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR CARTAGE WITHIN SALT LAKE CITY!

BEWARE of Spurious Needles, Poor Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread,

Bad Oil, etc., Which may render the Best Machine Useless. The Singer

Company manufacture their own Needles, Silk and Twist; furnish

Linen and Cotton Thread and Oil—all of Superior Quality—

but which can be relied on only when obtained through their

Principal or Branch Offices.

THE SINGER COMPANY have, for the past three years, been unable to supply the demand for their machines, though much has been done to increase their manufacturing facilities. Much more is being done at home and abroad in enlarging their present manufacturing, building new ones, availing of the best machinery, and the services of the most skillful artisans, in the hope of being able to accept propositions for agencies, where such are not already established, though they are now tolerably well represented throughout the civilized world.

Be Sure to get the Best. Before you Purchase be sure to see the "Singer" at the Central General Agency, Singer Sewing Machine Depot Z. C. M. L., EAST TEMPLE ST., second door South of Eagle Emporium, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.