A Description of Brigham Young's Wives.

There are enough of them, and it is said that there is a revolt in the harem. Artemus Ward once had the impudence to ask the prophet how he liked Mormonism "as far as he had got." He has since then gone further and may fare worse. Mary Ann Angell Young is the first and legal wife. She is a large, fine-looking old lady, with gray hair, hazel eyes, and most dignified manners. Lucy Decker Seely Young, No. 2, is fat, good-natured, brown hair, dark eyes, small features. Wife No. 3, is her sister, short, thick set, tolerably good-looking. No. 4—Harriet Cook Young, tall, light hair, blue eyes. In this gallery of beauties it is a relief to meet Mrs. Twiss Young, stout, freckled, red-haired, and who does up the Prophet's linen. We cannot go through the catalogue. There are twenty-four of them. It is singular to find how many of these women left their husbands to be sealed to Brigham. A correspondent thus discourses on the daily occupations of some of these women:

What do the women do? Well, they do everything they can to pass away the time, and Brigham's household is not a place of idleness. Emeline sings and plays; Roxy Snow writes poems; Zina Huntington takes care of children and amuses them; Twiss washes and sews; Emeline Free takes care of her children, of whom she has, or had, eight; Eden Rockwood works embroidery; others spin, some still weaves, others sew, read novels and sleep.

On rising in the morning, each wife cleans up her own room, dresses her children and prepares for breakfast. At the ringing of the bell the whole family assemble in the parlor and sing together; Young prays fervently, and they go to breakfast.

THE SWIMMING COLLAR.—The swimming collar, a new invention, is very thin and light. India rubber circular, cylindrical inflated tube, which is placed round the neck by being drawn over the head before inflation; or, those in use for women, tied round the neck. It is then inflated through a small tube long enough to reach to the mouth. As, however, the India rubber cylinder would not of itself be strong enough to bear rough usage, it is enclosed in an outer cover or case of elastic cotton, similar in texture to a cotton stocking, which outer cover, being smaller than the inner tube, is tightly filled before the latter is so, and thus receives all the strain from any outward pressure or blow. This is the same principle as that on which the American inflated tubular boat was constructed which some time since crossed the Atlantic from New York to Southampton. The buoyancy of the collar, which will float an iron weight of eight pounds, will raise a person's head quite out of the water, and float him with his mouth about four or five inches above its surface. The actual weight of the collar is less than two ounces.

WHEAT CULTURE.—The grain market in the Atlantic and Gulf States increases rapidly with the growth of wealth and population, for a man's needs increase with his means. The ability of the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to produce a surplus becomes constantly less. In a few years they will be purely consumers, and have a deficiency like New England and the middle States. The area of wheat culture pushes steadily west-ward, while it makes no progress at all in the Atlantic States, and is more likely to recede than otherwise. The trouble in transportation that has given rise to the farmers' combination arises wholly from this movement westward. The producer and the consumer are getting further and further apart. The area of production will soon reach such a remote point that wheat will not bear foreign export, and will be only available for domestic consumption. We presume that the result will be a reaction in favor of extended and improved wheat culture in the Atlantic States.—*Phila North American.*

COST OF ABUSING MILCH COWS.—Harris Lewis, the eminent dairyman of Herkimer county, N. Y., said lately, in an address to the Board of Agriculture, that he had known a cow which uniformly gave eighteen per cent, of cream to her milk, to decrease her yield to six per cent, in the short space of twelve hours, merely from the excitement caused by the bad treatment of a brutal milker. It was not guess work; he used graduated glasses to test the matter. This shows pretty conclusively that it does not pay dairymen to allow their cows to be ill-treated. And ill treatment is to be included anything that will alarm or excite them—fast driving to and from pastures, worrying by dogs, yelling at them, and threatening demonstrations by boys, &c.

A DIVORCE CONUNDRUM.—An exchange propounds a conundrum for the lawyers, founded on the clause of the statutes providing that a divorced wife may have the right of dower in one-third of her husband's real estate if no part of it was assigned to her for her support.—Now, if a woman, being the innocent party, has obtained a divorce without alimony, and the husband has married again, and both wives survive him, do both wives take dower? And if this be answered in the affirmative, the same principle would of course hold good if he had been similarly divorced three times and had died leaving still another wife, and how could four wives each have one-third part?

A HINT TO LOVERS OF FLOWERS.—A most beautiful and easily attained show of evergreen may be had by a very simple plan, which has been found to answer remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium branches taken from luxuriant and healthy trees just before the winter sets in, be cut as for slips and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones and continue in the finest vigor all the winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of everlasting green is easily insured for the whole season. They require no fresh water.

There were not five practical farmers in the Wisconsin Grant State Convention.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We receive so many inquires as to the laws governing the circulation of newspapers, that we find it necessary to publish the following summary, which will cover all the questions that have been addressed to us:

1. Subscribers are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers ordering the discontinance of their periodicals may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law, to be a subscriber and must pay for it.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half once, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead-letter office at Washington.

Letters weighing over an ounce, and prepaid a single rate, are forwarded to their destination, and the balance due collected on delivery.

City letters must be prepaid two cents per half ounce.

Books.—Postage on books, not exceeding four ounces in weight 4 cents.

Each additional four ounces or fraction thereof 4 cents.

Newspapers.—Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be prepaid at the following rates per quarter:

Dailies,	35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies,	5 " "
Monthlies, (not over 4 oz)	3 " "
Quarterlies, "	1 " "

Miscellaneous Matter.—On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, &c., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding four ounces 2 cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, 4 cents. The weights of packages is limited to thirty-two ounces.

Money Orders.—Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which fees are;

On not less than $1, and not over $20, 10 cents.

Over $20 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for less than $1, or more than $20.

Sundry Demes—It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage to register a letter.

Stamps cut out from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed upon other letters.