ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

9 to 12

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1891 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

THE HANDS OF CHRIST.

The hands of Christ are cold, white hands
Pass like our time by
They are indeed stretching now,
And sudden and sandy.

The hands of Christ are clear, pure hands,
Not so our priests of law
Yet are they, except in His great pities,
In essence many days.

The hands of Christ are kind, are tender
Whether I believe
Or not, I know that hands that is to be
Up yon blue heaven the way.

The hands of Christ are a very hands
Wherewith to prove, then,
To us who doubts, hopeless
Of Love's Eternity.

The hands of Christ are mighty hands
That cannot not uphold
The earth—the firmament, then
And consider are needed.

The hands of Christ are gentle hands;
Ah, you who tender prove
By Pity we say that I may catch
The Pitiful in His love.

Young college or prince, of life beyond,
Death, Mercy, Wisdom, pity,
Put forward hands if these satisfied and
To rouse every man!

LYMAN CONGDON.

In St. Louis Magazine.

IN THE GILA VALLEY.

A Prosperous Region with a Great Future Before It.

The most ready and convenient means of transit from the Southern Pacific railway to the Gila Valley, where a number of flourishing settlements of Latter-day Saints are to be found, is by a well equipped stage line owned and operated by President C. Layton. A ride of forty miles from Bowie Station, which is accomplished in about seven hours, brings one to Solomonville, the county seat of Graham Co., where J. N. Sumner comes very near being monarch of all he surveys. Eight years ago this man, who is a shrewd, calculating, but unostentatious Jew, arrived in this valley from Tucson with a small stock of goods which he had purchased on credit, not having the means to pay for them. He located here where he could tap the emigration which was then flowing to the valley, located upon what land he could and began to purchase other lots from the few Mexican settlers who resided here, and whose language he could speak as well as his own. By extending credit to the natives he soon had them under obligations to him as poons and by knowing how to manipulate them to advantage got good scores out of them in cutting his land, which yielded well and the proceed of which sold at fabulous prices to the surrounding mining camps and military posts. He subsequently located more and entered into the stock-raising business, being located in the midst of an extensive grazing region, and as a result of his shrewd management, is today immensely rich, owning the owner of almost the entire town site valley for several miles in extent and of numberless cattle, besides merchandise and other property, all accumulated within eight years.

About four miles below Solomonville the Layton ward, the first of the settlements of the Saints, commences, and then follow in succession, but more close upon one another, flourishing hamlets on the land on both sides of the river, close across the wide valley and for some fifteen miles of its length, the cities known as Stafford, Graham, Thatcher, Central, Pima, Matthews and Curtis. I visited all except Graham and found the farms in possession of an abundance of good land—more than they can cultivate to advantage, some very well and all fairly well supplied with water, side by side good enough nearly all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables, and with a ready market and good prices for all they can produce.

Two crops a year, that is, one of small grain and one of corn, potatoes or cotton, are easily produced and found to be better for the land, as well as for appearance, than allowing it to lie idle and produce weeds, as it will spontaneously. Cotton should be as trees, after one crop has been harvested. If so abundance of weeds is an indication of the strength of soil, and it is generally accepted, the Gila valley must be a rich region. And nobody will doubt this who would see, as I did, in President Layton's field in Thatcher, corn eight feet high and not yet in tassel, and Lombardy poplar from which, four years after being planted as mere twigs, measured fifty odd inches through at the butt. In all my travels I have seen no better place for horticulture farming and grazing than in the Gila valley.

In view of the possibilities in this line I was greatly surprised at so great a proportion of the people devoting their time and means to freighting to the neglect of their farms, gardens and families, and which, which would not pay them nearly as well as a ride as cultivating their land would. I was reminded of what President Young used to tell the Saints in Utah in early days, when freighting by teams to Montana was common, that those who would stay at home and cultivate their farms, improve their homes and look after their families would be the gainers in the long run both in property and in health as their lives when lost to the road and were denied by the prospective profits on freighting. The truth of this has been exemplified in numerous instances.

There is room in the Gila valley for many more settlers. Many of the people now here have more land than they can cultivate to advantage and other land can either be bought upon under the homestead or preemption law or purchased at reasonable rates from those who have obtained patent thereon, and the mining communities yours and Indian reservations which lock in this valley as the scarce supply in the lines of provision and fuel. Hence, a permanent and profitable market for all that can be raised here.

The idea has prevailed to a considerable extent that malarial fever was very common among the settlers of that valley; in fact, if I had believed all I had heard about the place I might have expected to find the people shaking their false teeth all out with the ague, and been deterred from going there myself lest I might, as one joked, be prominent with it myself within a few hours after my arrival, but the truth is, I never heard a case nor heard of a friend sick to the valley.

The good common sense allowed I found there was an affection of the spleen, from which a number in every settlement seemed to be suffering, and which was perhaps due to some local cause, but just what the cause was or what the best remedy or effectual remedy, seemed unknown to know. There is no alarm felt, however, by those who use this affection as the people seem to outgrow the affection as is usually the case with the ordinary epidemics of sore eyes, of which this may be one, or, no more likely to prevail there than elsewhere. The Gila valley is a good country and has a great future before it.

O. C. L.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27, 1891.

PRODUCING RAIN.

(San Francisco Chronicle)

The government is going to make extensive experiments in producing rain to order, and balloons for the purpose are now in course of construction near here. There is but one balloon here in the world, and that is at Frankford. Carl Myers is the man who has the balloon farm. About half a mile from the village of Frankford and twenty miles from Cities this unique institution is found. The farm consists of only five acres, but it is a busy place. Professor Myers calls his balloon manufactory a farm, because the same conditions of weather are necessary for balloon making as for farming. Good hay weather is good balloon weather.

The experimenting balloons which the United States government are experimenting with are made by Professor Myers. They could be made at any other place in the country. General Dyrdenhoffer is the special officer in charge of the experiments, he making final arrangements with Professor Myers for a trip to Northern Texas where experiments will be made to see if rain cannot be produced by explosions in the air. One hundred balloons, each ten feet in diameter, have been made and shipped to Texas for this purpose. This is the arid region of the United States, and if rain can be produced artificially upon this land it will be of the greatest benefit to farmers in Southern Kansas and Texas, as well as in South Dakota and other portions of the country.

In a few weeks, the plan is to inflate a balloon with one part of oxygen gas and two parts of hydrogen gas. A conductor carrying connected with two wires is placed in the balloon and the whole is cast up. When the balloon is sufficiently high the cartridges are exploded by means of electricity sent through the wires, and the two gases unite, forming water. This serves as a nucleus to precipitate the moisture of the atmosphere, and there is rain.

Last May Professor Myers and General Dyrdenhoffer made their first experiment in this line in a ravine a short distance from the farm. Then a few balloons were taken to Washington and in presence of several officers and scientific men, another experiment was held. It was a perfect success. The balloon was exploded, the gas ignited with a most terrific report and a brilliant illumination. It rivaled the sun in brilliancy. Professor Myers says that the explosion that would occur if a twenty-foot balloon were employed would cause the most terrific report ever heard on the earth.

In the experiments to be performed in Texas there will be tonnes of dynamite carried up by kites and exploded in the air, and mortars will discharge large quantities of giant powder. Professor Myers has shipped to Texas the most unique outfit ever got together in the world. It is a complete laboratory to be used outside of doors for the manufacture of all the gases and chemicals to be used in the experiments. The most ingenious and practical air ship ever constructed is that invented by Professor Carl Myers, which he calls his sky bicycle ship. It is operated by a screw which revolves air, much as a screw propeller acts in the water. The machinery is held in the air by a stationary balloon, which can be guided through the air with the greatest ease.

OFFICIAL RED TAPE.

SPECTACLE WITNESSED IN A DEPARTMENT OFFICE IN ENGLAND.

A good many years ago a certain young clerk who had been fortunate enough to secure a stool in one of the public offices of her majesty the Queen, was startled out of his sense of propriety by a spectacle which he witnessed in the official department in which he was serving the state. He has grown gray since then in the public service, and honors have accumulated upon him; but to this day he remembers with something like a thrill of horror the astounding scene which in his verdant youth first opened his eyes to the realities of the civil service. This was what he beheld: An elderly gentleman, who was one of the senior clerks in the room in which our young friend was the junior, suddenly rose from his desk, dragged the comfortable chair upon which he had been sitting into the middle of the room, seized a pokey, and attacking the chair with a vigor worthy of an abbreviated Englishman, succeeded in breaking one of its legs.

The chair was in excellent condition as the task was not an easy one. When it was accomplished the senior clerk gave a sigh of relief, and flinging the chair into a corner of the room, returned calmly to his desk and his work. Our young friend's first idea was that Mr. X. had suddenly taken leave of his senses, and he had expected at the first moment of attack upon the chair that his colleagues would forthwith proceed to restrain him upon this, but, to his amazement, the other clerks in the room hardly raised their eyes from their desks while the work of demolition was in progress. It was clear that they understood all about it, and were by no means moved by the performance of their chief. Thereupon one, when the office work was at an end, our new youth timidly approached one of his fellow-sterers and questioned. "Can you tell me," he asked, "why Mr. X. behaved in that extraordinary way this morning? I was when he deliberately broke a perfectly sound leg off the chair in which I and was sitting."

"Oh," replied the other, with a thrug of the shoulders, "that was X's right. A smart man seldom off also of his ego of his chair, and you know, 'no' lords' work provide, now century, they will allowed to nothing less than a working leg. So X. had to do it in order to get his comfy pot right again in the public expense."

HOW NOT TO BEAR.

That picturesque writer, men and physician, Dr. William A. Hammond, declares there is no such thing as sour or moroseness in the American nature. All that is white, hardy, strong, free and boisterous—getting rich, whether a man is in the bosom of his city business or at the seaside with his family in another. Homes, bills, fees and no-ending dressing are the same at both places. There is merely a change of scene.

Brain workers rest when they change their kind of labor for physical work, and vice versa, but in any case the American is incapable of self amusement. He must always be with people, seemingly with people. He requires constantly to be entertained, like a baby, and is bored unpardonably at the idea of going alone or with one congenial companion to the mountains or to the sea shore. Even in a watering place, if he sits down to rest and try and smoke a cigar, the first thing he does is to turn on all the lights. A day in which he can not read in his newspaper all the crimes and scandal that have occurred throughout the world in twenty-four hours is to him a dark day.

With working women it is still worse. They will not even read newspapers. "How many so called country women did any one ever see who could take a paper and pencil and go into the fields and under from nature? And yet there is scarcely a well bred English woman who cannot do this and do it well."

Really, are Americans so bad as that?

A four track underground railway is the plan of rapid transit recommended by the special commission appointed to examine the matter in New York. If built it will pass under the streets from the Battery to Harlem. The population of New York has increased so rapidly that there will be full entry for such a project in addition to the elevated roads already worked beyond their capacity. The underground road can really dispatch trains rapidly. It does so in London, and the New York commissioners have decided that they cannot do better than to copy the London plan. The underground road will be much more accessible to property owners along the route of it.

"So many cows and a-cow may go, but the Wild West show goes on forever. It was the prime attraction at Paris after the great exposition itself, in 1889. It will be a prime attraction at Chicago just the same—for there will be thousands of young Americans anxious to see it who were children in long clothes when it was lost to its native land. Coming Europe cannot do, what all its glamour and art, civilization, and that is to produce a wild west show. However, when we think of the gold we have been shipping to Europe this season it will be some comfort to know that this American entertainment itself alone has raked in no less than $4,000,000 of European gold.

In Manitoba and the northwestern part of the British dominion the wheat crop is so excellent that we twelve a day working for seven months will be required to move the crops.

The war in Chili has been, curiously enough, a godsend to wholesale merchants in San Francisco. Chili has been unable to produce her usual supply of wheat and fuel for export to the neighboring republics. The Yankees of South America are this year engaged in introducing war, deadly and destructive. Consequently, the other South American republics look to the west coast of North America for wheat and provisions, and trade in San Francisco has been more active this summer than in any other city.

British Literary Style.

The London Times is grieved in its inward parts because it fears that the American international copyright law will rule the sale of British authorship, notably British novelists. They will have a very large constituency here on this side of the Atlantic, larger than at home, and The Times has a concern lest they will consciously modify their work to catch the dollars of their American cousins, thereby injuring that work in the direction of high art.

This would be sad indeed. The average British novelist whose work floats upon the palpitating ear of the American reading public has just three stories to tell. They are either the doings of lords and ladies in high life, the heavy and army novel or the sea story. With these the British novelist seems to be at the end of his rope, though, perhaps, when he can weave in a little bit of hypnotism.

We are very tired of these three themes. The style has been just the same for the past twenty-five years. It has become set and crystallized. Nothing short of an earthquake could bring it up, and British literature is not given to earthquakes. The Times long ago put its soul in peace. The British literary style cannot be hurt by the American copyright law.

A CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

"It multiplies the Liberals" has been said of the platform on which the English Conservative party will go before the people in the next election, and the result is seen. "Anything for votes" is evidently the policy of this shrewd old gentlemen, Salisbury. He himself goes so far as to recommend to some extent, but it is likely he may yield when the time comes.

It will be remembered with what help across the British magazine articles had to be the American practice of "gerrymandering." But these five old Tories now propose to do a job of gerrymandering that would be unfair to the most audacious legislature that ever enjoyed a state. The population of Ireland has steadily declined since 1841, when it was 8,175,000. It is now only 4,700,000 by the census of 1891. It has diminished nearly a million since the census of 1881. It still has, however, 103 members in the British parliament. London has about the same population, and London has only sixty members in parliament. To cut down the Irish representation according to the decline in population and give the difference to London is an impossible thing, when London, that thinks rather cliffy, is the stronghold of the Conservative party. Not to equalize does would be flying in the face of Providence. In the same manner Wales will be substituted and cut down. The Welsh it may be so proclaimed, inclines to the Liberal side in politics.

The Conservatives announce that they will also abolish a local county government for the counties of Ireland, which will amount to a solid Tory of local home rule as far as it goes. Another plank in the Tory platform has a powerful looking federal state solution. It seems really as though the politicians which has been so long and so severely forgiven for just twenty years to be some, if it comes at all, from empirics and all forty politicians instead of from old aged statesmen. Emperor William and Lord Salisbury are hands in supporting a state life insurance plan for laboring people in their old age. Another scene from the Conservatives will develop the establishment by law of working men's homes of attestation to offset labor difficulties. When it is added to these items the fact that the Conservative party has already put itself on record for free schools in Great Britain, no one will wonder how its members can look at one another with straight faces.

A COSTLY HOUSE BOAT.

Very jolly indeed will be the house boat Mr. Pierre Lorillard is now building. For him no more glare and dirt of watering place hotels, with their high prices, their servants to be tipped and rapacity and their stating, hauling stands.

Mr. Lorillard has ordered to be constructed a flat bottomed, nine sloped steel hull, 90 feet long and 24 feet beam. On this hull will be built of light pine living rooms for the family. They will be furnished in the most luxurious manner, and have for his amusement a poetry attached. Not in importance minus a library and media.

All the equipments of a summer cottage will be there, with plenty of room for officers and crew. The boat will be propelled by two engines, but is not built for speed. On the contrary, its dimensions are such, if they choose, that heavily forever the two inner tube blind, at the pleasure of the day.

Being broad and flat bottomed the craft is well adapted to shallow lakes and rivers. The people living in it can stop for a week's fishing or a day's shooting, or jump over the side and take a swim at their own sweet will. This seems the ideal way for a rich man and his family to take their outing, and even poor so could imitate the plan with advice.

The old fashioned balloon as a means of air navigation is no longer talked of. The idea has in fact been practically abandoned so far as a long distance machine is concerned, and inventors are now working on a different scheme—that of the aeroplane. By setting planes at an angle to the currents of air the machine is expected to balance itself as a bird floats poised upon its wings. Then the aeroplane will be driven through the air by a steam engine. It would be easy enough to make an aeroplane go if some way could be found to hold it up in the air while it was being driven forward. Dr. Arthur de Bonnet proposes to do this by a method different from the aeroplane idea. He will construct a very long, straight cylinder. By exhausting three-fourths of the air from this cylinder he expects to make it lighter than the air it displaces. He says he will build one of his ships in time for the World's Fair.

At the Paris exposition in 1889 the Argentine Republic made a magnificent display, and brought this country to the notice of all the world. The commissioner to whose energy and ability the display was due was Mr. Carlos Lea Klack, and Mr. Carlos Lea Klack has been appointed by his government again as a world's fair special commissioner, this time to the Columbian exposition at Chicago. So the Argentine exhibit will again be a success.

It is to be sincerely regretted if the reports of impecuniosity and quarreling between Stanley and his wife, pretty Dorothy Tennant, are true. The blame is all put upon Stanley. But he perhaps knew managing will African methods with a high spirited Englishwoman.

A STATE'S PAUPERS.

New York keeps the vital statistics of public purpose statistics and thoroughly, and the latest report presents some features of interest to the general public.

In the state during 1890 the whole number of persons obtaining public relief was 175,000. This is one about 1 paupers to every 42 of New York's population, a showing not so bad as England's, where 1 pauper in 30 is a proper still, for the empire state of the Americas population it is bad enough. Under paupers are included in the New York report, however, and only those wholly dependent on the public fund for support, but persons receiving occasional assistance.

New York spent in relieving her poor in 1890 $2,891,195. In the county poor houses the paupers perform considerable labor, which saves the state somewhat. In 1890 their work amounted to earning to the commonwealth of $27,837. This sum was within a thousand dollars of enough to pay the salaries of superintendents of the county poorhouses. This, however, the reader will promise, amounts to less than city alone paid for relief in a year by all of New York's paupers. In the pauper colonies of Germany every individual, however old, young or weak, is obliged to do some kind of work.

Pauperism varies in New York counties from 1.30 rates. At the beginning of 1891 20,129 paupers lived in the county houses, and at present there are 17,841 inmates. Of those of the sex of paupers under a certain age. Of paupers living permanently in the poorhouses there are about a thousand more females than males. But in figuring up the whole number of persons obtaining state relief the figures are so strongly the other way as to be startling. In spite of the supposed weakness and disability of women in the labor field, in spite of the fact that women get them and the compensation for an equivalent equal to them, New York has 15,119 more male paupers than female ones. The tramps go to swell this vast total, hearty. They are quite willing to be supported by the public, but they have at the same time on their freedom, therefore they choose to be tramps.

There are other striking figures. One set of these have to do with the birth of the paupers. There are 12,000 of them foreign born, which is to one than half—51,000—are natives of the United States. It does, indeed, look as if Europe was unloading her paupers upon the United States, particularly upon New York.

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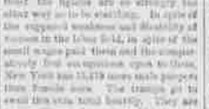

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