

Correspondence.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL,
S. L. City, Jan. 24th.

Editor News, sir:—It is with great reluctance that I write this article for publication in your columns; but I consider that longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The outrages perpetrated upon the citizens of Cache Valley, by the irregularity of their mails, compels me to adopt this method of inquiring where the neglect is, and to have the nuisance abated, if possible. Cache Valley contains seventeen prosperous settlements, all depending upon being supplied with mail matter through the regulations made by the Post Master General. Several years ago he established eleven post offices in the valley, and a semi-weekly mail between Brigham City and Franklin, which is carried by Richard Williams, Esq., as regularly as can be done, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Then, I ask, what is the reason we cannot have our mails delivered at Brigham City to connect with the Cache Valley mail? The mail due in Cache Valley Dec. 7th, did not arrive until January 4th. Where was it? If it had gone to California or Omaha on the cars, by mistake, it should have been back again in half that time. The DESERT NEWS, published the last week in November, did not arrive in Cache till the first week in January. Letters sent from Cache to Brigham City last Thursday did not arrive here until Saturday night. I ask, again, where did the mail sack containing those letters lie over? We have been imposed upon in like manner, more or less, for the last six months. Who is to blame? Is it the Postmaster General? No! his regulations when carried out are made for the convenience of the citizens. Is it the post master at Salt Lake City? I think not; for when our mail does arrive, whether it be one, two or four weeks behind time, the letters always have the S. L. City post stamp on as having been forwarded in due time. Is it the post master at Brigham City? No, for he is punctual enough to forward an empty sack when he has nothing else. Now, shall this imposition continue to exist, or will some one establish an express line between here and Brigham City to deliver mail matter?

Yours respectfully,
PETER MAUGHAN.

OSAGE HEDGES.

In many parts of the American continent timber is so scarce that people are compelled to resort to hedges as a means of protection to their lands and crops. In timber regions they are less inclined to adopt hedging; but we firmly believe that this is the cheapest, best and most beautiful of all enclosing material; and, when once tried, will ever after be practiced. Many are deterred from setting hedge, believing it troublesome, expensive and unsatisfactory. To a lazy, careless, slipshod man, these results will very surely follow any effort at hedging; but an industrious, wide-awake, thrifty man, who will follow simple advice, thorough success will crown his efforts. It matters not how plenty timber and stone may be; if I had five hundred or five thousand acres to put under new fence, or old fence to repair, I should certainly build hedge. Osage is best in all climates where the thermometer does not fall below twenty degrees; when it is colder, Buckthorn. There are several modes of setting recommended, some of which are difficult to learn—all of which are tedious. I propose to give your readers a simple mode, and the best I have ever seen tried.

While it is some better to prepare the hedge bed along the line by deep plowing the Fall before the Spring setting, still, if it has been neglected, plow a few days before you begin to set. Plow down a furrow and back in the same, throwing the soil into the fence row, until you have ploughed a bed five or six feet wide. Harrow this well, and you are then ready for planting. Take a stout line, one hundred and fifty feet long, stretch it in the center of the bed, and go along it with a hoe and dig a trench about two inches deep the full length of the line. Now take your plants, (having first assorted them into three different kinds—first, second and third class,) and let one man go along and drop them about eight inches apart, and still another man follow and, with his hands, cover up the roots, holding the plants in an upright position. When

the line is done, let both men pass back down the row of plants, with a foot on each side of the row, close together. This will settle the dirt well about the roots. Then pass back again with hoes, and rake loose dirt up to the plants, so as to leave the top soil around the plants loose. Keep down all weeds, and keep the dirt loose all the Summer and Fall around the hedge, and you will scarcely lose a dozen plants in a thousand. In the after culture of the hedge we presume all men know what is essential. Briefly, however, we say—the following Spring, early, cut down close to the ground and cultivate with a hoe or plow as before. The next year, in spring, cut down to one foot high, the next year two feet, the next three feet, the next four, the next five feet, and this is as high as any hedge should be allowed to grow, unless you want a screen. If so, after the fourth year, let your hedge run out at the top and keep only the sides trimmed. Never resort to summer or fall pruning.

In four or five years you will have a fence that will turn man or beast of any size, and it will last for years without repair. If some plants die the first year (as some will), in October of that year select some of the strongest plants from your seed bed and replace the dead ones, cutting off close to the ground those more thrifty plants on each side of the one re-set. It will be seen that no spade or dibble or other contrivance is essential by this mode, and ample experience and long observation have taught me that none is necessary. Around orchards and pleasure grounds especially these hedges are important, as they keep out pilferers and loafers more effectually than any other fence, and tend to shield them from wintry blasts.—H. T. H. in *The Small Fruit Recorder*.

WARM ROOMS.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* says: "The daily exposure of young persons to an unnaturally high temperature leads to the same results as the 'forcing' system employed by gardeners on plants, that is, it hastens development. This is noticeable in factory districts and seen among the young factory workers. English children, who are accustomed to toil in warm rooms, often arrive at puberty at as early an age as would Spanish or Italian."

Looking at the "female hands" as they leave a cotton factory, one is surprised to see so many stunted girls, whose faces are those of children, and whose busts are those of fully developed women. And they are women, inasmuch as that they have arrived at the child-bearing period. These children soon become the mothers of weaklings, many of whom die without having completed one year of life. Such deaths, we know, make up the greater portion of the terrible total of the mortality tables of all our large towns in factory districts.

As long as exposure to unnatural heat, combined with insufficient bodily exercise, will thus hasten development in children, so will the same causes accelerate decay in adults. We exclude that large class of men working at the mouths of furnaces, for these workmen, although exposed to much higher temperature than the class to which we allude, have sufficient muscular exercise to counteract the influence of prolonged exposure to heat upon their bodies; they work, too, in the open air, or in large workshops through which fresh air passes freely and rapidly.

WEAK EYES IN HORSES.—Make up a wash of alum and water, which reduce to blood heat, and with a quill, blow the liquid into the eye. After trying the above preparation three times, take a piece of alum, as large as the end of one's finger, and burning it in the fire reduce it to powder and blow it stoutly by the same process into the eye. We have tried burnt alum on a number of horses that have had sore eyes, and always found it a valuable remedy. It will remove all scum and restore clearness to the eyes.—*Lynchburg News*.

According to the very accurate observations of M. Marie Davy, just announced, the heat derived from the calorific rays from the moon is not sufficient to raise the temperature of an exceedingly sensitive thermometer the one-millionth of a degree. This result, it may be added, is in direct variance with that deduced by Lord Rosse, in his investigation of the same subject.

CAN THE KINGDOM OF GOD EVER COME?

All Christians are instructed to pray after the following manner: "Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

Most people, professing Christianity, have their own views, individually, as to the manner in which the kingdom is to come; but the question is, whether the kingdom will come in accordance with the views of any sect, creed, party or individual, any more than the birth of the Messiah happened in accordance with the views of those, generally, that were looking for a deliverer at that time.

God says: "My ways are not as your ways, nor my thoughts as your thoughts." Now, should it please the Lord to make a strike perfectly independent of the opinions and creeds of all men, whether political or religious, instead of the kingdom coming down from above and bursting upon the earth like a magnificent waterspout, may it not gurggle from beneath some lonely rock in a very obscure and unfrequented place, which, in its passage, is increased by numerous tributaries until it becomes a bold and mighty stream. Most people being disappointed in the circumstances of its origin, will they not be opposed to its introduction? Will they not brand it with every opprobrious epithet which their ingenuity can invent, and make lies their refuge and under falsehood hide themselves? Will they place one fair or charitable construction upon the course, policy or acts of the kingdom, and will they not do everything in their power to retard its progress and render odious all its proceedings? Can the outside world see any good thing in it, or can its subjects perform one act acceptable to the world without compromising the purity of their faith in God? They seek to enact laws to smother and squelch it out; to slice up its territory and parcel it out with a view to destroy its existence and to blot it out from under heaven; and yet they daily pray: "Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

How, then, can the kingdom of God ever come and spread over the wide world in the face of such determined opposition? Jesus says: "If they have hated me, they will also hate you; and if they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, much more those also of His household." While they are engaged in all this opposition, behold the "Waster" goes forth to destroy!

Hear now, the word of the Lord, O ye inhabitants of all the earth! "Behold, the Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down, and scattereth abroad the inhabitants thereof. Now, therefore, be ye not mockers, lest your bands be made strong: for I have heard from the Lord God of Hosts a consumption, even determined upon the whole earth. Therefore, are the inhabitants of the earth burned, and few men left."

The increasing activity of the incendiary, and the destruction of property and life is but a preface to the day of burning. The thefts, robberies and murders so alarmingly increasing in the land, are pointing, with certain aim, to the same great crisis. The inordinate love of money is so greatly increasing that every department of business, and also of government, is suffering from the treacherous acts of its agents. This also has its significance, and shows that commercial operations are to be seriously interrupted, and the nerves and sinews of governments completely paralyzed. The corruption of the times is adequate to all this. The storms and whirlwinds that are becoming so common, speak their own language and bear their own evidence in relation to the eventful crisis. The earth and the sea are unusually troubled. In short, all things in nature, and everything connected with human existence seem to foreshadow a great change and point to an important day.

The "social evil," so rapidly increasing at the present time throughout the world, is evidence of a rapid descent to the plane or level of Sodom and Gomorrah. In the absence of all other evidence, this, alone, should be sufficient to convince the world that a general smash-up is at their doors. The opposition constantly raised against the Kingdom may be sweet in the mouths of those who raise it; but bitter, bitter in their bellies. The consumption determined upon the whole world may be comparatively slow in its operations at first, yet, nevertheless, increasingly strong and sure.

Editors and publishers when, you are called upon to chronicle some disas-

trous whirlwind, tornado, storm or flood, ask yourselves the question: How many unjustifiable things have we published against the "Mormons?" When you deplore the rapidly waning morals of the country, ask yourselves what you have said about polygamy in Utah. When thunders roll and lightnings flash to the great destruction of life and property, console yourselves with the answer to the question; What good have we done to the struggling Saints in Utah? When the sea heaves itself beyond its bounds and engulfs or sweeps away towns and cities, remember "the day of the Lord's vengeance for the controversy of Zion," has dawned upon you. When fires and explosions occur in almost every conceivable way, remember that a consumption is determined upon all the earth to make room for the kingdom of God to spread. When earthquakes shall rend our globe and cause the earth itself to reel to and fro like a drunken man, remember that Mr. Stewart's bill for the division of Utah will be nowhere. When cunning and shrewd politicians and agents of the Government, and all others who love money more than honesty, can embezzle the public funds of the nation, they will be very likely to do so, more abundantly than they have done. "Evil men and seducers will wax worse and worse."

Now, therefore, be it known that every effort of man, in whatever capacity to bring trouble, distress or evil upon the Latter-day Saints will be seconded by greater trouble, distress and evil upon the land than those which he seeks to bring upon the Saints; and this may be regarded as a standing witness and memorial to all classes of men who may be inclined to "stink out," smoke out or drive out "Mormonism" from the country.

Respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

SIMS REEVES IN A NEW CHARACTER.—A late English paper says:

On Friday night, at the Leeds Amphitheatre, Mr. Sims Reeves appeared as Captain Macheath in *The Beggar's Opera*. There was a crowded house, and the play was proceeding very satisfactorily until about the middle of the second act, where a song has to be sung by one of the subordinate characters. This was attempted by one of the stock company, who, however, made a bit of a hash of it. Mr. Reeves became annoyed, and as the members of the chorus (who were specially engaged) were making their exit from the stage, he struck out at one of them named Scholes, hitting him on the shoulder and sending him spinning against a table. Mr. Reeves also gave another man, Edward Stobbs, a lift with his foot as he was going off. All this the audience saw and were astonished. Two or three hisses were raised, whereupon the great tenor came forward and, addressing the assembly, said, "Of all the unseemly ruffians I ever met with these are the worst." Some of the audience appeared to agree with him, for there were plaudits after this speech. Among the chorus singers, however, there was great indignation, and Mr. A. J. Atkinson, the chief of them, sent the following epistle to Mr. Sims Reeves during the evening:—"Sir,—On behalf of the chorus singers at the Amphitheatre, I request you will make an ample apology for the unseemly assault you made on two of the members this evening, or we shall take other proceedings.—Yours, etc., J. Atkinson." No reply was given to this, and a summons was accordingly taken out against Mr. Reeves. The matter, however, was arranged out of Court, and when the case was called on Monday no appearance was made on either side. Mr. Bruce said the ordinary rule of the Court was to require an appearance with regard to any summons which may have been granted, unless there is some special circumstance known to the Court; but as in this case the assault had apparently been of a trivial character he should not enforce an appearance.

A member of the Royal Academy of Brussels has proposed a plan for the consideration of that body whereby he proposes to utilize the return current of the ocean cables now laid. Holding to the idea that such cables are virtually elongated Leyden jars, he claims that every direct current transmitted through the wires is attended by a counter return current, which, by a suitable arrangement, can be recorded, thus inexpensively furnishing evidence at the primary station, whether or not any message has been correctly sent.