

# THE EVENING NEWS

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, January 20, 1917.

THE curtain has fallen on, probably, the last act of the most terrible and bloody tragedy of modern times. Paris has fallen, and the conquering German has put the capstone on the humiliation of the French, and has deprived them forever of their prestige as the first military nation of the world.

The dispatches, to-day, while conclusive as to the capitulation, are somewhat conflicting as to its immediate effects, one statement being that the result of the terms accorded to by France would be the disbanding of the mobiles, and the close of the war. Another is that the garrison of Paris has surrendered, that the Prussians are to have possession of all the forts, but shall remain out of the city; the various armies now in the field to retain their several positions; the city of Paris to be re-visited, and an armistice to continue until the 20th of February. The National Assembly is to convene in the meantime, the inference being that their action shall ratify or reject the terms concluded between Bismarck and Favre, or declare for a renewal of the contest.

The terms of capitulation, are all that Germany could desire, and more than France would have given if those who held the reins of power just now could have seen a vestige of hope; but seemingly conscious that there was a lost cause, they have complied on Prussia's own terms.

The dismemberment of the Prussian territory was without doubt the real object of the ex-Emperor Napoleon in declaring war, but the dismemberment of *la belle France* was held by Count Bismarck as a *sine qua non* for the cessation of hostilities and a return of peace, and France loses Alsace and German Lorraine. This is not all, a large money indemnity to the conquerors is to be guaranteed by the various municipalities of France, and in addition to this a part of her formidable navy, forty ships of war, is to be ceded to the Prussians. A portion of French territory is to be retained possession of by German troops until these conditions are fulfilled. Such are the conditions which the fortunes of war have enabled young Prussia to impose upon her ancient, and once mighty, neighbor and enemy. But it is doubtful whether the National Assembly will ratify them.

What a wonderful change in the relative position of the two nations in the course of about six months! France from the very pinnacle of greatness is now the lowest in the scale of the five Great Powers of Europe; while Prussia from being the fourth, now occupies the first place.

The return of peace will be hailed with delight by millions in both countries; but, owing to the terribly humiliating terms to which she has submitted, there is great danger, if ratified, of more bloodshed and revolution in France from the machinations of the turbulent portion of her population. She has had a bitter lesson, but if it drest her of her pride and vainglory, and convince her of the shallowness of her pretensions to greatness, it may not be an unmixed evil.

As for Prussia, or rather Germany, she, by the gallant deeds of her people, has asserted her supremacy and vindicated her right to occupy the front rank among the nations of the world. She has humbled the very dust her ancient and traditional foe; and now, if success render her not arrogant and proud, with all apprehension of future French aggression removed, the unification of her people and the consolidation of the various petty States into one grand Confederation, her path to national greatness and glory, eclipsing any of the nations of Europe, is plain and clear.

The reign of his present Majesty, King William of Prussia, now Emperor of Germany, must be regarded as one of the most remarkable in German history; and if posterity does not award him the title of "Great," he will, we think, receive less justice at its hands than some who have effected less. The policy pursued by him and his counselors has resurrected the German Empire from a number of insignificant States, proving that they are the possessors of great qualities as rulers and legislators. While, for subjugating France, in the 19th century, few will dispute that his title to the appellation of "William the Conqueror" is ahead of that of the Norman William in his triumph over the English Saxons in the 11th century.

## AGRICULTURE

EASTERN agricultural papers contain frequent allusions to what is called the Foot and Mouth Disease, and many remedies are suggested for it. We would judge that it is somewhat frequent there. Carbolic acid diluted with water applied to the feet and mouth is said to be a most effective remedy for this disease.

A question has been lately asked through the columns of the *Rural New Yorker* whether a wagon should be loaded heavier on the hind than the front wheels. A correspondent replies that "without going into too elaborate a discussion, it will be sufficient to say in general terms that the power gained by a wagon wheel in proportion to its seat diameter, and hence that the load on the wagon should be placed proportionally to the diameters of the front and hind wheels. Suppose the front wheels are four feet, and the hind wheels five feet in diameter—then five-ninths of the load should rest on the hind wheels and four-ninths on the front wheels."

If a farmer kept nice and exact accounts with the cattle, the fields, the orchards, and the crops with which he has annual dealings, he would find a spirit of business working into all his habits, and progress and push would inevitably follow. The loose notion seems to be that here are the fields, and there are the buildings, and a living must somehow be got out of them. But that will not do in these days. Every agriculturist is bound to know what his farm yields him for his own consumption, and how much for sale, and then

he will be able to get at any profits by ciphering the difference less the cost of cultivation.

The *Belfast Journal* says: "One of the most cruel things to dumb beasts is putting frozen iron bits into a horse's mouth. It is not only painful but a dangerous act. For every time living flesh touches a metal much below the freezing point, the latter extracts the heat from the former and freezes it, thus a horse's mouth becomes frozen by the cold iron being several times a day put into it, each time causing these freezings to go deeper and deeper, to end at last in extensive ulceration. With such a mouth the horse refuses to eat and pines away, which calls the horse doctor in. They call it bits, glanders, horse-ail, etc., and go to cramming down poisonous drugs in big doses; and the next you know of the poor creature, he is strangled off to be food for fish or the crows. Many a valuable horse has been 'mysteriously' lost in that way. Now all this trouble and loss are entirely avoided, and we have found on large trial, by getting the harness maker to get up leather bits for winter use, so made that no metal substance can touch the flesh. They are durable and cost but little."

Moisture sometimes generates in a bee hive in winter, and runs down the sides to the entrance, where, coming in contact with cold air it is frozen, filling up the space and stopping ventilation. This matter should be looked to occasionally.

Since it has been found that pork is being imported from the East to supply the market, many, who a year or two ago sold or killed off their hogs, have commenced to breed them again with a view to supply the demand, especially as through the opening up of the mines there is a greater call than ever for bacon and hams. In this connection the following recipe for making good hams, which is highly recommended, may be useful.

After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground and powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Care should be taken to spread the pepper upon every part of the fleshy side. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its eggs, for after that is done nothing will stop their ravages. No soaking is necessary. Try this plan if you want good sweet hams.

Since the introduction of coal as a fuel in our midst, there is a large yearly accumulation of soot in our chimneys. Many persons may not know that this is a most valuable manure. It is said, by those who have tested guano and it, to be worth nearly as much as the former. On the grass plot, or in the flower or fruit garden, its effects when properly applied are very marked. When mixed with water and sprinkled over vines it seems to have the effect of keeping off insects of various kinds. On flowers it has the effect to intensify their colors. It is not to be found in any great abundance to be sure, but more or less of it collects in the chimneys and stove pipes of almost every dwelling, and small as the quantity is, it is worth saving and applying to plants. Instead of burning out foul chimneys, let them be swept out, and all the soot found in them be saved. If an abundance should be saved, an excellent plan is to spread it out on the ground in the spring and dig it under.

The testimony of the most experienced farmers in the country is united in regard to the value of clover as a manure. One agricultural journal recommends to farmers whose farms are so impoverished that they will not grow clover, to mortgage their farms and buy clover seed and land plaster. It argues that a man who is too poor to own a farm, and enthusiastically adds, that clover unlocks the wealth of our soils, turns barrenness into fertility and poverty into wealth and affluence. For exhausted wheat lands it is said to be excellent. Clover collects nitrogen from the atmosphere, and when plowed under supplies the ground with that valuable organic element of which it has been exhausted by the growth of wheat. Of course to be a benefit to the land, as a manure, it must be plowed under. Where clover cannot be cultivated, the pea might be substituted and plowed under green.

A writer on an agricultural paper gives his forty years' experience in the raising of calves. He gives the careful preference over every other kind of root for calves. A quart apiece, fed twice a day, of finely chopped carrots, is the ration of this root which he deals to them. These he feeds with regularity, for, he says, regularity is more important with a calf than older animals, though it pays on all. Calves should have a place by themselves, where they enjoy their food undisturbed by older animals. He prefers a good yard and shed, with a place where they cannot get on the food with their feet, to a stable. Good early cut hay and free access to good water are essentials.

A man who had done his own milking, employed a boy to do it; he shrank the milk one-third in two weeks. The owner resumed the milking, and in two weeks got the same as before. Afterwards he set a hired man to milk, and he shrank the milk ten per cent. in two weeks, and in two weeks more the owner milking again, as much as before. This man does the work quickly and milks very clean. He closes the forefinger and thumb around the teat high up, and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk; then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it sharply against the udder and closes and pulls down as before, and so repeats until done. The philosophy, if any, is to give, as near as may be, the same motion that the calf does in sucking.

The Boston Post continues to select and reproduce the gems of the Tribune's farming articles. Here is the latest of the crop of "Golden Rule" gems. The farmer is foolishness. You'd have to get more than a hundred mules to draw one, and they are so blind that they don't know how to get on.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING NEWS.)  
By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lines

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

### The Capitulation of Paris!

### Armistice for three weeks!

### Forts Around Paris Invested!

### Official News Received of the Capitulation!

### Small-pox in London!

### General News:

### WASHINGTON.

Official information of the capitulation—\$36,756,761 refunded.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Moran, Charge d' Affaires at London, dated Sunday morning, January 20th: "The German ambassador here has been officially informed that the capitulation of all the forts of Paris and an armistice of three weeks, by land and sea, was signed about ten o'clock last evening at Versailles, by Count Bismarck and Jules Favre. The army of Paris will remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether the city will be disarmed or not. The details have not yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it an important fact that the armistice extends over three weeks, and that it should be made known as widely as possible. It appears from official data, that \$36,756,761 has been refunded to the different States for the expenses incurred in raising volunteers from 1891 to 1871, the amount still due is \$7,785,972. Mr. Chaves the delegate from New Mexico, will make an effort to have passed, this week, a bill providing for the admission of that Territory as a State."

### NEW YORK.

Terms of peace—Affairs in Paris.

NEW YORK.—A correspondent in the *Herald*, writing from Versailles on the 20th, says the terms of peace offered by Bismarck to the French nation are as follows: First, the cessation of Alsace and that part of Lorraine known as German Lorraine. Second, a money indemnity of one thousand million francs. Third, forty war ships from the French fleet. Fifth, one of the colonies now held by France the name of which cannot be learned. The money indemnity must be guaranteed by the municipalities. If this guarantee is refused the property of rich individuals will be held possession of until acquiescence is obtained.

A *Herald's* correspondent, writing on the 20th, says: The condition of Paris is terrible. The political clubs are in arms and a score of hundred and fifty members of the National Guard have been chosen for that purpose. Three new batteries of 200 men each, between Le Grande Briary and Levallois, making twenty-three batteries in all. It is reported that Belfort will yield before the 25th.

### NEBRASKA.

Train thrown off the track.

OMAHA.—The eastward bound express on the Union Pacific railroad was thrown off the track near McPherson station, last night, by the track being torn up, as alleged, by the Chicago employees of the road, who have been arrested.

### CALIFORNIA.

Effect of capitulation news on San Francisco—Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The news of the fall of Paris created very little excitement here. The Germans are preparing for a grand celebration to-morrow evening.

Advices from Tucson and Prescott, Arizona, represent the Apaches as numerous, committing many murders and driving off stock.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Relief of non-combatants—A Denial—Small Pox in London—Armistice for three weeks.

LONDON, 20.—At a meeting at the Mansion House, yesterday, for the relief of the non-combatants in and around Paris, the Lord Mayor read a note from Earl Granville, stating that the British Government had agreed to supply the non-combatants with food by which to convey provisions from England into Paris and to offer that they be not interrupted on the way.

The Times publishes a request from the Chamberlain for a denial of its statement that an intrigue was going on between Bismarck and the Bonapartists for the restoration of the empire.

It is stated, in diplomatic circles, that the negotiations for the capitulation of Paris would have been concluded earlier had it been known that Bismarck insisted on the acceptance of his conditions of peace.

Prince Frederick William will hereafter be styled His Imperial Highness and Crown Prince of Germany. Emperor William has sent the following to the Empress Augusta: "Versailles, 2 p. m. Sunday.—The regulars and mobiles are to be retained in Paris for the purpose of maintaining order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to receive supplies of food and necessities. The national assembly is to be held at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies now in the field will retain their respective positions; the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy! May peace soon follow!"

Small pox has become an epidemic in London. The rapid increase of mortality causes alarm. The deaths from this disease, which, in the first week of January were 70, have in the third week increased to 138.

LONDON, 20.—The Observer supposes the Conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

### ITALY.

Removal of the Capital to Rome.

FLORENCE, 20.—The bill removing the capital of the Kingdom to Rome passed the Senate by a vote of 94 to 8.

## FRANCE.

Forts around Paris occupied—The terms of capitulation—The capitulation of Paris.

VERSAILLES, 20.—The German troops occupied the forts around Paris at ten o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the national guard, surrendered their arms. The armistice expires on the 19th of February. The terms of the capitulation of Paris provides for the possession of the forts around Paris by the Germans, but no occupation of the city by them; the Prince Imperial to be the future Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. A large force will be immediately dispatched in pursuit of Chanzy.

## PRUSSIA.

Rejoicing everywhere.

BERLIN, 20.—All Germany is in a fever of rejoicing, and to-night bonfires, illuminations and processions may be seen everywhere. Immediately after the occupation of the forts by the Germans, the Provisional Government, which is still retaining its authority in Paris, will summon the National Assembly, which body will decide the form of the future government of France.

FISH, &c.—A. Milton Musser, Chairman of the Committee on Fish of the Parent Society for the Improvement of Stock, &c., has received the following communication from Messrs. Seth Green and A. S. Collins, of Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y., whom he addressed for information upon the subject of fish. As the letter possesses general interest, and may furnish desired information to any persons, we gladly make extracts from it.

"We cannot send eggs to you by express safely without an attendant. I expect to be able to furnish eggs of white fish, salmon, trout, landlocked salmon and brook trout also young of all these fish, and of the black bass, gold fish, perch, &c., &c. If any number of your people could be given large orders, we could give them favorable terms."

From a circular which accompanied this letter we clip the following items:

Large ponds with but little water, get too warm in summer and too cold in winter for trout to do well. It is detrimental to the fish to keep them in such ponds. It will give me pleasure at any time to answer questions as to the manner of breeding and raising trout. I will tell what I know only and what my experience has demonstrated. I sell young trout, one inch long, for forty dollars per thousand delivered at your place, and covered with three-inch plank, well secured with wire. They can be carried in barrels any distance when small, and what my experience has demonstrated. I sell young trout, one inch long, for forty dollars per thousand delivered at your place, and covered with three-inch plank, well secured with wire. They can be carried in barrels any distance when small, and what my experience has demonstrated. I sell young trout, one inch long, for forty dollars per thousand delivered at your place, and covered with three-inch plank, well secured with wire. They can be carried in barrels any distance when small, and what my experience has demonstrated.

## Correspondence.

LEVAN, Jan. 27, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Brother:—Our meetings are well attended and the Saints of Levan are enjoying the fruits of the times. Last night I received some valuable instructions from Elders E. Stevenson and N. Porter, and your letter gave me a call, on my way south, addressing us, to our edification.

We have good day and evening schools, taught by Brother Robert H. Ellis, a minister here, and Bro. John W. Shepherd, and a dancing school by Brother Isaac Pierce.

The Levan Farmers' and Gardeners' Club is alive and doing good, and our Dramatic Association has some pieces in preparation for early presentation.

Our co-operative store is progressing, and our President, Elder S. Pitchforth, is encouraging the organization of co-operative farming and stock raising companies.

Our Sunday school is a live institution, in charge of Elder E. Lambert; near a hundred smiling faces respond cheerfully every Sunday morning to the call of our bell. By the bye, Mr. Porter, I am sorry to hear that when one weighing one hundred pounds can be delivered in Salt Lake City for the small sum of twenty dollars. We can hear ours all over the settlement.

Bro. E. Taylor has built a good brick house, and the settlement is fast building up.

Yours truly,  
A. LEVANT.

GRANTVILLE, Jan. 28th, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Brother:—It is something rather unusual for you to receive any communication from this place, therefore, thinking that a few lines would not be amiss, I venture to write you.

The Saints in Grantville, almost to a unit, are striving to live their religion, by carrying out the instructions they receive from those whom God has appointed. Apostasy is not known in this place. A school of the prophets has been organized in our midst, much to the satisfaction of the brethren.

Grasshopper's eggs have not been deposited here; there is also a fine prospect for plenty of water, the coming season. Therefore, thinking that a few lines would not be amiss, I venture to write you.

I must not omit to mention our theatre, by carrying out the instructions they receive from those whom God has appointed. Apostasy is not known in this place. A school of the prophets has been organized in our midst, much to the satisfaction of the brethren.

Your Brother in the Truth,  
W. E. JUDD.

## Died:

At Keyville, January 28, 1871, Eliza, wife of William Black; born May 27, 1825, in Derby, England.

She was baptized into the Church on the 8th of July, 1849, by Elder William T. Brewster, and resided in this Valley in 1861; sister S. lived and was a devoted and pious Christian.

At Farmington, January 28, 1871, of child-birth, Lydia Workman, wife of Louis Orville. She was born in Salt Lake City, February 19th, 1846, and resided in this Valley for some years.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at seven. To commence at half-past seven.

Fine Attraction!!

MONDAY EV'NG,

JANUARY 20th, 1870.

Will be presented, the Thrilling Drama, in Three Acts and a Prologue, entitled, THE

RAG PICKER

OF PARIS;

AND

THE DRESSMAKER OF ST. ANTOINE!

Characters in the Prologue.

John, (a Rag Picker)—Mr. D. McKENZIE

George, (a Rag Picker)—Mr. A. McKENZIE

Charles, (a Rag Picker)—Mr. A. McKENZIE

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