

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The matter in this column is edited and prepared by ladies of Ogden interested in temperance work.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ALCOHOL.

How then, in brief, is our indictment against alcohol? It is a physical, mental and moral poison, not only to the drinker, but to his descendants. It is undermining the efficiency of the people from generation to generation in proportion to the amount taken, and in addition to this it is destroying the moral backbone of civilization. Its boasted contributions to the public treasury cost the people 50 times more in money than they are worth, while its profits and income debauches the public conscience.

THE OLD WORLD DRINKER HERE.

We saw in the case of old Rome that the lesson of destruction was ready for a people living beyond recuperation. The descendants of those very Huns, Goths, and Vandals that destroyed our country are now filling our country as emigrants from southern Europe.

One million came last year, four million in the 10 preceding years, and still they come—the wealth of old Rome has not yet recovered the ravages of the predators of that time, so our vast resources, those of the richest nation of all time in the world are an invitation to all to come here, and they are coming.

In the forenoon of our thought of beauty, we put the ballot into the hands of the men among the millions all too soon after they land on our shores, and thus invite them to help govern us. This ballot, if un instructed, is destined to swell the ranks of the drunkards which will be the nations banished about the world in their effort to drag it down into the hopeless sea of alcoholic corruption.

We have seen from history that in the fullness of time the people either rise and shake off destroying vices or are destroyed by them. The fullness of time when the government must give up the old system or be destroyed by it has certainly come.

The cup of iniquity that follows the use of alcoholic drinks is full to the brim and running over with ruined lives, crime, poverty, misery, sickness, tears, broken hearts, and national disgrace from the myriad of millions who are bringing old-world drinking habits with them.

THE RESCUE.

The force in the affairs of men that is making for righteousness has provided a way of escape from this peril.

It is prevention through education, in the plastic period of childhood before an alcoholic appetite is formed. Education that is strict, the children taught them with other laws of health via rules for total abstinence from alcoholic drinks and other narcotics.

Such education will preempt an overwhelming majority for intelligent sobriety. Such a majority will prohibit the manufacture of beer in this state which is now the bright of the new century. Will the people now recognize the peril and apply the remedy is the question on which the civilization of the twentieth century will turn.

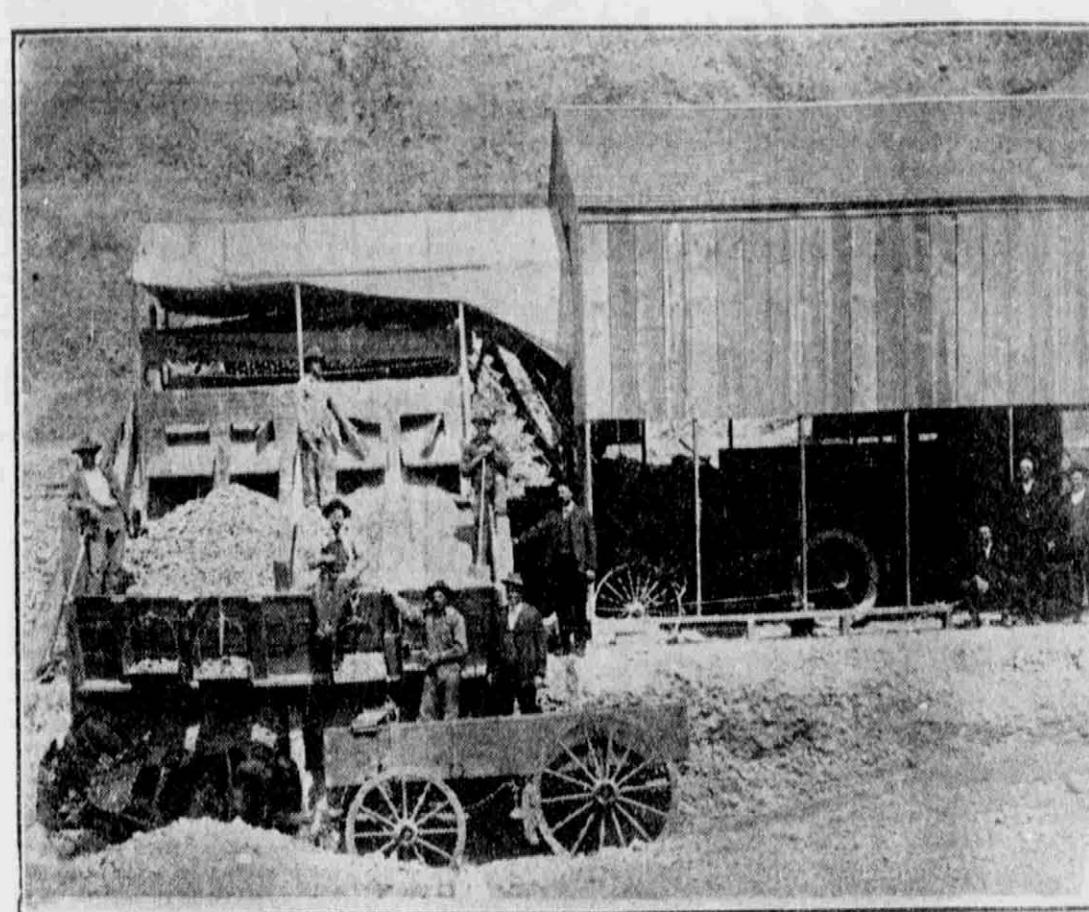
The force in the affairs of men which makes for righteousness we can provide. Not only the power to prevent, but also the power to cure. There was no unanswerable proof that total abstinence from alcoholic drinks is God's law in nature until science found within the last 30 years that men were mistaken in thinking moderate drinking safe, and that the scientific knowledge between the brain and the drinker's stomach was as great as the weakness of the drinker, but in the nature of the drink there is an uncontrollable desire which no one can tell how long he may be able to resist. During this time science has further proved in the laboratories of the world that it is the inherent power of alcohol to cause the awful havoc which follows in the wake of its use.

MEANS FOR SPREADING THIS TRUTH.

Twenty years ago when these facts had not been proved, a marvelous movement began which has since spread over this entire country and now extending to other lands. Our national congress and the legislatures of every state have enacted laws requiring these truths about alcohol and other poisons together with the laws of health to be taught the pupils in all the public schools of this entire country.

MUSCLEMAN OR NERVE-MAN.

To Americans, step by step the ma-



THE CITY'S PRISON-FED ROCK CRUSHER.

Big Machine Which Furnishes Material for Macadamizing Public Streets.

The accompanying is a cut of the city's new rock crusher which has been operating near the mouth of City Creek canyon and furnishing rock for macadamizing the streets of the city. It is a 30-horsepower machine and has a capacity of from 15 to 25 tons of rock per hour. So far Street Supervisor Seddon, who has charge of the crusher, says that he has found no rock too hard for it to break, and it takes boulders as large as a man's life and grinds them up into dust as easily as the smallest and softest rock fed into it. The crusher cost the city \$1,584 laid down in this city and is called the

Climax crusher. The 30-horsepower motor which furnishes it with motive power cost \$500.

It takes three men to operate the crusher and since it was installed the city has been enabled to have a process into service to a good advantage and have been getting out and hauling rock with which to feed it. The crusher turns out four grades of rock from the very finest dust-like material up to the largest rock used for macadamizing the streets of the city. Seddon states that the machine has more than paid for itself already in furnishing rock for macadamizing State street from Seventh to Tenth South streets, and al-

lows the city to save \$1,584 laid down in this city and is called the

SOME OF THE PIONEERS OF EASTERN IDAHO.

Idaho Falls Times: History deals with incidents, characters and developments of a country. It does not create heroes or events, but merely turns a telescope upon the past through which the generations to come may see and come in touch with the pioneers who and foundations for state or school, or opened the way which leads to cultured homes with church and spiritual privileges.

Imagination might people a valley, plant, irrigate, make great canals, roads and bridges, but unhappily the development of new countries, or great improvements of any kind, come not like the dream of a night, or the passing wonders of the drama, but are won by toil and self-sacrifice—matter yielding to the instruments of labor, muscle to man, hand to pick, hammer and saw.

A sun-dried cabin and a lumber wagon may not be poetic surroundings, but no other way has yet been discovered by which real substantial transformation can take place in any undeveloped country, it is desert, mountainous and sagebrush.

A picture of a rainbow a thousand years ago would reveal the very same nature and coloring that it does today, but not so the pictures from real life; neither the same people, conditions or demands will return to us again.

Gathering up and recording the fast departing names, incidents and labors of our heroic pioneers who bulldied better than they knew,

It is probably true that but few pioneers in any country kept definite records of the experiences and adventures that colored their daily life. So the record of early days must be largely given in narrative form as gathered from the memories of the pioneers yet remaining with us.

THE BIRCH CREEK MASSACRE.

Albert Lyons was a volunteer in Conner's regiment and came to Fort Bridger with the rest of the Fort Bridger garrison in 1863. In 1857 he was with a freight outfit belonging to Col. Shoup and Phillips, with mule teams and wagons heavily loaded with merchandise, a part of which was whisky.

The Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph attacked and captured the soldiers of Captain Black's company, a distance of 60 miles, making the trip one way in a day. There was not a house the whole distance, so they were compelled to ride through on horseback and back on another. One of these riders, Albert Lyons, was now in Pendleton, Ida.

During the summer parties of young people would come out from Soda Springs to the Blackfoot river, a distance of 12 miles, to fish, often returning with half a wagon box of fish. One day in October, 1863, when the bottling works are at the present time. They once bought a bottle of lemon syrup from some travelers, for which they paid a dollar and a half, went to the springs and enjoyed a refreshing beverage—mineral water with lemon syrup.

MRS. EMMA JUST.

Perhaps there is no other woman in southeastern Idaho who has had a more varied experience in the early days than Mrs. Emma Just of Preston, Blaine county. Born in England, she came with her parents to Utah in 1853, but remained satisfied there but until 1863 or 1864, coming to Soda Springs, Ida., with the Moravians.

Albert Lyons, while they were drinking, crept into a dense thicket of briars and underbrush and lay there within hearing, expecting every moment that he would be discovered. But he was not, because the Indians never struck the trail they had taken.

At the early age of fifteen she was married to George Bennett, sergeant of company C, Third infantry. In May, 1866, they came to Snake River valley with Mr. and Mrs. Higham, who settled in Payette valley. Their next move was to the old Eagle Rock stage station, where she cooked and cared for the constant stream of passengers, as well as the stage company, during the winters of 1866 and 1867. Board was \$2 per meal, and at this rate a hungry man from a jolting stage coach could carry away a good supply of food. No wonder the Indians were well supplied by her providing food for these men.

Leaving Eagle Rock, she went to Ross Fork, where the Wells Fargo company kept a stage station, but in July of 1867 went with her husband to Deer Lodge, Montana, where she remained for two years. During that time her husband had taken French leave, and she returned to her aunt, Mrs. Higham,

in large and small tracts.

HOW MONEY IS MADE.

Interesting Machines Used in the Government Mint at Philadelphia.

Portland—A million pennies a day—that is the capacity of a strange machine which Uncle Sam used in the Philadelphia mint to count the coin of smallest value made by the government. The machine, known as a counting table, is exhibited in the government building as a part of Uncle Sam's \$200,000 display on the pennies in the Guild Room at the Mint, Clark exposition.

The counting table looks about as large as a kitchen board such as housewives use. The surface of it is wide enough to hold a row of 40 pennies. When the pennies are deposited on the table, they are heaped onto the board, which is placed above a hopper. Then an operator tips the board backward and forward and shows the number of pennies slide about and finally settle in the grooves made by the brass partition strips. When the board is full, just as many pennies as there are in the hopper are dropped into a receptacle just outside the hopper, and the pennies, which have slipped off the board into the hopper are caught by a metal frame and carried to a counter only at the Philadelphia mint and the government finds the counting of them profitable, because the value of the metal they contain is only 2 cents, while a cent is worth 4 cents. The upsetting machine is another interesting mechanical contrivance. It is used for turning the edges of coins. The coins, dry as the paper skin and thinness, but with the edges rounded, rough, are put into tubes to fit them. These tubes are placed upright beside a round topped revolving table. As each revolution of the table begins the tube drops into a groove between the table and an outer shell, and the pressure on the edges of the coins makes them smooth. Since the coins are turned, this is done by means of a great machine which weighs 15 tons and costs \$15,000. There are 24 such machines in the building, and the coins intended to be coins are placed in a tube, as in the case of the upsetting machine. Two steel fingers take hold of the bottom of the tube and pull it to the side. The die above presses down on the coins so that the impression is made on both sides. At the same time, the edges of the dies are filed, and the fingers push the finished coins out of the way and bring a disc into position.

The machine at the Portland exposition is used in stamping gold pieces, has a capacity of 30 a minute. A pressure of 10 tons is necessary to stamp a coin, so a double eagle, smaller coins require less pressure.

In connection with the exhibit at the western world's fair, came the news that the new coins except the silver dollar are displayed. None of the mints now have coining dollars, because the government has no bank notes.

They are being used for the purpose of redeeming certificates.

Their first climatic experience was a heavy fall of snow on May 23, the next day after their arrival in Idaho. She was born in England, she came with her parents to Utah in 1853, but remained satisfied there but until 1863 or 1864, coming to Soda Springs, Ida., with the Moravians.

Albert Lyons, while they were drinking, crept into a dense thicket of briars and underbrush and lay there within hearing, expecting every moment that he would be discovered. But he was not, because the Indians never struck the trail they had taken.

At the early age of fifteen she was married to George Bennett, sergeant of company C, Third infantry. In May, 1866, they came to Snake River valley with Mr. and Mrs. Higham, who settled in Payette valley. Their next move was to the old Eagle Rock stage station, where she cooked and cared for the constant stream of passengers, as well as the stage company, during the winters of 1866 and 1867. Board was \$2 per meal, and at this rate a hungry man from a jolting stage coach could carry away a good supply of food. No wonder the Indians were well supplied by her providing food for these men.

Leaving Eagle Rock, she went to Ross Fork, where the Wells Fargo company kept a stage station, but in July of 1867 went with her husband to Deer Lodge, Montana, where she remained for two years. During that time her husband had taken French leave, and she returned to her aunt, Mrs. Higham,

in large and small tracts.

MRS. EMMA JUST.

Perhaps there is no other woman in southeastern Idaho who has had a more varied experience in the early days than Mrs. Emma Just of Preston, Blaine county. Born in England, she came with her parents to Utah in 1853, but remained satisfied there but until 1863 or 1864, coming to Soda Springs, Ida., with the Moravians.

Albert Lyons, while they were drinking, crept into a dense thicket of briars and underbrush and lay there within hearing, expecting every moment that he would be discovered. But he was not, because the Indians never struck the trail they had taken.

At the early age of fifteen she was married to George Bennett, sergeant of company C, Third infantry. In May, 1866, they came to Snake River valley with Mr. and Mrs. Higham, who settled in Payette valley. Their next move was to the old Eagle Rock stage station, where she cooked and cared for the constant stream of passengers, as well as the stage company, during the winters of 1866 and 1867. Board was \$2 per meal, and at this rate a hungry man from a jolting stage coach could carry away a good supply of food. No wonder the Indians were well supplied by her providing food for these men.

Leaving Eagle Rock, she went to Ross Fork, where the Wells Fargo company kept a stage station, but in July of 1867 went with her husband to Deer Lodge, Montana, where she remained for two years. During that time her husband had taken French leave, and she returned to her aunt, Mrs. Higham,

in large and small tracts.

MRS. EMMA JUST.

September 7th. All you can eat. Excursion via Oregon Short Line. Round trip only \$1.25. Further information later.

One-third off Oriental Rugs, to close stock. Z. C. M. L.

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

BEST BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Best Cement Blocks made by the UTAH CEMENT PRODUCTS CO.

See the display at Langton Lime & Cement Co., 34 S. State, and Manufacturers' Exhibit, 15 W. Second South.

Land! Land! Land!

We have many good farms for sale cheap for good farms, long time, easy payments, good farms, plenty of acreage well, healthy climate, good soil, plenty of abundance. The Best Real Estate Co.

E. E. KIMBALL, Pres't.

J. Z. STEWART, Manager.

LEE KIM YING

The celebrated Chinese Physician.

125 West South Temple Street.

Therapeutic Clinic, Treatment of Persons

Cure of Consumption, Catarrh,

Hemorrhages and Every

Disease and Sickness.

Herbs Used. No Poisons Drugs.

We Are the Succ-

cessful Sheen and

Castile Soaps.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.,

Stock Yards, Kansas City Mo.

Expert Butchers, Carriers and In-

teligent Yard Boys. Perfect Of-

fice Methods.

WE GIVE YOU THE BEST.

Kansas City. Illinois City.

Omaha. Chicago. St. Joseph.

THE STATE BANK

OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Joseph F. Smith, President.

Wm. B. Preston, Vice President.

Charles E. Burton, Cashier.

Henry McEwan, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber G. Grant, Isaac Barton,

John F. Price, John C. Murdoch,

Chas. S. Barton, Byron Gross,

Wm. B. Preston, Henry M. Wells,

A. W. Carlson.

C. H. Johnson, Accountant.

COMMERCIAL BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

FRANK KNOX, President.