DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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THE DESERET EVENING NEWS is published every evening (except Sundays) at the Publication Office, 143 Main street, Salt Lake City.

TERMS: Delivered by carrier, 50 cents per week. Mailed to subscribers, $5.00 per year.

THE DESERET WEEKLY is published every Thursday morning, at the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every 2 Months	$0.50
Every 1 Month	25
Every 2 Months	1.00
Every 1 Month	50
1 Copy for One Year	2.00
Semi-Weekly Deseret News, 6 Months	1.50
Semi-Weekly Deseret News, 3 Months	1.00
Semi-Weekly Deseret News, 1 Month	50
Semi-Weekly Deseret News, 1 Copy, 1 Year	5.00
Weekly Deseret News, 1 Year	1.50

Payments for Subscriptions must be made in advance.

Postmasters choosing their own and subscribers should write plain Post Office Address, County and State.

The News can be had at the Business Office, Deseret News Art Store, Salt Lake City, every evening after 5 p.m. daily.

The Publishers will notify subscribers when their subscriptions are about to expire, so that they may renew promptly, if they desire to do so, to prevent interruption in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 856.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-65th Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 5th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

OUR LAKE AND THE DEAD SEA.

Last evening's NEWS contained the following note:

In a ton of Dead sea water there are 187 pounds of salt; Red sea, 80; Mediterranean, 52; Atlantic, 41; English Channel, 35; Baltic, 18; Black sea, 36; and Caspian sea, 11.—*Scientific Note.*

There must be something wrong with the above figures or with the commonly accepted statement that the Dead sea is fatter than the Great Salt Lake; for in an average ton of Lake water there is salt to the amount of 17 per cent, or 340 pounds.

Upon the subject above referred to, a scientific friend gives the following additional and interesting information:

Water of the Great Salt Lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the Lake at its present mean level is from 19 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt; for beside this ingredient the water contains sodium sulphate (Glauber salts), magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate (gypsum), and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the Lake in August, 1869, was made by Dr. Talmage (*see Domestic Science*, revised edition, page 245). This contained in all 19.56 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton, and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton. Still, the estimate given in the NEWS of 17 per cent salt, or 340 pounds to the ton of water, is not far from the correct amount.

Now, the Dead Sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt Lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our Lake, viz.: the relation between the supply through inflowing streams, and loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet (see Talmage's *Domestic Science* p. 245) carries 25.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 508 pounds to the ton; but of this only 7.55 per cent was common salt—or 151 pounds per ton.

Therefore, though the Salt Lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead Sea, the Lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead Sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our Lake is more "bitter" than that of the Dead Sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the Lake. Nevertheless the Dead Sea is much more highly saturated with solids.

A FORESTRY CLAUSE WANTED.

The subject of forestry is not receiving much attention from the people of Utah as the importance merits, although considerably by lecture, letters and in other ways, Prof. Whiting and his fellow-laborers in the good cause awaken a passing interest in it. The present is a most opportune time for hard thinking and combined action upon a program with reference to the culture and preservation to be presented in the State Conventions. That discussion will be essentially deficient if it contains no provision upon the subject at all, and by way of stimulating thought and suggesting action upon it, we note the terms of the forestry article recently adopted by the New York constitutional convention, which provides that the lands of the state now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserves as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They cannot be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, and can the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. The importance of this provision may be appreciated when it is realized that the state now owns 2,000,000 acres of forests in the Adirondacks, which are thus forever preserved from exploitation. Utah has no such woods as are to be found in the Adirondacks; but the fact that we are poorly supplied in that direction should place the strongest incentive to the increase of our limited forest areas, and at any rate the preservation of such as we have.

AIDING SUFFERERS.

The appeals for aid sent out by those directly interested in relieving the distress of sufferers by the recent forest fires have met with a generous response, according to the reports of the relief committees, and the work of caring for the people is progressing quite satisfactorily. A general movement for relief was not made in the nation, for the reason that enough could be secured in the cities and states locally interested. There comes the announcement, however, that foreign sympathy has been awakened to the extent that the sultan of Turkey has forwarded to the mayor of New York $500 for the victims of the forest fires in the northwest."

This very generous action no doubt will be appreciated in the spirit which prompted it; it also serves as a reminder that when a request was made for aid for the Johnstown sufferers some years ago, the sultan of Turkey was one of the first to respond with a substantial contribution. This fact would relieve the present act of the sultan from any intimation that it was intended to have an effect on the appeals now being made in this country on behalf of the victims of the recent earthquakes in Turkey. By that disaster a large portion of Constantinople, particularly the ancient section, was almost wholly destroyed. Houses were thrown down, the inhabitants finding shelter in tents erected on the public squares; the antique bazaars which contained valuable historical relics were practically annihilated; the loss of life was very great, and since the earthquakes business has been almost at a standstill, causing intense suffering from exposure and starvation which the government resources are inadequate to meet. Under these circumstances relief societies have been organized in Europe and are being organized in this country; and while it might be said that the sultan's own subjects have greater need of his contribution than have the forest fire sufferers, yet an exchange of charitable courtesies would be in perfect accord with that brotherly feeling which should exist among all mankind and which ultimately will prevail in an era of millennial harmony.

ENGLISHMEN AND LYNCHING.

There seems to be an over-punctilious ness in some quarters because a few Englishmen have come over to this country to learn something regarding lynching, ostensibly with the purpose of condemning the practice. In fact they avow this much in their circular, which says they intend "to make the facts known and to give expression to public opinion in condemnation of the outrages in whatever way may best seem calculated to assist the cause of humanity and civilization." In order to ascertain public opinion on the visit from across the water the New York World has telegraphed to leading men in various parts of the country, asking what they think of "Englishmen meddling with our affairs."

Now if ascertaining the facts in any given line, and expressing an opinion thereon is meddling with "our affairs," then the World is doing that same thing steadily with English affairs, for it expresses its opinion on occurrences in Britain as freely as do the British journals; and if any of the latter were to take the World to task for endeavoring to learn the truth in order to form and express an intelligent opinion, the great American paper would be on its mettle at once. Wrightson, should it find fault with the Englishman for doing what the paper is engaged in all the time, though with a little difference in detail of procedure?

Besides, it is only common American courtesy to let foreign visitors to this country spend the time as pleasantly as possible, so long as they do not violate the laws. There is no legal redress to these foreigners learning all they want to about lynching. And is it fair to roll on the pleasure to the Englishman to discover something in the American to growl at, way deprive him of the pleasure of entertainment? Besides, he cannot denounce lynching more vehemently than does every man regarding Americans, and his stated grievance would make officials on this side of the water a little more vigorous in stamping on the practice. It will not injure Americans to be told of their evils, if that telling will set them to improve.

It may be suggested that the Britisher has just as bad faults at home as have the people on this side of the Atlantic, and that it would be more becoming in him to clean his own platter before going to asking the people to increase their efforts to aid the work of the State University. Its faculty are men and women who have been tried and found efficient. Dr. Talmage, the newly installed president, has already won the confidence of the people as an educator of ability who is willing to devote his whole energy to the good of the high cause he represents. With him on the judge, and trusty officers and worthy women about him, the people who entrust their sons and daughters to the educational ship, may feel confidence in the success of the voyage.

TAKE THIS VIEW!

The business interests of this Territory are of serious import to every individual, old, young or unborn. The first class have to sustain the latter, at least until they can do this for themselves, with what little aid can be given in the start. The early married probably have no thoughts in the first enjoyments of that time, as to the heavier responsibilities awaiting them. The impulses of nature and society are urging onward as they did with their fathers before them, albeit methods of life there and then might have been more mechanical and antiquated, so it were. But a few years bring a mighty change around the hearthstone. Granted so to years, are the footfalls of association, energetic men and women, silently and without observation almost growing in size and importance, demanding food, shelter, clothing, education, books, recreation, and a thousand other things and thoughts. And yet fathers and mothers are not cognizant particularly of the weight of years. They may be elastic in spirits and juvenile in feeling, but the progeny cannot be ignored or denied.

Speaking in the home circle the other day of an adopted daughter, "why," said one of the family, "she has had her children," and of another one, "why, she has had servant." Then grandchildhood begins to loom upon the mental vision, but we has "taken no note of time," and hardly know that we were getting old. We heard in a late discourse of the remittance order that a man who had served a four of five years' sentence in the penitentiary for giving his great an impetus to the population of the national domain, was on his release conducted by his family, but during his incarceration some had sprung from mere childhood to the confines of womanhood, and he did not give them recognition. During his absence on this as other occasions, babyhood, childhood, youth, have slipped unconsciously away, and only after some chance remark or some rudeness reminder have the facts of life come home. This has been the case more particularly in gentle families, in quiet homes, where there has been an unremarked sharing of the resources, compulsory on one, and hardly expected from another. Where a more harsh discipline has prevailed, and where most have been expected or obliged to contribute to the general expense, the question of demand and supply has doubtless been considered.

Almost everywhere in this Territory there has been a drifting away from the enforced simplicity and sacrifice of early times. Expenditure has become more liberal, surroundings more attractive and elaborate, dress has been more exacting, and the old beautiful theory that a family should keep in proximity to each other, has become almost an impossibility. Few men are so blessed of accident (?) as to locate their sons, or give them a business start at home. Farmers especially all over this locality suffer perforce the disintegration of their families because land and water is limited. The envied are the former class; and yet it may be in the order of Providence in this probation for families to form new and elegant ties and forget in part those of consanguinity and relationship, for now. But this scattering of a man's posterity "from Dan to Beersheba" is not a pleasant not perhaps the best condition. When division occurs, the experience of fatherhood and motherhood is not available to the far-away, and we have seen that separation has a tendency to wean away, to fritter the myriad thoughts, hopes, anxieties, dreams, that must possess for the children God has given. Even where facilities are good, there becomes inertia, and letter-writing is an art which is far from common to families or in friendship, and exacting business suffers at times from an indifference or inability as to writing letters, so that families get apart, and the second generation are strangers and so far as concerned that interest and kinship are but spiritual at best.

Now, we may not find fault with this perhaps, neither may we see a remedy; but all the advantages of unity, of working in harmony to common ends, are frustrated for the time and may never be retrieved. We lose a great deal as to the increase of wealth among the people—its desirability and imperative necessity to the building up of a community, or as is said religiously "the Kingdom of God," and union has been inculcated as one of the first essentials. Years ago one of the leaders was an enthusiast on family life, and he gazed at "mighty possibilities." Some fifteen sons were born to him under the order now despised. He theorized and worked by day and night, locating himself on a quarter section or more of land. He meant "to live and die among his kindred." He was evident as to the redemption of his share of the desert, until it became an undeveloped Eden under his manipulation. He started the characteristics of his boys, oriented some for farmers, some for the stock range and fattening, some for horticulture and trees in general, one or two for mechanics, another for mercantile possibilities, still another or two for a mill, cannery, etc., and one more for sheep and wool. The girls were for eggs, butter, chickens, turkeys, geese, small fruits, honey and so on, as helps in domestic duty, and by good training fitted for another, by and by. Could such a family under an experienced head have failed to prosper, to gather wealth, to become a power for good to the social, religious or intellectual life of the little settlement in which they lived? There were all the elements of growth; buildings would have gone up as by magic; stock would have improved under intelligence; labor-saving machinery would have made toil a pleasure; food would have been in excess in every direction. As maturity followed maturity, homes would have multiplied upon the generous tract of land, and when swarming became a necessity, if it ever did, doubtless land in proximity could have been added to the already flourishing domain.

But what has this to do with the business of the Territory? Why, our population is increasing, and as yet there is no system in our efforts or our industries. We are not united; we are not organized save in a religious sense; we are drifting along the lines of the temple world to our industrial methods. That labor (which is capital) is being wasted every year by uncounted thousands of dollars; there is not employment enough, opportunity enough, or variety enough; marriage is not encouraged; our youth of both sexes are increasing in numbers; many are forming alliances which we deprecate in public and private. But the gates of industry are closed, independence and unity are alike forgotten, and in a few years it we want artizans, mechanics, skilled laborers, they will have to be imported or we shall have to be indebted to those who have no sympathy with us, or faith in our special mission which we have declared to all the world.

It was ironically urged a few years ago that we cease multiplication for a few years, that we call home our missionaries or suspend the gathering, and that we declare our condition one of status quo. We may not be willing to acknowledge this, but we are right there now, and salvation temporally and socially can only come by creating, by using the multiplied resources of our land, mountain, canyons and many others; by exchanging, dividing, the possibilities of toil and wealth which are enshrined in the physical bodies of our generations all through this favored Territory. A combination of brain power and inspiration is needed now, and the near future will demand more and more of this people, unless they have concluded to be "the tail," when God and the Prophets have declared that Israel shall be the head.

NOTICE

E. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 12, 1894.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS institution will be closed on September 15th, and be opened on October 5th, 1894.

E. M. WARNER, Sec'y.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

E. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 12, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held today a dividend of four per cent, was declared upon the capital stock of this corporation, payable on demand, free of tax, payable at our office in this city, Scott building, or in cash at Bamberger Ogden, and in the Knutsford generally upon presentation of their respective certificates, of same date within name.

E. M. WARNER, Secretary.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

Keep your deals and other securities, including bonds, in a safety deposit box at Utah Savings Bank & Trust Co. Rates for the use of vaults are a few cents per month. Ladies specially invited to call and see vaults.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Lyceum Theater.
T. R. O'MALLEY Mgr.
Week commencing Monday Sept. 17th, 1894.
The Laughable Comedy in 3 Acts,
Our Bachelors.

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FARM AND PROSPECT. A FARM OF 10 acres, adjoining Sandy, Utah, with water, fruit trees for sale, and fine cottage is carrying gold, silver and lead at surface with. For particulars, address DESERET NEWS.

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THE KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO.,
11, 13 and 15 East, Second South Street.
CALIFORNIA TABLE WINE, $1.00 per Gal.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is our simply approached by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote the time to discussing personal character and to give time to genuine public benefits. In their efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they cut the barrel away.

These are times when all should use their earnest efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very task also purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases prices. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this week season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their wants winter's necessities by ordering a fall suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.
172 South State Street.
SALT LAKE CITY. - UTAH.

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THE ONLY NEW YORK SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
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Prices $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sale of seats begins Friday, September 14.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
Charles Frohman's Stock Company
Two nights commencing Monday, Sept. 24.

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Your boy needs a pair of Shoes. Perhaps your girl does, too. We have a line of
SCHOOL SHOES
That are Strong, Sturdy, well Fitting, and above all, CHEAP. Remember, we give FREE with each pair of School Shoes, a Handsome PEN and PENCIL CASE. See them in our window.
DUNFORD'S, The Low Price Shoe Store, 57 S. Main Street.

Z
Our Buyers Have all Returned!
New Purchases in DRESS, DRY and FANCY GOODS, are now arriving, and when complete, our Stock will have all the LATEST NOVELTIES of the Season.
C
We count on a Good Trade after a Season of Enforced Economy, and would say that we will in every Department meet the necessities of today, both in Quantity, Quality and Price.
M
Our Friends are Invited to Call.
T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent. I