

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, August 29, 1896.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH BEAR LAKE VALLEY.

A few days ago we received a letter from General C. C. Rich, dated at Paris, Rich County, which stated that the contract for the Mail service from Huntsville to Bennington, the only mail service to Bear Lake Valley, had been annulled. This contract was let to Montana men, who should have commenced the service on the first of July. The only reason that presents itself for the annulling of the contract is, that the men who had got it had been bidding for routes of which they knew nothing, and then when they found they could not get any one to take their bad contract off their hands, and carry the mails for a less price than they had foolishly agreed to do, they by misrepresentation obtained its annulment. We cannot suppose that the Hon. Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant, judging from his former liberal course towards the Territory, could have consented to a matter of this kind, unless gross misrepresentations had been made to him.

The facts in connection with the settlement of Bear Lake Valley, now Rich county, and the history of the postal communication which the settlers maintained with the world outside of their valley, show how much they are entitled to have this right extended to them. The colony went there in 1863. They found an inhospitable climate, and a soil the sterility of which had to be conquered. With a short season in which vegetation could grow and mature, with late snows and frosts in the Spring, with early frosts in the Fall, and heavy snows in the Winter which covered the mountains and blocked the cañons, making the valley almost inaccessible for months, they toiled and labored and suffered and endured, and successfully built up a colony numbering some twenty-five hundred persons. But communication with other parts of the Territory, and with other Territories, States and nations, was not merely desirable, it was a necessity. From 1863, when the valley was settled, up to the first of January of the present year, mail service was kept up by private enterprise, and for but six months of the time was any expense to Government. For months, each winter, while the settlements in the valley were all but cut off from the outer world, the mail was packed by hardy men on snow shoes over the mountains.

Through numerous signed petitions forwarded to Washington and representations made by our Delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper, a special service was obtained for six months, which ended on the first of July, when a regular letting took place. It is clear to our mind that the men who obtained the contract at that letting, are the prime movers in annulling that contract, and depriving the people of Rich County of the mail service to which they are so justly entitled. And with the representations that will be made to the Department by our Delegate, we have no doubt but a mail service will be immediately ordered. General Rich, the former carrier, makes a most liberal offer with regard to carrying the mails, which we believe will receive the consideration of the Department. He will carry them for a very small sum, if the starting point of the route is changed from Huntsville to Franklin. This change would not inconvenience any one, and would greatly reduce the expenses of the service. General Rich continues to carry the mail, even without any pay being guaranteed to him by Government, as he did in previous years, for the citizens cannot do without mail communication. Although much slanderous matter has been repeatedly circulated concerning the ignorance of our citizens, no people hold in higher appreciation the advantages of postal communication, nor labor more energetically to possess them. Our people have been taught by experience to rely on themselves. And when they are thus denied a privilege like this—and there is scarcely any that they deem greater—at once a privilege and a right, they bend their energies to the task of supplying themselves. But our postal laws contemplate nothing of this character; and we simply ask that the postal rights, which are due to us as American citizens, be extended to the inhabitants of Bear Lake Valley, in common with the other inhabitants of the Territory, and the other Territories and States in the Union.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—The Holladay steamship company have rejected the subsidy offered by the Hawaiian Government for an additional steamer, but have decided to send a steamer every three weeks to Honolulu instead of every month.

The bark Prosper cleared Cape Town with 2,300 barrels of flour and 8,000 sacks of wheat, making a total equal to 70,000 sacks of wheat shipped at that port the present season.

The bark, General Cobb, which went ashore at Blossom Rock, August 28, has been got off and towed to the dry dock for repairs.

Kloppenstein & Co., grocers, on Front street, have suspended payment.

Washington.—Judge Underwood is here endeavoring to organize the judiciary of Virginia in accordance with the 14th amendment.

Secretary Seward has informed Congress that he has entered into negotiations with the British minister, Thornton, for a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. The old treaty forms the basis for the negotiations, which will soon be in a condition for transmission to the imperial government and the Canadian government. It is expected that the treaty will be executed in time for ratification by the Senate at the December meeting of Congress.

New York, 28.—The Brooklyn Union says that at a meeting of the leading dry goods firms in New York, yesterday, it was resolved to sell no more goods to merchants in the south except for cash during the present season.

The Bricklayers' Society is forming a co-operative building association with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares.

The remains of Elliot, the artist, will lie in state at the National Academy till to-morrow, when he will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The case of the sheriff's officers, who committed the outrage in the Broadway theatre, was brought before Judge Bernard, of the supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus. The counsel asked for the discharge from custody, but the Judge declined to interfere or to bail the prisoners, but allowed the renewal of the writs on the attending physician's certificate, with regard to the condition of the wounded men.

Jason Rogers, head of the great locomotive factory, at Patterson, New Jersey, died last evening.

Report says that the Stetson House, Long Branch, has been robbed of jewelry and clothing to the value of \$7,000 within the last few days.

Rochester.—The attendance of spiritualists at the convention, yesterday, was large. A committee was appointed on the organization of children. Mrs. Wheeler, of Ohio, addressed the convention while in a trance.

Key West.—The brig Virginia Dale, arrived from Aspinwall, all hands sick with the chagres fever.

New York, 27.—At a meeting of the board of health, a report was made favoring thirty days' quarantine for cattle at all the slaughter yards through New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. No new cases of the disease have been discovered.

FOREIGN.

Havana.—Late advices from St. Domingo, state that the revolution is progressing, and is becoming general.

Correspondence.

SANTAQUIN, Aug. 24th, 1896.

Editor Deseret News.—The health of the people is generally good. Those unwelcome visitors, the grasshoppers, or locusts, came on us yesterday in clouds. They destroyed, when here before, all of our wheat, except eight or ten acres of Fall wheat, and that is about one-fourth of a crop. The brethren planted their land with corn and potatoes, so far as they could obtain the seed, and the prospect for a sufficiency to sustain us was fair until yesterday's raid. The fields this morning look like desolation. The prospect is, in this settlement, that we will have to buy bread to do us until another harvest. This morning about ten o'clock there was a gentle breeze from the south; at the same time they rosen masse, and took wing for the north. We hope that their visits will be few, if we are to be treated in this manner.

DAVID M. HOLLADAY.

THE SACRED NUMBER "THREE."

BY STEINBRENNER.

The late John Henry Bernhard Draseke, Protestant Bishop of Magdeburg, in one of his addresses thus alludes to the sacred number Three: "In the whole of Nature, in all the manifestations of life, in all the wonders of its glory and majesty, in every portion of its vast laboratory, presides and governs and reigns, pre-eminent in its power the mysterious 'three.' It is the mistress of all the harmonies of the universe. It is expressive of the relation of the Almighty Architect to His creation. It dwells in the existence of man, ever and incessantly repeating itself, as Body, Soul, Spirit; as Thought, Perception, Will; as the Past, Present, Future; as Faith, Hope, Love. As a Mason, also, man is ever surrounded by its irresistible magic, and the sacred number meets his view at every step of its progress. Does he consider what is presupposed by the building on which he is engaged? He will perceive it in the Power, the Plan, the Execution. Does he ask what will be the appearance of the edifice? He beholds it in the Power, the Plan, the Execution. Does he reflect on the object for which this spiritual temple is erected on earth? The mystic triad again greets him—Peace of Mind, Welfare of Mankind, Glory of God."

DAYS OF THE WEEK—HOW NAMED.

The days of the week were each sacred to a certain deity; Sunday and Monday to the sun and moon, respectively. Tuesday has its name from Tiu, the god of war, and is named after Woden, the god of war. Here is an explanation of one of Falstaff's questions concerning "honor." "Who hath it? He that died on a Wednesday"—that is, killed in battle, in the service of Woden. Thursday is from Thor, the god of thunder; Friday from Friga, the deity supposed to preside over trade; and Saturday from Sater, the god of liberty. From which last I suppose has descended the custom of observing that day as a holiday, and which, I am thankful to say, is pretty duly kept by all who can afford the needful relaxation, with one remarkable exception; namely, those who follow the useful art of shoemaking. It is well known that they favor Monday as their day of recreation, which custom is said to have had its origin in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The story is that one of his Generals, named Monday, committed suicide. The protector offered a reward for the most suitable epitaph commemorating the death of his friend. The successful competitor was a worthy son of Crispin, who carried off the palm by the following epigram:

God bless the Lord Protector!

And curse the worthy shoemaker!

Who Monday's day has chosen,

Since Monday's named himself.

PRACTICAL ELOQUENCE.

The following very brief and decidedly pithy speech delivered by Oliver Cromwell on dissolving the long Parliament, may be new to some of our readers. It is a fair specimen of the rude, vigorous style of this hardy character. "It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which ye dishonor by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage, and like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of silver. Is there a single virtue now remaining in you? Is there one vice you do not possess? You have no more religion than my horse. Hold is your god. Which of you has not bartered away his conscience for bribes? Is there a man among you that has the least care for the Commonwealth? You sordid prostitutes! Have you not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a den of thieves. By your immoral principles and wicked practices ye have grown tolerably odious to a whole nation. You, who were deputed here to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance. Your country, therefore, calls upon me to clean this Augean stable by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this house, and which, by God's help, and the strength He has given me, I now intend to do. I command you, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! Go! you! Make haste! Ye venal slaves, begone! Take away that shining bauble there, (the Speaker's mace) and lock up the doors."

LIVING BY RULE.

As a Medo-Persian Law, inflexible, this rule is very unwise, especially if a person is in reasonable health. We have given a great multitude of counsels on the subject of health and disease, and in connection with the statement that we have not lost an hour from our office, on account of sickness in a quarter of a century and more, many have inquired with a good deal of interest, "Do you live up to the rules you give others?" Certainly not; man is not a machine, that must be run in a certain direction, or it will be destroyed; nor like a locomotive which must run on one fixed track, or not run at all. The Architect of all worlds made us for acting under a great variety of circumstances, and in infinite wisdom and benevolence has given to man a mechanism of wonderful adaptability, by which he can live healthfully on land or sea; in the valley or on the mountain top; in the tropics or at the poles; on the barren rocks or in the rich savannas. Our modes of life must be adapted to our age, our occupation, and the peculiarities of our constitution.

There are certain general principles which are applicable to all. Every man should be regular in his habits of eating; should have all the sound sleep which nature will take; should be in the open air an hour or two every day, when practicable, and should have a pleasurable and encouraging remunerative occupation, which keeps him a little pushed, and they are the happiest who are in the last category; at the same time, if a man accustoms himself to go to bed at nine o'clock, he need not break his neck, or get into a stew, if circumstances occur to keep him up an hour or two later, now and then; and so with eating, exercise and many other things.

No one ought to make himself a galley slave to any observance; occasional deviations from all habits are actually beneficial; they impart a pliability to the constitution, give it a greater range of healthful action. Don't go into a fit if dinner is not ready at the instant. Deliver us from a machine man, a routine, "for which we ever pray."—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE DRAIN OF SILVER TO ASIA.

It is admitted by all eminent authors who have written about the present supply of the precious metal that it far exceeds the demand of Christendom, and its inevitable fall in value is retarded only by exceptional and temporary circumstances, the chief of which is the remarkable stream of silver pouring into Asia. The Hindoos and Chinese and Japanese are industrious and very populous nations, which have to import nearly all their gold and silver from abroad, and their capacity to absorb these metals increases as value declines, and their stock becomes greater their wages rise, and they obtain the means to purchase more foreign goods, and after a time they will have as much coin proportionately to their productive powers as the Christian nations; and then the imports of merchandise will nearly equal their exports, and the imports of the precious metals will not be one-tenth of the present figure.

Asia is called "the sink of silver" by Pliny, and it has deserved that name ever since, and will continue to deserve that name for an uncertain period in the future.

So long as we continue to consume so much tea, silk, rice, and other Asiatic products, and so long as they consume so few of our products, so long we must settle the difference by payment of the precious metals, and the precious metals will probably not decline much in value. But let the vessel of Asiatic trade, now half empty of silver, be once filled, as it will be in 5, 10, or 15 years, and then we shall begin to feel the influence of the over-supply of the precious metals, and their market value will fall rapidly.

Christendom and Asia may be compared to two tubs standing side by side, and connected by a large open tube half way from the ground, and the supply of the precious metals to a stream of water falling into the tub representing Christendom. Before the water reaches the tube, or before the tube was well opened, the level rose very rapidly in the first tube; but now the stream pours so swiftly into the second, that the level can scarcely rise at all in the first. When the liquid gets up to the same level in both tubs, then it will rise with equal pace in both.—*Ross Browne's Report for 1867.*

THE TEETH.

Rousseau said no woman with fine teeth could be ugly. Any female mouth almost, with a good set of ivory, is kissable. The too early loss of the first teeth has an unfavorable influence upon the beauty and duration of the second.

The youngest children should accordingly be made to take care of them. All that is necessary is to brush them several times a day with a little ordinary soap or magnesia and water. Grown people should clean their teeth at least five times in the course of the twenty-four hours, on rising in the morning, and going to bed at night, and after each meal. A brush as hard as can be borne without pain should be used, and the best of applications is pure soap and water, always lukewarm.

After eating, the particles of food should be carefully removed from the teeth by means of a tooth-pick of quill or wood, but never of metal, and by a thread passed now and then between the teeth. Tooth powders of all kinds are injurious both to the enamel and the gums, and if employed, every particle of them should be removed from the mouth by careful rinsing. The habit which some have of using a bit of lemon, though it may whiten the teeth, and give temporary firmness and color to the gums, is fatal to the enamel, as are all acids. No one, young or old, should turn their jaws into nut-crackers; and it is dangerous even for women to bite off, as they often do, the ends of the thread in sewing. It is not safe to bring very hot food or drink, especially if immediately followed by anything cold, in contact with the teeth.

Wholesome gums are more essential even than the teeth to the beauty of the mouth. They should be of a firm texture, and a lively red color, and well spread over the base of each tooth, but they are often pale or livid, shrunken, fleshless, and sometimes even ulcerated. The excessive use of sugar and candies does great mischief. It is not only the bad effect of the acids produced by their decomposition, but the grittiness of these substances which wears away the gum, bares the roots of the tooth, and spoils the mouth. This is the chief danger of tooth powders. Livid gums will be benefited by occasional, but not too frequent, hard rubbing and pricking with a tooth pick until they bleed slightly.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Original Poetry.

THE RESURRECTION DAY.

BY J. H. MARTINEAU.

When the day seems long and dreary;
When dark clouds o'erspread the sky;
When the soul is worn and weary,
Almost willing, then, to die,
Oh how sweet and bright the vision
Of the near millennial ray,
Changing Earth into Elysium;
Hail the resurrection day!

When the eye is red with weeping,
And we breathe the heartfelt sigh,
At the thought of loved ones sleeping
Far away, and yet so nigh;
Whispers sweetly then the spirit,
"Mourner, wipe thy tears away;
Earth thy loved ones will revisit
In the resurrection day."

Oh, how glad and sweet the meeting
On that bright celestial morn;
Friends long severed, fondly greeting—
Friends with hearts forever warm;
Infants then, like cherubs shining,
On their mothers' bosoms lay;
Round their necks their arms entwining—
Joyful resurrection day!

Wives and husbands reunited,
Never more asunder torn;
Never more their love be blighted;
Never more their children mourn.
Wait we then, in faith and meekness,
While on earth we longer stay;
Soon of life we'll taste the sweetness
In the resurrection day.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

To the East—John Mahair, Jno. G. Wilson, Geo. Kendrick, C. Spades, Solomon Cahen, M. P. Biel, A. J. Denny, James Wilson.

To the West—Jno. O'Dougherty, R. P. Pukington.

From the East—Jno. Bigler, Frank Stewart and wife, J. M. Day, Jno. Weaver, Hiram Knowles, H. L. Warren, H. Cluckman.

From the North—G. B. Bormell, J. Silver, A. M. Montfort, Jno. W. Miner, W. H. Haly and wife, Mrs. Annie Cunningham, Cass W. H. Bates, Mrs. J. T. Clabby.

NEW TO-DAY.

Estray Notice—John Stoker, Bountiful.
Estray—James Duncan, Bountiful.
Ladies' Select School—Mrs. Martha T. Cannon, 14th Ward School House.

Special Notices.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon's
SELECT SCHOOL FOR LADIES

Will Re-open in the
West Wing of the 14th Ward School House,
On MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1896.
For Terms apply at her residence.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

LOST at the mouth of Parley's Canyon on the night of June 18th, by the boys who were sent from Bountiful for the Emigrants, one large Red Ox, low, thick horns, six years old; branded P. G. 888888 on left horn, P. S. on left jaw, heart on left side, and H on left hip. One dark Brown Spotted Ox, branded D. WOOD on left horn, six or seven years old. One light Red Spotted Ox, branded D. WOOD on left horn.

One light Roan Ox, four years old, square crop off each ear, branded E. F. on left hip, bush of tail off.

Any one giving information of the above will be liberally rewarded.

d28 1662 JOHN STOKER, Bountiful, Davis County.

ESTRAY,

CAME to my place in Bountiful, a sorrel mare, dark bay, brand on left thigh resembling A. K. Brand on neck not legible, notch in right ear, badly saddle marked.

d28 JAMES DUNCAN.

THEATRE.

Lenses & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

Last Night

OF THE

GREAT STAR COMBINATION!

The Distinguished Artist,

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,

And the Eminent Tragedienne,

MISS ANNETTE INCE!

Saturday,

AUGUST 29, 1896.

Will be presented, the world-renowned Nautical Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled,

Black-Eyed Susan

WILLIAM, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Admiral..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Capt. Crossin..... Mr. J. M. Hardie
Dugress..... Mr. E. D. Crowther
Gualbrain..... Mr. P. Margette
Hatchet..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Raker..... Mr. E. F. Attwood
Jacob Twig..... Mr. R. F. Neslen
Blue Peter..... Mr. J. C. Graham
Seaweed..... Mr. J. A. Thompson
Quid..... Mr. J. E. Evans
Lieut. Pike..... Mr. J. E. Crowther
Pedro..... Mr. S. W. Darke
Ploughshare..... Mr. J. B. Kelly

Black-Eyed Susan..... Miss Adams
Dolly Mayflower..... Miss Alexander
Sailors, Villagers, Soldiers, etc., etc.

During the Piece Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss ALEXANDER will dance a Sailor's Double Hornpipe, and the favorite Vocalist, Mrs. L. CARELESS, sing the beautiful Ballad of "Black-Eyed Susan."

The performance will commence with the beautiful Petite Comedy, entitled

FAINT HEART

NEVER WON FAIR LADY!

Ruy Gomez..... Mr. E. E. DAVENPORT.

Duchess De Tourneueve, MISS ANNETTE INCE.

Dokins..... Mrs. M. Bowring
King Charles II..... Miss Alexander
Marquis De Santa Cruz..... Mr. D. McKenzie
Guzman..... Mr. J. E. Hyde
Lopez..... Mr. E. D. Crowther
Pedro..... Mr. S. W. Darke
Pages..... Misses Jennie and Jessie Sands

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

CARTER'S GALLERY.

Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co's.,

WHERE YOU CAN GET

FOUR Portraits of Yourself for ONE DOLLAR.

d28 1m

"HOW WAGS THE TIME?"

ON the Railroad or off it? If you want your WATCHES REPAIRED, bring them on. Railroad Men, Superintendents or Workmen, can send by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express; they will be returned safely packed.

WORK WARRANTED.

J. MEERS' PIONEER JEWELRY STORE,
East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
d28 1m

WANTED

FIVE GOOD COLLIERIES,

Immediately!

Apply to

F. A. MITCHELL.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 26, '96. d28 3

CRONYN & PERRIS

Announce that

Mr. FRED. T. PERRIS

Will again start East about the 15th of August, to purchase

FALL STOCK OF GOODS,

And will fill

COMMISSION ORDERS

For Machinery and Family Supplies to be Freight through this Fall.
d28 6w

T. & W. TAYLOR

HAVE just received an excellent Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

Which we will sell Very Low

FOR CASH OR GRAIN.

CALL AND SEE.
d28 1

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At the

EAGLE EMPORIUM

20,000 yds. DOMESTIC,

40,000 " PRINTS,

20,000 " HICKORY,

7,000 " DENIMS,

300 Pairs

English Mackinaw Blanket

BLEACHED MUSLIN.

DELAINES, CLOTHING

And a Large Lot of Notion.

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179 and 181 Randolph Street.

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Importers and Dealers in

TIN PLATE AND METALS,

Japanned and Stamped Tinware,

Tin