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DESERET NEWS WEEKLY NEWS

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THE DESERET WEEKLY.

A 32 to 40 page Magazine, size designed and best in the country, specially adapted to a circle of correspondents. Price, per volume of 20 numbers, $1.00; per year, $2.00, mailed.

NOTES IN CACHE.

Cold Weather but Little Snow in Cache Valley.

There has been a great deal of sickness that it is hoped this cold, clear weather will check.

The grain market is poor; no purchasers of wheat at present.

Farmers are full of forebodings owing to the light fall of snow, causing a dread of water scarcity during the coming season.

The last three days have been the coldest thus far this winter, the thermometer staying close around zero.

The last season has given a good hay yield so that there is an abundance and some to spare.

Smithfield now has two roller mills to grind their grain, one owned by the Farmers' Union, the other by J. Mace & Sons.

Richmond is now equally well supplied, having two good roller flouring mills, one owned by M. W. Merrill, called the Cache Valley Mills, and one owned by W. D. Hendricks & Sons, called High Creek Mills. These are a great help to the agricultural community in this region.

The holiday season has passed off quietly.

The scarcity of money is the great cry today among the people.

The railroad could not run its trains in a way to more greatly discommode the people of this region. You must either get up at 4 a.m. or take a train at 3 p.m. to go south. The train that leaves Salt Lake at 9:10 a.m. does not get to this point until 4 p.m. and returns south past here at 9 p.m.

L. G. R.

RICHMOND, Cache Co., Jan. 12th, 1891.

The Hygienic Value of Trees.

The work of forestry association in the United States is at last beginning to receive some of the recognition to which its importance entitles it, and in New York state especially, where the denudation of forest lands has been so great, there is a prospect that legislation will soon check the present reckless waste and destruction. Greater attention has, however, been paid to the care and preservation of woodlands in Europe than in this country, and in both Austria and Germany the care and management of such work forms a distinct governmental function. International Congresses have been held at which land and forest have been discussed in their economic bearings, and the most eminent scientists have taken part in the deliberations. At a recent congress of this character, held in Vienna, Professor Ebermayer, of Munich, read a paper on the "Hygienic Worth of Woods," in which he expressed some thoughtfulness and presented facts well worthy of the consideration of municipalities and legislatures. It has generally been held that the atmosphere of the forest has proportionately more oxygen and less carbon than that of the treeless plain; but Professor Ebermayer asserts that long and patient research has failed to confirm this theory. Yet while the presence of trees may not effect any chemical improvement in the air, it does most beneficial work on the soil. In plant trees, therefore, along the thoroughfares of great cities will not only prevent the evolution of noxious gases, but also minimize bacterial development. It has been observed that while the air in the centre of Paris contains on an average 3010 bacteria to the cubic yard, the air in the parks of that city contains only 43 in the same space. Besides this, trees intercept and detain in their foliage the greater particles, as of soot and street dust, which are apt to heat the air. They shade the soil and keep it cool and moist, while at the same time they afford a grateful shelter from the heat of summer, and soothe the eye and the brain of the weary traveler. All these conditions exist also in forest regions that are far removed from towns and cities. Their atmosphere, which is rich in ozone, has a neutralizing power over septic gases, and a sedative and yet greatly exhilarating virtue on jaded and enfeebled systems. "Who has not experienced," says Professor Ebermayer, "a tranquillizing yet exalting impression in the dome-shaped forest cathedral, with its stem-like pillars, its glades stretching now in the form of colonnadal aisles, its kaptedrichtl gotchs into of green flecked with light and shadow, its solemn quietude, like that of some religious sanctuary? Who has not felt his spirits soothed, his manifold troubles, his sentiments ennobled, in such a scene?" And, it might be added, the world is indebted for much of its greatest literature more to the solemn quiet and the restful influence of the forest than to the glory of snow-crowned mountains of the spectacular rhythm of the sounding sea. The sublime vision of Dante had its inception "in a gloomy wood;" Milton's imaginative poem of "Comus" was inspired by communion with the "green roofed senators of mighty woods;" Shakespeare's most idyllic play is musical with the rustle of falling leaves in the forest of Arden; Byron wrote to "Harmon's immortal wood" for his greatest stanzas; Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" was dreamed where "groves of laurel lorn" their funeral arms fastening true to the end, and the poetry of the old Hebrew prophets finds its greatest imagery in the cedars of Lebanon. Whether regarded, therefore, from an religious or from an economic standpoint, the value of forests cannot be overestimated. They purify the air, act as barriers against floods and as substitutes which soothe physical disturbance and nervous friction, and every factor that contributes to their preservation has to do in our social economy. There was a world of wisdom in Sir Walter Scott's advice: "Wear no care about anything else, save as Alcides' is a tree, it will grow when ye are dead."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Expensive Chivalry.

George Drew Barrymore has been telling some of his custom friends a good story on a well known manager of a Chicago theatre. The manager is noted for his gallantry, and many a pretty actress can testify that he is almost without a rival as an admirer. One Saturday night, when the company with which Mrs. Barrymore was playing had completed its Chicago engagement, this young manager met the lady as she was leaving the theatre, and getting into her carriage escorted her to the depot, where she was to take a train for the east.

As she was about to thanks the carriage her gallant escort told her not to pay the driver, for he would ride home in the same carriage and settle with the driver himself. "Oh, you'll settle with him, will you?" said Mrs. Barrymore naively, without a suggestion of mischief in her quizzical eyes. "Very well; thank you. Good by!" She took the train and the manager was driven home. "How much?" he asked the driver, taking a $5 bill from his pocket. "Twenty-eight dollars," was the reply. "What—for two blocks, you rubber!—what do you mean?" "Twenty-eight dollars is what I mean. I've been taking that lady to and from the theatre all the week, and that's what it amounts to. You told her you'd settle." The manager settled.—Chicago Herald.

What He Was Worth.

Absolute monarchs are given to touching their subjects practical lessons in ways which are novel and yet amusing to the objects of such instruction. A traveler in Morocco tells the following story of a monarch's method of playing schoolmaster:

The sultan discovered that one of his viziers was becoming too powerful. He therefore summoned him to tea, and complimented him on his great wealth. The vizier becoming vain boasted of the number of his horses, horses, wives and slaves, and the sultan wished him, saying that he was too rich and thought too much of himself.

To show the man exactly what he was worth his majesty had him taken by soldiers to the slave market, where he was put up for sale, and received only one bid, of eighteenpence. He was then taken back to the sultan, who said to him, "Now you know your proper value—eighteen. Go home and ponder over it."

When the man reached home, however, he found that nearly all his property had been taken away by order of the sultan. Only one small residence, one wife, one horse and one slave had been left him.

A Diplomatic Story.

One day in 1866, while I was secretary of the United States legation at Peking, I took to the minister a dispatch for the secretary of state, requesting him to indorse it favorably. It was to ask for an eight months' leave of absence, without pay, to travel in western China and Thibet. The minister read it over and turning to me said: "I cannot give my approval to this. If you absent yourself from the legation I must have some one to take your place and do your work. But I tell you what I will do; since you are so anxious to see Thibet I will use my influence at Washington to have you appointed minister resident and consul general there." I timidly asked him if he knew where Thibet was. "No," he answered; "but it makes no difference. I'll do what I said."

What better illustration could I give of the ignorance in which we are concerning Thibet? The minister of the United States to China did not know that it was an integral part of the empire to the south of which he was accredited.—Cor. Century.

Three Sets of Great Wealth.

Andrew Carnegie is the richest manufacturer in the world and he does not care who knows it. He began work at $1 a week and his income in one year amounts $1,000,000. He gives freely to charity and to public enterprises, but personally is inclined to enjoy life while he lives and to take something more than enough to make life easy rather than to leave a fortune for some one else to spend after he is gone.

John D. Rockefeller was also poor, but was lucky enough to secure good situations early in life. He stepped into the oil business from a position as bookkeeper at $600 a month. Now he probably is the richest man in the world and the company with which he is identified employs an army of perhaps 40,000 men. Although John D. Rockefeller's name is known he is seldom associated with the Standard Oil company, he has two brothers—William and Frank—each of whom has many millions which the Standard has made.—Chicago Mail.

Surprised.

A man who has the engaging habit of fumbling the watch chains of his acquaintances when talking with them unconsciously pulling out the timepiece to note the time of day, received a surprise recently and it did the other fellow. He was lingering the expansive chain of a friend, whose clothes were a model of the tailor's art, when he gave it a little jerk, and out from the watch pocket leaped—a lump of coal.—Springfield Homestead.

His Books Matched the Carpet.

I have a curious customer, a wealthy man, who has bought a lot of handsome books of me, choosing them entirely by their bindings so as to match in color his furniture and carpets, and regardless of their contents.—Interview in New York Commercial Advertiser.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE AUTHORITIES OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of January, 1891, for the purchase of the Water Works plant, and the franchise, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, as the same now exists, and for a period of ten years from and after the date of the purchase, and for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, the City will issue and sell bonds under authority of the existing laws of said Territory, and the ordinances of said City, in such amount as may properly come before the City Council for consideration.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, December 1st, 1890.

ISAAC M. WARDELL, City Recorder.

Attest: JOHN W. WOODS, Secretary.

Deseret News' Agents.

The following are authorized Agents for the Deseret News in their respective towns:

A Allen	Portland, Bannock Falls, Idaho
Andrew Ford Gang	Bannock Fort
William Sewell	Bannock Fort
Thomas Bates	Afton, Wyoming
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J H Johnson	Woodruff
Geo Bean, Jr M Co	Garden City, Rich co
H A Lewis	Georgetown, Bear Lake co., Idaho
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H Hyde	Heber city
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J C Gustafson	Logan, Cache co
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Cooper Co-operative	Manila, Fancy co
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W J Walker	Malad City
J C Jones	Annabella
J M Jensen	Manti
Wm Mead	Manti, La Plata co., Colorado
William Ward, sen	Manti
W J Price	Mt Pleasant
J C Jensen	Meadow
J C Jensen	Meadow
Morgan Co-op	Morgan City
J H Johnson	Mill Creek, Salt Lake co
J E Johnson	Hyde, Maricopa co., Arizona
J W Wood Jr	Mesa, Maricopa co., Arizona
J E Johnson	Mill Creek
Jos Hodgson	Mill Creek
Chas Christensen	Moroni, Sanpete co
Jacob Hoff	Cedar, Utah
J C Jones	Annabella
P M Jensen	Oneida City, Idaho
Sterling Co-op	Sterling, Sanpete
M M Taylor	Mills, Box Elder co., N M
J W Wood Jr	Mesa, Maricopa co., Arizona
J H Smith	Fairview, Sanpete
S S Cundick	Fairgrounds
J H Cundick	Fairgrounds
J C Funck	Fairview, Fancy co., Utah
J W Funck	Pleasant Grove, Sanpete co., Utah
Peter Funck	Fairview, Fancy co., Utah
John Funck	Fairview
Jos Funck	Fairview
J H Jensen	Fairview
J H Jensen	Fairview
Fairgrounds Co-op	Fairgrounds
W H Jackson	Fort Valley
Thomas Jones Jr	Pleasant Grove
Jos Hyde	Pleasant Grove