

at present at Herat, which he will fortify and hold if necessary against the Russians. The ordinary defenses of Herat are reported to be in good condition. It is stated that the promised orders to have the Russian advance stopped, which M. Degiers, Russian foreign minister, gave assurance he would send, were so managed that they did not reach the headquarters of Gen. Komaroff, Russian commander at the front until after his attack upon the Afghans.

### LOGAN JOTTINGS.

#### ARTIFICIAL CHICKEN HATCHING.

LOGAN, March 30th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

People are busy here preparing for Conference and its hordes of visitors. I know of no place in Utah (and I am somewhat acquainted) where a more genial, hospitable spirit exists than in Logan.

The weather is delightful. Sometimes a cloud rises in the west; but everyone says, and all hope, that the pleasant sunshine will smile upon our Conference.

Two

#### DEPUTY MARSHALS

from Idaho are said, by rumor, to be watching around here. We are expecting plenty from Salt Lake at Conference time, but nobody seems excited over it.

Yesterday I visited about the

#### BIGGEST HEN'S NEST

I was ever lucky enough to see. I will try and describe it. In an upper, uncarpeted, vacant room, were placed two large boxes. One, called the incubator, was 4 feet 10 inches in length, by 4 feet 4 inches in width, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. It was made of rough pine boards. On the top, nothing was seen but a few tiny pipes sticking up from a bed of sawdust.

The lady, Mrs. James, who has this gross of chickens in charge, kindly explained to me the arrangement of the whole. She drew out a huge drawer from the side, in which were four or five chickens just out of the shell, and seventy or eighty eggs, about 110 or 115 having hatched and been removed to the brooder. The bottom of the drawer on which rests the eggs, is made of sacking; beneath it is a hot air box, or ventilator, from which the sis pipes go up. Above the drawer is another hot air box, into which, or rather out of which, go two pipes curved to fit over two lamps, one on each side. These lamps supply the heat, and the heat is regulated by two thermometers. On the top of this box is a thick bed of saw-dust. The drawer is fitted with a slide, which will turn the eggs over halfway whenever drawn.

On the other side of the room was

#### A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.

Corralled in by boards placed edge-wise, and in the centre of which stood a large box, called the brooder, chirped about a hundred and fifteen chickens—tiny fluffy little balls, black, gray and creamy white. They twittered and ran about in and out of the little flannel doors of the brooder, much as they would if it were a huge hen.

"Do they miss their mothers, do you think?"

Mrs. James laughingly replied that she had been taken into the chick's affections in place of a mother, she presumed, for whenever she went down stairs, they set up a terrible cry and chirrup, keeping it up without intermission until her return.

#### THE BROODER

is just half as large as the incubator, and is fitted with a hot-air box, and covered with a bed of sawdust on top. One lamp supplies the heat, and underneath is a tray of sacking, which can be withdrawn to be cleaned. Little pieces of flannel are fastened up, in and out of which the tumbling little creatures are constantly going.

I took the liberty of asking Mr. James some questions about

#### THE EXPENSES, ETC.

The whole affair, which was made by a brother in an adjoining settlement, cost \$30. Two gallons of oil were used in heating the boxes up, after which the eggs were put in, and since then (24 days ago) four gallons of oil have been consumed. As soon as this lot of eggs have been taken out another 200 will be put in.

Here is a

#### HOME INDUSTRY

Which could most certainly be made very pleasant and profitable. Eggs sell here at about a bit a dozen. From 200 eggs (which just fills the incubator) 125 to 140 will hatch out. It will cost about ten cents apiece to feed the chickens until ready for market. And then from twenty cents to thirty cents apiece will be realized for them. Six "sittings" or broods, could easily be obtained through the season.

Mr. James was just putting up his hen house, saying he had preferred to wait until sure of his chickens before getting the coop.

Let us hope many will be led to follow this good example.

ADELAIDE.

### A CENTURY OF HISTORY.

The close of the nineteenth century promises to be memorable in history. About then there will probably be a

redistributions of political power such as the world has seldom witnessed. It is unlikely that the present territorial divisions in Central and South America, polynesia, British India, China, Egypt, North and Southeastern Europe can last much longer, much less endure to see the beginning of the twentieth century. It is curious to look over the past and note the changes which have occurred since the present century began.

In 1800 Spain held her great American colonies, California, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Peru and Chili. Her dominion spread from the latitude of Cape Mendocino to Cape Horn, an empire so vast that the mother country might have constituted an unimportant province of the whole. Four-fifths of the country which now constitutes the United States was held by the Indians, the French and the Spaniards. The Administration at Washington was struggling under adverse circumstances to induce adventurous settlers to buy land on which Cincinnati and Louisville and Pittsburg now stand at the Government price of \$1.25 an acre. The Mississippi and Missouri were in foreign hands; navigation of the Ohio and St. Lawrence was occasionally denied to American vessels. Our ancestors really controlled only a strip of land along the ocean from the St. Croix river to the St. John's. England and France held all north and west of us and quarreled about their boundary lines without concerning themselves about our pretensions. France claimed and held all the country which now includes Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, the Indian Territory, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming. Spain held Florida, with an undefined northern line. England claimed Maine. In Europe there was no such notion as Italy. A swarm of small states, chiefly under the control of Austria, divided the peninsula between them. There was a kingdom of Poland, with extensive dominions; it has disappeared. Turkey ruled as far north as the mouth of the Dniester, as far west as the Adriatic and as far south as the cataracts of the Nile. The Kingdom of Prussia was a modest Power, with scarcely larger dominions than those which were swayed by the King of Portugal.

Powerful potentates with large fleets ruled Northern Africa under the name of Beys and Bashaws. In Asia, Clive and Hastings had planted the roots of British dominion, but such extensive States as Mysore, Nepal, the Maratta country, Assam, Aracan, Tenasserim, Scinde, the Punjab, Pegu and Oude were still under native authority. All through Hindostan native chiefs ruled extensive territories, maintained large armies and defied foreign conquest. Japan and China were hermetically sealed against the foreigner. The French had made a settlement in Tonquin. The Russians had hardly any Asiatic possessions worth naming, except Siberia. Australia and New Zealand were in the hands of their native tribes.

The work of redistribution, of consolidation, of restoration of territory to races which had been stripped by war has gone on for 85 years, and now the chances are that in the next fifteen it will be well advanced toward completion. The consolidation of Germany will be complete when Austria becomes part of the German empire. That of Italy is complete already. In such countries identity of language marks the boundary lines. Will Poland be resuscitated? Probably not. It would be an anachronism. But it is quite likely that Germany may be rounded off by the acquisition of the Low Countries and Belgium. The Turk is doomed. It is a mere question of time when the Powers will be called upon to administer upon his estate. Russia cannot always be kept out of Constantinople. Perhaps, England, whose attitude in Egypt reminds one of the boy who bought the skunk, will be consoled by a free gift of Syria, while France establishes the symmetry of her African possessions by running her lines to the ancient Cyrene. The most interesting problem, outside of this continent and Australia, is in British India and China. What will become of the British empire in India?

We take for granted that in the long run 20,000 men cannot keep 150,000,000 in subjection, after the 150,000,000 have become educated. If so, it is a question of time how soon the English must go, and a question of chance whether they go in peace or in bloodshed. For the English, with singular want of logic, are maintaining schools all over India, until in parts there is as much average book learning among the natives as among the farm laborers in some districts in England. Enlightened and observant travelers have left no doubt in any mind of the bitter antipathy of the natives to the English. They see that they are used as means of supporting thousands of Englishmen, usually young sons of noblemen and gentlemen, as they are called. They note that in parts of India unexampled and heart-rending suffering prevails from poverty and famine. They know they are a despised race. Hence it is with peculiar surprise and distrust that the late reports of native loyalty have been received. Possibly, the Mussulman and the Brahmin hate the Russian even more than the Englishman. But it is more likely that the crafty natives are anxious to provoke a conflict between Great Britain and some foreign Power, in order that they may have an opportunity of obtaining arms and a military organization. They might agree to repel the Russian, but they would do it for themselves, not

for England. There is plenty of capacity for government among the people of British India. They produce good soldiers, able financiers, sound lawyers, keen statesmen. There are men in private whom insolent Anglo-Indians call "niggers," who are capable of organizing various peoples between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin into a compact nation. That they will do so before the century ends seems probable.

Can China hold together? Much depends on the progress of the French war. At present the Chinese have neither a general nor a financier and are too proud to borrow either from the countries which produce them. If they persevere in this policy the French will soon own the southern provinces of China, England will want a slice to offset them, and Russia, Germany, and possibly Japan, will insist on a share of the spoil. The principal feature of the national organization of China is its tendency to disintegration. Possibly there may arise some intellect in the Chinese councils that may realize what China needs and may supply it; if so, the empire may not only repel its assailants, but may embark in a career of foreign conquest that would not be altogether agreeable for this country.

It is difficult to avoid seeing exaggeration in attempting to forecast the destiny of the Australian dominion. There never was a nation born under such happy auspices, blessed with such extraordinary good fortune during its youth, or administered with such wisdom when it grew to national proportions. It took this country 150 years to assemble a population of 3,000,000; Australia counted that number at 60 years of age. It passed through the regular stages of national life—first the gold era, then the wool era, and now the coal and sugar, and wheat and cattle era. While the people of the States of the Union, with narrow-minded over-caution, were prohibiting their State governments from incurring debts, the Australian provinces were borrowing money freely and developing their country, so that Sidney, with fewer people than San Francisco, has a trade of \$185,000,000, against a trade of less than \$80,000,000 here. When can a limit be set to the growth of such a country as this? May it not become a second-class, if not a first-class, Power before the beginning of the century?—S. F. Chronicle.

### DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The regular meeting of the Union was held in the Assembly Hall on Monday evening, April 6th, Stake Supt. John C. Cutler presiding.

After the opening prayer by Elder David Crandall, and the usual singing exercises were concluded, the secretary called the roll of wards. All the city wards were represented except the 3d, and of the country wards, East Mill Creek, Farmers and Sugar House were represented.

As announced, Elder Wm. Willes delivered a short and interesting address on the subject of public etiquette. He began by stating that some of the forms of polite etiquette were common among heathen and barbarian nations, as well as among civilized peoples. The lessons of etiquette were given to the young of nearly all nations by their mothers. And it became the mothers of Israel to train their sons and daughters in the highest lessons of etiquette, so that wherever they found themselves, in whatever society they were permitted to associate, they would be at home, and never be at a loss to know how to deport themselves under all circumstances and in all societies. The speaker believed that the lessons of etiquette, of respect to others and deference to parents, teachers, and superiors could be profitably taught in our Sabbath Schools. If these lessons were taught habitually in the schools, the influence would be so potent that it would be manifest in all the after life of the child. In entering a house of worship respect should be shown to the house and to all present by the absence of all levity, rudeness and unnecessary talking. If this lesson was taught our children, it would be a blessing to them throughout their lives, and by their good deportment and good behavior, they would gain the love and esteem of all who associated with them.

The choir sang "Beautiful Zion," after which the Secretary read the rules and regulations governing the distribution of the prizes offered at the beginning of the year, by the Stake Superintendency, for punctual and regular attendance of Sunday school officers and teachers.

Under these offers and conditions the following awards have been made from the special reports received from the competing schools.

First Prize—\$20 to the 4th Ward Sunday School for an average punctual attendance of officers and teachers of 90 per cent.

Second Prize—\$15 to the 10th Ward Sunday School for an average punctual attendance of 88 per cent. of officers and teachers.

Third Prize—\$10 to the 14th Ward Sunday School for an average punctual attendance of 86 per cent. of officers and teachers.

Fourth Prize—\$5 to the 19th Ward Sunday School for an average punctual attendance of officers and teachers of 85 per cent.

These awards have been made from the special reports sent in from the Sunday Schools of this Stake, which were duly signed and certified to by the Superintendent and Secretary, respectively.

The awards have been given in strict conformity with the rules laid down in the beginning of the contest, thus ensuring even justice and fairness to all competitors.

(Signed)

JOHN C. CUTLER, Stake Supt.  
THOS. E. TAYLOR, First Asst. Supt.  
RICHARD S. HORNE, Second " "  
T. C. GRIGGS, Treasurer.  
JOS. HYRUM PARRY, Secretary.

President Angus M. Cannon was well pleased with the reports which had been read, and felt to endorse the idea of having our meetings and our schools open promptly at the appointed hour. Ward meetings, schools, and quorum meetings should always commence on time. If the presiding officer was not there on time, the next in authority present should begin meeting or school. We should have more respect for each others' feelings and rights than to keep an assembly or a part of a congregation waiting on the tardy ones. He endorsed the remarks of Brother Willes. The principle of veneration for age and respect to equals and superiors should be taught our children, as it was pleasing in the sight of God. He was glad when he learned that the outside gates had been closed when the hall was full, and those who came here to desecrate this house and its surroundings with smoking and profanity were kept on the outside. He rejoiced to know that the great majority of the children of the Latter-day Saints had the love of God in their hearts, and were growing up in the possession of the spirit of liberty and truth.

Supt. William Fotheringham, of the Beaver Stake, endorsed what had been said. If the youth of Zion would hearken to the counsel given them they would become great and mighty men and women in the earth. In youth is the time to lay the foundation for a life of usefulness, and the time to cultivate intelligence, and principles of truth and righteousness.

As there was need of an Assistant Secretary for the Sunday schools of this Stake, the name of David R. Lyon was, upon motion, presented, and he was sustained by the congregation to fill that position.

Supt. John C. Cutler announced that at the May meeting of the Union Elders C. R. Savage and R. S. Horne would deliver short addresses. The 18th Ward school will furnish the singing; two of the pieces selected for that occasion will be sung by the congregation as well as by the school choir. He also stated that it was desirable to make these meetings a model in general deportment and order. And all unruly and ill-behaving persons would have to be excluded from the house. The outer gates would be closed as soon as the Assembly Hall was comfortably filled, and no loafers or loungers would be allowed about the building. He requested that all attending these meetings use their personal influence to maintain proper order and decorum in this house.

Benediction by Superintendent Jas. Dwyer.

The excellent singing given by the Seventeenth Ward Sunday School choir, led by Brother Charles Felt, was deserving the appreciation accorded it by the whole congregation.

The hall was crowded as usual and pretty fair order and an excellent feeling prevailed during the evening.

J. H. PARRY, Sec'y.

### TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—A little son of Brother T. Bean, of Richfield, had a narrow escape from death last week by being run over by a large wooden clod crusher. He was badly bruised about the head and face, but received no severe internal injuries.

—A recent issue of the *Silver State* (Nevada) gives an account of the death of two boys named Joseph Johnson and Joseph Williams. While on a visit to a neighboring ranch they ate some wild parsnips. Antidotes were given as quickly as possible but were of no avail, and the boys died almost instantly. The symptoms were similar to those of strychnine poisoning. A third boy tasted one of the parsnips but not liking it, spit it out, and thus escaped death.

—Ray Veirs, eleven years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. Brice Veirs, Omaha, went with his elder brother on Wednesday to obtain a bucket of hot water from the exhaust hole at the Woodman oil works. He fell into the hole and was fatally scalded, dying at an early hour the next morning.

—A little girl, aged four years, daughter of Mr. Percy, who lives twelve miles from Boise, Idaho, was fearfully burned one day last week. The family were burning brush, and the child's clothing took fire from the blaze while the parents were some distance away. She was shockingly burned before her clothing could be extinguished. Mr. J. D. Agnew, who was in the vicinity at the time, and visited the little sufferer, says her recovery is extremely doubtful.

—A special from Dillon, Montana, to the *Butte Miner* dated April 4th, says: George W. Todd was found dead in his bed at Mr. Hansen's lodging house this morning. His sudden death warranted an investigation, and Coroner Pickmen summoned a jury this afternoon to investigate the matter. The jury rendered a verdict that Todd came to his death by an overdose of morphine injected in the right and left arms by a party unknown to the jury. There is a mystery about Todd's death. Late last night he was at his saloon in the best

of spirits—witty, gay and festive—and those who have known him for years remarked that the "Marquis of Todd" was more witty and brilliant than usual.

—A big convention of stock men is being held in Laramie.

—The Idaho Stock Association will meet at Silver City on the 20th inst.

—Provo officers are taking the proprietors of drug stores to task for unlawfully disposing of intoxicating liquors.

—Last Tuesday an inmate of the Butte jail, while being escorted by an officer to see a doctor for an ailment superinduced by the excessive use of opium, slipped away from the officer at a favorable moment and has not yet been found.

—On Saturday evening Governor Warren, of Wyoming, issued a proclamation of quarantine against the introduction into Wyoming of cattle from the Eastern States where the contagious disease known as pleuro pneumonia exists. The quarantine is also issued against the introduction of cattle into the Territory from Texas afflicted with splenic, commonly known as Texas fever.

—Between 1 and 2 o'clock a.m. last Sunday the windows of the house of Mr. Hodgson, an aged resident of Logan, were broken in by unknown parties, who threw large stones at them. One of these missiles, weighing several pounds, alighted on the bed where the old gentleman and his wife were sleeping, and another passed through the window, across the room and struck a partition door, breaking through it and falling into the next room. The aged people are quiet and inoffensive, and what could have prompted such a villainous assault is incomprehensible.

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