

DE BLOWITZ, THE GREAT.

The Astonishing Services of the Old Newspaper Writer Just Gone.

Paris.—M. De Blowitz, correspondent of the London Times in Paris, was 71 years old when he died the other day. De Blowitz was a little, round "rolly-polly" Austrian, with eyes hidden in wrinkles and hair in bunches on the sides of his head.

De Blowitz had been for 25 years a power in French and English politics. It used to be said that the London Times influenced the English thinking public and the ruling classes and De Blowitz determined the course of the Times in matters of politics in Southern Europe. Even the British cabinet was in the habit of waiting for the dispatches of De Blowitz after receiving advice from the British ambassador in Paris, in order to know whether the opinion of "the ambassador of the people" coincided with that of the government representative.

Although born in Austria, Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Oppel De Blowitz was a naturalized Frenchman, and had the confidence of the French government. He preserved silence on several occasions when a publication of the news might have caused war in Europe. One evening in November, 1875, he was playing billiards with the Duc Decazes, minister of foreign affairs, when a messenger from the French ministry of foreign affairs gave the duke a letter. The duke glanced at the contents, and swinging his billiard cue over his head, with a terrible oath broke it to bits on the edge of the billiard table. The minister screamed: "The English government has bought the controlling interest in the Suez canal from the khedive of Egypt and has concealed the bargain from me. We have lost Egypt. This is perfidy. They shall pay for it, I swear it. Publish it, M. De Blowitz; they shall pay for it." But De Blowitz understood that a sudden publication of the news while France and England were in an excited state probably would cause war. He persuaded the minister to wait, and withheld the news and probably averted war.

De Blowitz began life as a school-teacher near the Swiss-Austrian frontier. A story is told of how M. De Blowitz became Paris correspondent of the London Times. When Gen. Bourbaki's defeated army was trying to escape capture in 1879 across the Swiss frontier a little German professor of Polish origin was able to do a great service for one of the French generals. Notified of the circumstances, M. Thiers summoned the professor and found him remarkably intelligent. He promised him the first vacant consulate.

Later Thiers sent for him again and said no consulate was available just then, but the English ambassador had requested Thiers to find some one to act as Paris correspondent of the Times. The incumbent had just died.

"If you know English, it's yours," said Thiers.

"I speak English like a native," replied the little man, who did not know a word of that language. A week later he knew enough English to begin the correspondence, and has held his post ever since.

De Blowitz, although a friend of France, was in the habit of saying that the French politicians talked too much.

"At Paris, the fish talk; at Berlin, the parrots are dumb," he once said.

At the congress of Berlin, De Blowitz succeeded in having a friend placed in a responsible position among the diplomats. The young man was watched closely by the German government and communication between the two was almost impossible until De Blowitz met the accomplice in the cloak-room of a hotel and said: "I believe you have taken my hat by mistake." The accomplice exchanged hats and found a tissue paper containing instructions under the band. Each day thereafter at dinner each took the hat of the other on the way out. In this way much of the news of the congress was published by the Times.

On one occasion Prince Bismarck was much annoyed by the publication of certain secret news by De Blowitz. At the next meeting of the congress he lifted up the tablecloth and said: "I am looking to see whether De Blowitz is under the table."

In 1875 De Blowitz revealed the intention of the German military party to undertake a second invasion of France and he sent the treaty of Berlin to the London Times before it was signed. M. De Blowitz knew he had been able to prevent wide-spread war. Had he not been on the alert, vigilant and present, the general war would have broken out in 1875. The German military party took the bit between its teeth and decided that an immediate war with France was a necessity. The republic was becoming too strong. Therefore, there must be a new invasion. Paris was to be recaptured, for 25 years Germany was to be paid a tribute of \$100,000,000 a year, the security of which was to be taken in the permanent occupation of French cities by German garrisons, and the compulsory limitation of the French army.

Prince Bismarck, who opposed the scheme, but opposed it in vain, suddenly remembered that in M. De Blowitz there was a power whose help he could evoke in the interest of the general peace. The way he went about it was artful and characteristic. M. De Blowitz, on the authorization of Bismarck, revealed secretly to M. De Gontaut-Biron the plan of the military party in all of its details.

M. De Gontaut-Biron sent it at once in cipher to the Duc Decazes, French minister of foreign affairs, and the duke, of course, sent for M. De Blowitz. He at once undertook to deliver France by publishing the whole plot in the Times. Then the Russian czar put his heavy foot down upon the design and peace has reigned in Europe ever since.—Kansas City Star.

Careless Mothers.

They Are Responsible For Much Suffering.

Many a Woman Can Trace the Cause of Her Troubled or Neglected Girlhood, One of the Exceptions.

Three-fourths of the women who are suffering could truthfully say that their mothers are to blame for their trouble. Perhaps, the proportion is even greater. How grateful then must be the woman whose prudent mother brought her safely through the critical period of her girlhood, guarded her health and fitted her for perfect womanhood. Such was the case with Mrs. A. L. Luckie, of 419 Lindenwood avenue, St. Charles, Mo. She says:

"When I was fourteen years old, I was afflicted like many girls upon arriving at about that age and the credit is due my mother and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I came through it safely. In addition to the trouble mentioned I was so pale that it seemed my veins were empty of blood. I was delicate and without strength or ambition. But my mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes restored me to health and brought good color to my cheeks.

"Later on in life I used this remedy again with just as good results and now we always keep them in the house. I am now regular and I am in excellent health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had at all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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WATER BUFFALOES.

The message of the president to Congress on Jan. 7, calling attention to the serious calamity that has befallen the Philippines and asking for an appropriation to meet the emergency, was of special value as showing cause of the distress prevailing in the Philippines.

It has been known for some time that the rice crop, the food staple of the islands, was largely a failure but the letter of Secy. Root on which the president's message is based, gives the first definite information as to the cause of the calamity. Secy. Root says in his letter that 90 per cent of the carabao (water buffaloes), the draught animals of the islands upon which the natives depend for their cultivation of the rice crop, have been destroyed by disease.

A gentleman who is acquainted with the Philippine islands told a reporter that he believed the mortality among the water buffaloes was probably exaggerated. Still the destruction of these useful animals had undoubtedly been great, and some years might elapse before the islands would recover from the blow.

If we were overtaken by a misfortune causing the loss of nearly all our farm animals we might realize what the crisis actually is in the great rice-growing districts of the Philippines.

The water buffalo is the only example of the taming for domestic purposes of any of the group of wild buffaloes that are found in India, China and Africa. The domesticated animal is believed to have originated in India, but it has spread widely over the Orient and has even been introduced into Europe.

Its wild relatives are now most prominent in Africa. These various families of buffaloes are not related to our so-called buffalo, more properly designated as the bison.

Nobody knows when or how the wild buffalo was tamed and became one of the most useful of brute servants. These animals are mentioned in ancient literature, but not as domesticated.

The first European to write of them described them as animals of very curious appearance which he saw in 723 A. D. in the valley of the Jordan. A traveler in the Euphrates valley in 1894 was the first to report their arrival in the swamp regions there. They were owned by the Arabs, and the writer said that the men and animals led almost an aquatic life.

They were introduced into Egypt long ago and play a great role in the agriculture of that country. Their importance there has greatly increased since the early part of the last century, when nearly all the cattle of Egypt were killed by rinderpest. Strange to say, the buffaloes of that day were said to withstand the plague, though now their relatives have succumbed in the Philippines.

In the Middle Ages they were valued as farm animals in what is now Bulgaria and in the lowlands of the Danube, and many of them are today in the service of Crimean farmers. The only European land in which they are now of much importance is in the southern part of Italy, where they are helpful in tilling the rice fields in swampy regions.

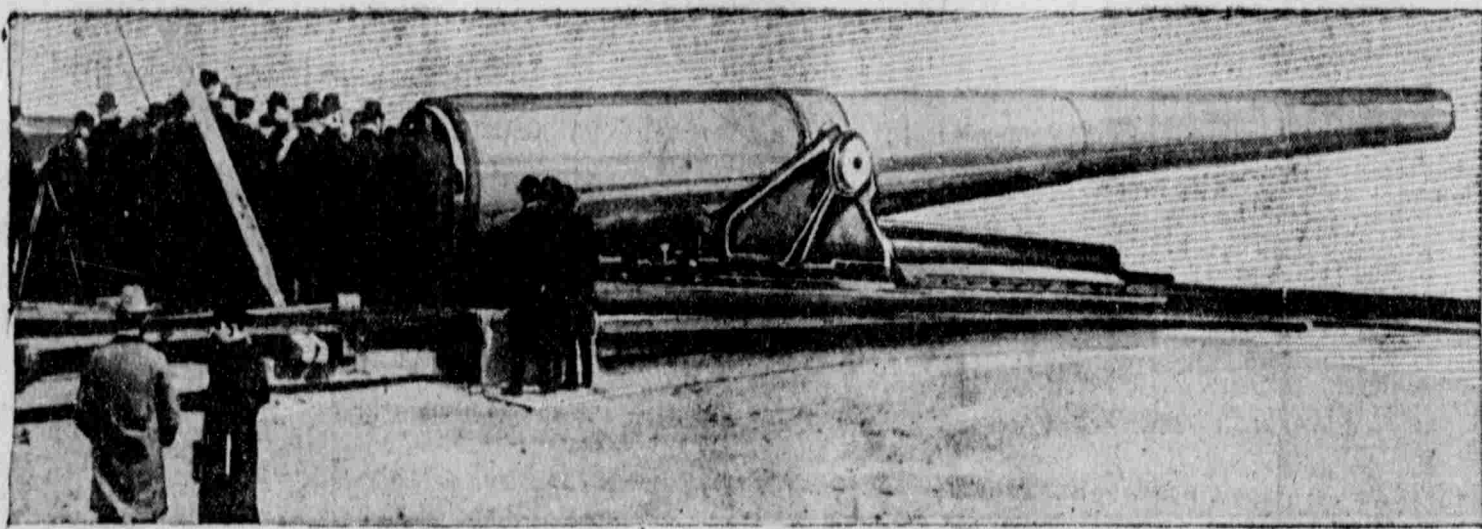
The Orient is the great field of usefulness for this animal. The buffalo has spread all over India and the Indian archipelago and is found in great numbers in south China and Japan. It is called the water buffalo because it is fond of lying for hours in water or mud partly for the cooling influence of the bath and partly because it thus escapes the insect pests which annoy it. Its greatest utility is in hauling the implement, between a plough and a rake, with which the muddy ricefields are cultivated. Hundreds of thousands of them have thus been employed in the fields of the Philippines.

When Dr. Hahn wrote his great work on domestic animals seven years ago he expressed the opinion that the water buffalo was worthy of far wider distribution than it had yet attained. He said there were large regions along the Amazon and in the Guianas, Ecuador and Colombia, as well as in the lowlands of Mexico, where the water buffalo could be made far more useful than oxen or horses; and he predicted that the time was approaching when this valuable animal would be introduced widely both in the hot parts of America and in the tropical regions of Africa.—New York Sun.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls, Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder. She had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it, which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by all druggists.

KAISER COVETS OUR NEW MAMMOTH GUN.



Uncle Sam now has the greatest gun the world has ever seen. The Kaiser is greatly interested in the new marvel of ordnance and is carefully following each test. The gun is a 16-inch rifle 49 feet long and weighs 130 tons. At recent tests it shot a 2,400-pound projectile three miles out to sea. It takes 500 pounds of powder at a discharge.

Dr. Smith's

Vita Oil

For Man and Beast.

There is no noted horseman in the United States who has not used Vita Oil, and there is no horseman who has used it, but what says it is the greatest remedy for the stable made.

Have the Z. C. M. I. give you some of our reading matter. Read what others say about it. Then get a bottle and you will be convinced after a single trial that there is no remedy for the horse or stable that equals Vita Oil.

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— OF THE —

CONTRIBUTOR

At \$1.00 Each.

This valuable magazine, which was published from 1878 to 1898, and the contributors to which included all the foremost thinkers and writers of the Church during one of the most interesting periods of its history, is now rapidly going out of print. No copies of volumes 3 and 4 are now to be purchased. Volumes 1, 2 and 5 are very scarce and command a premium. The "News" will sell

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TO HIRSCHMAN SHOE CO.

Yours Shoely
HIRSCHMAN'S
SHOE PEOPLE

The Largest Shoe Houses in the United States Have Sold Us

\$29,000 WORTH OF GOOD DESIRABLE SHOES FOR \$17,000!

The following letter from one of the firms is self-explanatory: The goods are made by such famous makers as Knippendorf, Dittman, P. Cox, D. T. Berry's famous all right line and numerous others, and our own mammoth stock will be cut. We are going to make them in as few price lots as possible. These prices will bring the crowds. Come early for best selections. Read on.

WINCH BROTHERS CO.
BOOTS SHOES & RUBBERS.
580 to 590 ATLANTIC AVE.,

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 30, 1903.

Messrs. Hirschman Shoe Co.,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen:—

We herewith enclose bill for the first large shipment of shoes purchased by your Mr. Hirschman, while in this city. We wish to say that we have had a great many buyers after those goods in small quantities, but the size of the lot and the desire to close them out quickly led us to accept your very small offer. In fact in our many years of wholesale experience we consider that we are giving you one of the best trades ever put out. We are making up the other shipments, and they will go forward as soon as we can get them ready,

Yours very truly,

Winch Brothers Co.

John H. Hirschman

WE HAVE PURCHASED the largest amount of shoes ever bought at one time by any concern in this section of the country. It consists of over 17,000 pairs of shoes for man, woman, boy and child, the original wholesale cost of which was \$29,000. We purchased them for \$17,000. We have had to divide the shipments, as our store and basement is not large enough to hold them all at one time in addition to our mammoth regular stock, so they are shipped in lots, a fair proportion of styles in each hundreds of pairs in each shipment. It is an enormous purchase and one that is usually attempted only by the largest New York and Chicago department stores. It took cash, money and nerve, but we have no doubt of the results, for it places every shoe in Salt Lake City at a discount, for as we buy we sell, and yours is the advantage.

We figured against the large eastern buyers. Were first on the ground and secured this lot. It is conceded to be the best buy in Boston, as all goods are solid, dependable sorts, regular lots, and complete sizes.

Bargains.

130 pairs of ladies' shoes in good style, such as no store would be ashamed to ask \$2.50 for and even \$3.00; good style, splendid material, well made.....

\$1.70

\$20 pairs of boys' shoes for boys of all ages, new, fresh goods, complete lines, all solid, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75, good style, well made. Make you smile. The price is.....

\$1.15

For dress up wear for the boys the very best \$2.00 velvet kid shoes, sizes 8 to 13, little man's, just elegant in style and wear, at.....

\$1.15

Having the boy look nice comes cheap.

\$1.95

There will be over 2,000 pairs of shoes at this price. The biggest hit will be \$1.95 shoes in complete lines, including patent kid, vici kid, welt or turn soles, the sorts that sold for not less than \$3 and up to \$4 for women and men's sorts, in double and single sole, kid, calf or patent leather, and for men complete lines, and also all our own \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes in odd sorts. The original number of pairs is 45-24 pair cases, or 1080 besides our own lines.

SEE
THE
\$1.95
TABLE.

1,000 pairs of ladies' Colonials, Just think of it, a thousand pairs. Bought 'em mighty cheap. They have sold right in this town for \$1.95. As a big special our price will be—well, whisper just an even dollar.....

\$1.00

350 pairs. Just a swell lot of solid kid shoes, made to wear, nothing fairly about 'em, but built for good hard knocks. The sort you usually pay \$1.75 for. Well, we gently murmur \$1.00 takes 'em away—just and even dollar.....

\$1.00

Our best lines of women shoes, owing to this very large purchase must be moved so will sell you your choice of any of our best shoes up to the \$4.00 ones at.....

\$2.70

All sizes. Plenty of them.

Bargains.

50c Calf Shoes for girls or boys, all solid and well made, worth \$1.00 to \$1.25. Just one lot of these, so hurry.

35c Infants' new hard turned shoes. All sizes, spring heels or no heels, genuine 75c values, also all our \$1.00 red shoes for infants.

70c 32 cases of 24 pairs each, makes 768 pairs of neat style, ladies' dancing or house slippers, with neat strap and buckle, worth regular \$1.25 to \$1.50.....

50c 600 pairs of men's house slippers in velvet and leather. All sizes and plenty of them. Comfort comes cheap in these. Up to \$1.00 values, just half price.....

The Following Prices on Regular Stock

Any man's Well Worth and all broken lines of \$5.00 shoes go at.....

Any man's \$5.00 or \$6.00 shoe in store go at.....

Any man's or ladies' \$2.00 shoes in store even \$4.00 sorts go at.....

Any infant's shoe in the store up to \$1.00 values go at.....

Any man's \$2.25 shoe in the good heavy or light sorts go at.....

Any Man's, Misses' or Boys' \$2.00 Shoe, except Ray State One-Fourth Off.