

For the DESERET NEWS.

AN EVENING PICTURE, AS SEEN FROM SOUTH TEMPLE ST., NOV. 10, 1869.

A vast extent of plain,—yet so the eye
With ease can grasp it, at one sweep, entire—
Earth—billows halting, awe struck, either
side;
At which the stooping sun, chased by fierce
clouds,
Darts slanting glances, glowing with de-
sire,—
Veining their frigid silver with warm gold.
Homes, legion, scattered thick o'er slope
and flat,
Nestling restfully, wrapped in quietude;
Shining like angels bright, with hoary
beards
(As such quaint fancy paints grotesque,
the trees,
Stripped of their verdant, vivifying leaves)
Emblems of the host of steadfast souls,
Old in affliction, though in faith so young.
Methinks I see the billows heave and
surge,
By rude Atlantic's unkind breezes stirred,
Ready to overwhelm the peaceful, tranquil
scene.
But as meek Eve with modest step ascends
Resting her softening shadow o'er the earth:
I feel a hand guiding and guarding all.
Salt Lake City. A. D. F.

ACCIDENT ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following particulars of an accident on this line are from the Omaha Herald of the 18th:

"The eastern bound train which left Omaha at 5 o'clock P. M., Tuesday evening, ran off the track near Mongona Station, causing more or less injury to fifteen or twenty persons, and a terrible wreck of the train. The latter was running behind time, and at an unusual rate of speed on a heavy down grade, and consisted of one ladies' coach and two of Pullman's palace cars, the "Iowa" and "Union." As the train was rounding a sharp curve the iron gave way under the pressure, and the train was thrown off, precipitating one palace car and coach down an embankment twenty feet high, and the whole train off. The accident occurred about mid-night.
Our informants, Messrs. Smith, Allen and Perkins, of Sioux City, who came along soon after on the train bound west from Chicago, say while there were from twenty to twenty-five persons more or less injured, no one was killed outright. A brakeman is known to be very badly, perhaps fatally hurt, and an elderly gentleman, Mr. Miller, of the neighboring county of Sarpy, was taken to the Mongona eating house, where all were cared for, so badly injured as to be wholly insensible. The wreck is described as being a terrible one."

Here is a scene reported from the Paris Correctional Court:
"Prisoner, what were you doing on the Boulevard?"
"I was walking there."
"How! at two o'clock in the morning?"
"There is no article in the code which says I may not walk on the Boulevard at two o'clock in the morning."
"Where do you live?"
"I prefer not to answer that, on account of my creditors."
"What have you to say in your defence?"
"That I have done nothing. If I have robbed or assassinated any one, let it be proved, and let me be guillotined. Last night there were heaps of men walking. They were not arrested, because they had money. I, having no money, am a criminal. If I had the means of passing the night at a restaurant, nothing would be said to me. What harm if I choose to walk? Do they believe that I am wearing out the road? If so let them condemn me for that. This is my defence."
"One question more—What do you do for a living?"
"I sell second-hand tooth-picks!"

One of the Sandwich Islands claims the biggest apple orchard in the world, having one that is twenty miles long, and from five to ten miles wide. The fruit is the native wild apple, very delicious, but very rapid in decay. Some of the trees bear fifty barrels apiece.

VACCINATION IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

Gentlemen,—In view of a meeting to be held shortly in Liverpool, of which due notice will be given in the local press, will you allow me, as one of the pioneers of the anti-vaccination movement, to claim for non-vaccination the almost total disappearance of small-pox in Ireland. Dr. Cameron, the professor of hygiene in Dublin, states that "large numbers of children remain unvaccinated in Ireland," owing to the distrust of the poor, who attribute skin diseases and other afflictions to the introduction of diseased matter into the healthy circulation of children. The refusal of the poor to submit to vaccination is further encouraged by the Irish magistracy, which imposes generally the ridiculously small fine of one penny. This is Dr. Cameron's own statement. But there is another reason why few children are vaccinated in Ireland, and which Dr. Cameron is either ignorant of, or omits to state. The poor have ceased to register their children. The registrar, ignorant of the birth, sends no notice paper; the county is saved the vaccination fee, the registrar the trouble. And this is beginning to be the case in all the large English towns. The poor have discovered that non-registration of birth means non-vaccination. Small-pox is only one type of epidemic disease which vaccination keeps alive. Sweden, the best vaccinated country in Europe, has the largest number of deaths by small-pox. The report presented in 1867 and 1868 by the Academy of Medicine of France, refers to the relation between vaccination and the existence or prevalence of small-pox in 1865 and 1866, with this startling result, that it proves that in those departments in France where vaccination was least practiced the attacks and deaths from small-pox were as one to six in those departments where vaccination was fully carried out. I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the report furnished to the British Anti-compulsory Vaccination League by the French Government. Vaccination is optional in France, as it is now nearly throughout the whole of the world, Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having within the last few months left vaccination optional. The Scriptural maxim, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is also a natural fact. If you sow the principle of a disease, you must either produce it or cause deterioration of vitality. A child is healthy born. What more need you do than allow it to have pure air, wholesome food, and bodily cleanliness to keep it healthy? Is not health the best preventive against disease? Is not healthy action the most powerful defensive against diseased action? "Just so," observes your medical supporter of vaccination, who profits either by its inflection or by the treatment of the disease caused by it; "vaccination is regarded as a law of health by the profession; and Government, in the face of a dreadful scourge, has a right to insist, for the common safety of the public, on its being carried out." I answer, vaccination is a medical theory, as inoculation was; the latter lasted eighty years, and is now made a penal offence. The profession confound medical theories with laws of health. Now, a law of health is a natural law, and therefore eternal. A medical theory is ever changing. There is a vast difference between the two. Thus, it is a natural law to keep the blood pure and uncontaminated, nature throwing off all impurities: it is a medical theory to poison the blood; to render it impure by decayed animal matter. It is idle to talk of pure matter. There is no pure corruption. It must contain, as all rottonness does, the principle of disease and premature death. This is again a natural law. You have been kind enough to allow discussion on a subject which is certain to occupy the attention of the Government at the next meeting of Parliament. I have the best authority for stating that a commission of inquiry will be granted, and the compulsory clause suspended pending the inquiry. Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation in 1722, which consisted in introducing the ulcerous discharge from small-pox patients into the healthy circulation of people unaffected by it. It was the cause of millions dying of the disease during a period of eighty years, during which time the profession fought for it as one of the greatest blessings, and lauded Lady Montague as one of "Heaven's own." Inoculation was made penal after vaccination was introduced by another member of the family, Lord Robert Montague, who was put forward by the medical department of the Privy Council to introduce

a measure which had been shelved in the Home Office by the preceding Government. It is a thousand pities that Lord Montague did not pause to study the misery and disease caused by inoculation throughout Europe, and which was occasioned by one of his ancestresses. It is more than I dare hope for, the insertion of my letter in your paper, seeing you have already been very liberal in permitting full discussion of the matter in your columns. Should you do so, no one will feel more obliged than, yours respectfully,—Fidelio, in the Liverpool Mercury.

FRUIT AS FOOD.

No subject is of more importance to us than that of food, as it has to do directly with human health and happiness. We condense a few thoughts from scientific and reliable sources as to the value of fruit for food. Though not containing so much solidity and nourishment as the usual diets of meats, etc., yet it often supplies a want of the system far better than those articles, and with none of their injurious effects. Good, ripe fruit, in proper quantities and at proper times,—i. e., meal times,—tends to keep the blood cool and prevents feverishness. It keeps the kidneys and liver in a healthy state, and the free use of it will often cure diseases which arise from the derangement of these organs; and the same may be said of the bowels. It is an excellent diet for children, and as experience proves, the best of medicines for worms, which are often so troublesome and sometimes fatal.

It is thought by some physicians, that in those districts where water is bad, and health consequently precarious, the habitual use of fruit would counteract all or nearly all of the evil results. But it must be good fruit; not the half-ripe or over-ripe and half-decayed stuff that the poor of our large cities buy at low rates, than which no food is more injurious. Fresh, uninjured fruit, clean and in good condition, particularly that which may be gathered in abundance around every country home, to add to the other luxuries and plenty; and also in the backyards of our towns and large villages—even of the poor man's—from June to November, and which comes on the table bright and beautiful in all its fragrance and aroma. But we should not always be gobbling down fruit, nor use it in excessive quantities; nor would we advocate the sudden turning to a fruit diet; but use it judiciously, introduce it gradually into the regular meals and increase the proportionate quantity as taste and good results may dictate, and always provide the best. Buy fruit if you must, but raise it if you can.—Small Fruit Recorder.

TO MAKE PAPER TRANSPARENT.—Artists, architects, land surveyors, and all who have occasion to make use of tracing paper in their professional duties will be glad to know that any paper capable of the transfer of a drawing in ordinary ink, pencil or water colors, and that even a stout drawing paper, can be made as transparent as the thin, yellowish paper at present used for tracing purposes. The liquid used is benzine. If the paper be damped with pure and fresh distilled benzine, it at once assumes a transparency, and permits of the tracing being made and of ink or water colors being used on its surface without any "running." The paper assumes its opacity as the benzine evaporates, and if the drawing is not completed, the requisite portion of the paper must be again damped with the benzine. The transparent calico, on which indestructible tracings can be made, was a most valuable invention, and this new discovery of the properties of benzine will prove of service to many branches of the art professions, in allowing the use of stiff paper where formerly only a slight tissue could be used.

WOODEN SHOES FOR HORSES.—The Milwaukee Sentinel tells the following: Mr. Henry Luehring, of the town of Greenfield, is one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. He owns a well cultivated farm of four hundred and fifty acres, which, under superior management, yields him a handsome income. His land embraces a large tract of meadow land, with bottoms of very yielding and unreliable nature, which through his ingenuity is also worked to advantage. During the haying season he straps large wooden shoes to his horses' feet, and by means of a wagon whose tires are five inches wide, manages to haul a ton at a time, where, under ordinary circumstances he would be unable to secure half that amount. The horses, it is said, manifest no dislike to their novel foot-gear.

A PRODIGY.

Jedediah Buxton, although his grandfather was a clergyman and his father a schoolmaster, was so neglected in his education that he could not even write; his mental faculties were slow, with the one wonderful exception of his power of mental arithmetic. After hearing a sermon he remembered and cared for nothing concerning it except the number of words, which had been counted during their delivery. If a period of time, or size of an object were mentioned in his hearing, he almost unconsciously began to count how many hair's breadths there were in it. He walked from Chesterfield to London on purpose to have the gratification of seeing George II., and while in the Metropolis was taken much notice of by members of the Royal Society. On one occasion he went to see Garrick in Richard III., but instead of attending to the performance in the usual way, he found occupation in counting the number of words uttered by each performer.

After striding over a field in two or three directions, he would tell the number of square inches it contained. He could number all the pints of beer he had drank at all the houses he had ever visited during half a century. He once set himself to reckon how much a farthing would amount to if doubled 140 times; the result came out in such a stupendous number of pounds sterling as required 29 places of figures to represent it.

In 1750, this problem was put to him: To find out how many cubical eighths of an inch there are in a quadrangular mass which measured 231,145,789 yards long, 5,642,732 yards wide, and 54,965 yards thick. He answered this, as all the rest, mentally. On one occasion he made himself, what he called, "drunk with reckoning" the following: "In 200,000,000,000 cubic miles how many grains of eight different kinds of corn ascertained by actual counting how many of each kind of grain and how many hairs an inch long would go to an inch cube, and then set himself about his enormous self-imposed task. He could suspend any of his problems, for any length of time, and resume at the point where he left off, and could converse on other subjects while thus employed. He could never give any account of the way in which he worked out his problems, nor did his singular but exceptional faculty bring any other advantage than that of being invited to the houses of the gentry as a kind of show."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all persons interested in the SOUTH-WEST JORDAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT CANAL, that we are now prepared to let out Jobs on the Canal to all persons claiming Land. Those wishing to obtain good Land should apply early to the Superintendent, A. GARDNER, Jordan Mills.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SMITH, President.
J. W. FOX.
J. H. BENION.
HENRY BEXTLEAD.
REUBEN MILLER.
A. GARDNER, Directors.

N. B.—The Superintendent will be on the ground for the letting of Jobs on Wednesday next, 10 o'clock, 1869. d308-6w41-3

A. C. BECKWITH, ECHO CITY,

Opposite the Depot. Dealer in
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS,
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Etc.
Highest price paid for FURS. w42-3m

ESTRAY!

I HAVE in my possession one Red OX, ten years old, branded with W. HORN on left horn. No other brands or marks visible. If not claimed before the 14th day of December, he will be sold to pay damages and costs.
WILLIAM MASON, Poundkeeper.
w42-2 Alpine City, Utah County.

COWS TO HERD.

HAVING had 8 or 10 years experience in raising Stock, I will take a limited number of COWS to herd, and will give one-half the butter and cheese they make. I will also be responsible for the Stock.
JAMES WILSON,
w42-8 Levan, Juab Co.

