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THE DESERET NEWS

A 32 to 48 page Magazine, the cheapest and best in the country, specially adapted to a home, or reading room, published every 10 minutes, $1.00 per year. Postpaid.

RUNNING A BLOCKADE.

DODGING HOSTILE BATTERIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thrilling Episodes During the Trip from New Orleans to St. Louis—Making Fuel Tissues on Old River Steamer—Hunted by Hungry Men.

"Well, here is your story of the running the blockade of the Mississippi," said ex-Mayor Brady. "It can even now be an exciting reminiscence. My associates will have the names of many of my Louisiana friends—many of them dead. At the time I was commanding a fine passenger steamer—the Louisiana—between St. Louis and New Orleans, carrying passengers and freight, as well as the mails. We were the only packets running into New Orleans.

"As we well know at the time the north and south, and particularly the south, was marshaling her forces preparatory to declaring her independence from the northern states, and we were soon apprised of the fact that I should run the gauntlet from the wharf at St. Louis for New Orleans at a time when no man knew what would be the next move in the drama, or rather the tragedy, of the war.

"When we reached New Orleans all was excitement, business was entirely disorganized, and the hotels were crowded with anxious people inquiring what Missouri would do, what Arkansas would do and if Kentucky would go out.

"At 11 o'clock on the day of our arrival the United States flag was hauled down from the custom house to place view of the crowds on the landing, and I then resolved, if I expected to get back to St. Louis, I must get away that night, and not wait for an up trip of freight. Accordingly, I shipped all the men that could be worked to discharge the steamer and as soon as discharged went to work to fill her up with all the very best of merchantable fuel, such as which was 300 cords of knots, 40 barrels of Pittsburg coal, 100 barrels of rosin, 20 barrels of turpentine in which to dip the wood and 30 barrels of tar, so that if on the way up we struck a bad or green wood pile we would smother it in tar or turpentine. In the meantime we had heard that Arkansas had declared out of the Union and we knew that the movement at Napoleon was very high or we once down and that it would only a spark there to kindle a flame.

"I told every man to be at his post at the appointed hour, as I intended to slip out very quietly. Just as we were about to hoist the first steam at whistling head, an officer came on board and served a paper on me to the effect that I would have to take out Northern Confederate custom house papers, so we had to leave off coaling through the safety and other valves, while I went to the custom house and took out new papers headed, 'The Confederate States of America,' and paying the fee I ran to the boat, and without ringing the ready bell gave the order to the pilot, who stood ready at the wheel, and we soon leaved the Louisiana. She was off up the river like a shot out of a cannon.

"I was back into the engine room and the engineers on the watch were both standing by the throttle of their engines, watching every revolution. I said to the chief engineer, 'How many revolutions per minute are their making?' and this I had to say in a loud, harsh voice, as the boilers were making more steam than the engines could work.

"'Why,' he replied, 'she is making more than she ever did in her career; she is making twenty-four a minute.' I said, 'If nothing breaks, when will that take us to Napoleon,' for I expected trouble there. 'Oh, in about two days,' came the answer. 'That's all right,' I continued, 'give it to her.'

"The boat's furnace was one nothing mass of flames. The engines groaned and surged and seemed to leap ahead of the boat. The river up the shore was as smooth as a fish pond, and as we flew past a wood yard, where we had engaged some wood coming down, the darkies called out, 'Here's de wood. What de matta wid de boat? She's all afire!

"'But I called out, 'We can't stop now. We'll take it when we come down.' That long lever again came down, but my mind took her place and death and destruction followed in her wake.

"On the second day out, before dark, we reached Napoleon, and standing on the hurricane deck, with a cry given I could see a cannon pointed to the river and not less than 1,000 men on the landing. Then I knew there was trouble ahead. I said to the pilot, 'Let on steam by if we can; it will never do to land.'

"We swung up the river until we were fully abreast of the town, when 100 throats called out with an oath that would not be at all appropriate to put in a good Sunday paper, 'Come in here and acknowledge the southern confederacy, or we'll blow you out of the water!' And at that instant they fired a cannon ball over our bow that stood just above the crown on the pilot house, with men standing ready to load it again.

"I said to the pilot, 'Let her rear into the stream, but don't land her,' and he did so. Then I called out: 'What do you want? We have no business at Napoleon.' 'Yes, you have,' they said, 'come in here and acknowledge the southern confederacy.'

"Then the question came up what should be done with the boat, and the decision seemed to be almost unanimous against her, and then, as they said they intended to stop all boats in the Northern Confederacy, the expediency was obvious, so that for a half hour I was afraid to say anything, but after awhile I climbed up to the dining room table in the cabin, then filled with excited men and many drunkenness and intoxicated men, and said, 'Gentlemen, I'm sorry to hear you have determined to detain the boat, for she is needed in St. Louis. I so left footing part owner, and a part of the crew are negroes, and here I invited two or three of the rabid boys out, and I said:

"'If you abandon this and either St. Louis boats you will injure the cause of the southern Confederacy, and my advice you do anything to prejudice Missouri if you want her to join the Confederacy.'

"At this moment a hundred voices called out, 'The captain is right; let her go!' and the Claremont boats, we'll give them the devil.' And they did, for they never let another come up, but remained in the ship channel, so that we cleared out of Napoleon in the dark of night.

"The next place we had reason to stick pin towards was at Greenville, Miss., to which place we were detained by bad weather to tie out in, going and returning, and I, after unloading, had kept my boat tied to the bank and kept three men on board. But they were not fired with the spirit of the men in Napoleon.

"When we got above Cairo every one breathed free, as we all had good weather and dry wheels underneath. The next was left near mouth of White river at Newell and she left back to her usual place—about twelve miles on your side of the mouth. That boat seemed very glad to be relieved from the awful strain of the last few days."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Do You Keep Your Mouth Open?

"Have you ever noticed," said a physician, "how many of the people you meet have the habit of keeping their lips parted a little? Just observe people's mouths in your walks about the city, and you will be surprised at the truth of what I am telling you. Or perhaps you will not be surprised now that I have put you on your guard, but you will find the number is astonishing. I judge, from my observation, that three-quarters of the men and women to be met in the streets of this city will be found to have their mouths habitually partly open. The cause of this is that for years, which is almost a national disease, and which renders nose breathing in so many cases one of everything. Now I think that it is largely the result of bad habits.

The habit of opening the lips a little is easily acquired, and like all habits soon really broken. Then again there are some people who have the habit of listening to themselves as they walk, which naturally tends to throw the mouth open. Of course the general habit of which I am speaking is an extremely bad one. The nose is the intended channel for breathing, and only when the air passes through the nose and is warmed there, especially in cold weather, is it in its condition to enter the lungs.

"Much more attention should be given to the formation of the habit of nose breathing than is generally the case. This is a habit that ought to be forcibly impressed on the mind of every parent and every teacher. After violent exercise it is natural and healthy to breathe through the mouth, just as the dog throws open his jaws and hangs out his tongue when exhausted by some special effort. But the dog and all other animals when in normal condition breathe only through the nose, and such, women and children ought to do the same.—New York Tribune.

An Old Invention.

The art of hatching eggs by artificial means is popularly supposed to be of recent origin, at least, a modern invention. A phrase now in common use applied to it is "infant chickens by steam." But it is clear that the present civilization. The pharaohs who in vogue in Egypt when Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem, and chickens by the million have been brought into being annually by this artificial means.

The United States consul general in Cairo, Egypt, John Caldwell, made a personal inspection of the methods of incubation practiced in Egypt, and in one of his reports gives full details of his investigations. He writes: With the purpose of seeing the ancient industry for myself I went into the district of Abu-Alhamed, to the north of Cairo, where I had the good fortune to find a very respectable establishment in full operation.

Though I had never seen one before, I recognized the incubatory in the distance by the six heat ranges, which extended a close distance above the structure. I dismounted from my donkey and walked toward the building. But on reaching it not a sign of life was visible about the premises. There was a door in one corner of the structure and a window near it, but both were shut up with heavy wooden shutters, and the door was locked from the inside.

A special rap on the window by my guide brought to the door one of the assistants. In a few moments I was in dark passages, peering into huge brick ovens or chambers, in which were tens of thousands of eggs, and in two of which were thousands of little chickens just from the shells, and not able to look after feed. In a second room there were the hatches, the hatch of a few days before, four or five hundred active, healthy, vigorous chicks, not yet scratched.—Minneapolis Journal.

Cultivate Enemies!

"What shall I do?" wrote somebody to me not long ago. "I have a relative and bitter enemy; what shall I do about it?" Cultivate him, is my answer. There is nothing better for the development of the brawn of your soul than a good, active, open enemy. Be just, remember, if you ever lived on a farm, how the hot wind on the earthquake and the pruning knife on the vines? A sure way to set the grass blades flying and the clusters ripening is to trellis it to call in the active and aggressive action of the cultivator and the pruner. I wouldn't give a cent for a man for a person who never had an enemy. You might as well be dead. It is a sign that you are very soulfully alive if somebody hates you.

Did you ever see transit schoolboys climbing scrub oaks for apples? No, not in the fruit trees and the nut bearing trees and get the stones and the shaking every time, and the riper and sweeter the fruit and the more plentiful the nuts the more boys congregate and the more clubs are thrown. Now be civil to your enemy, provided he fights you according to the tactics of a white man rather than an Indian. God pity you if your foe is a liar and shoots from an ambush. All the bravery and pluck in the world never availed a man when a savage lay for him behind a bush.—Chicago Herald.

Never Say "I've Heard It Before."

"Yes," said a man who knows how to tell a good story as well as to listen to and appreciate one told by another, "I am, of course, often asked when some one is conversation is on the point of telling a story, whether I have heard it and so. Now, it is possible that I may have heard that story half a dozen or half a hundred times before, but I am certain that I have never heard it told exactly as this particular person will tell it. So I can truthfully answer that I have never heard it, and that is my invariable practice. Everybody who has conversation to tell a story knows what a pleasantness is produced when a listener interrupts him to say that he has heard it before, and of course there is something of the same feeling when one who thinks he has a good thing to tell is broken off by the remark that it has been heard already.

"No story is ever told twice precisely alike. The individual element always comes in. So it is an evasion or stretching of the truth when I say of some incident that may be familiar to me that I have not heard it. I am sure that I have not heard it in precisely the way the teller will narrate it. And it makes things much pleasanter, too, in the long run, especially for a minister."—Detroit Free Press.

Where Capers Come From.

As the lamb with other young ones ran at a sight, for the very day I asked my waiter, a business man engaged in dairy, where the curious little capers come from. "Why, we southern Indians are naturally frolicsome," said he, "and we frolic. But, mary come to us from the Palestine islands, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain, where they grow wild. The vines are cut down in the fall in a very beautiful manner, and the berry, which is the seed vessel of the plant, is gathered by the people of the island. Capers are pickled and in the market place of Alicante, Spain, and shipped in Spanish or French pots for exportation."—New York Star.

Next we shall have a respectably steady with Venezuela.

The Advantage of Chopsticks.

Chopsticks, far from being awkward, are the most convenient as well as the elegant table utensils since the art of their use is learned. There is an indestructible knack of fixing one stick firmly and hitching the other with the first and second fingers so as to play easily upon the first stick, which remains the little implements perfect for everything except, of course, jelly or gravy and soup. You can even cut with them by inserting the points close together, and then forcibly separating them, and as for handiness and precision of grasp, in a little wager at this very restaurant, even I myself picked up with the hard twenty-two single grains of rice in one minute from a tablecloth, being beaten by a Japanese lady, who with skill dextrously conveyed as many as forty-nine.—Edwin Arnold in Scribner's.

Black Boiled Eggs.

There is a law in Kansas. Hen eggs are of common size and shape, the shells being perfectly white. The "white" instead of being white is jet black when boiled. There is no difference in the taste from the common hen's egg. The yolk is of ordinary color, and the deep black color of the whites only extends to the outside covering, so when cut open the egg appears to present the usual appearance. Strange, but true, is the story of the black egg.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Samuel Plimsoll, the sailors' friend, who for thirty years has been laboring to secure better protection for seamen employed in the merchant service, is a short, clumsy looking old man, with a kindly face. His hair is scanty, but what there is of it is white, and he has a full, flowing white beard. His eyes are somewhat dimmed by age and he no work than he is forced to wear blue glasses.

The ivory doll of the Roman child was too costly for the ages that followed the fall of the empire. For many centuries dolls most have been chiefly of home manufacture. The best shop made dolls after the Middle Ages were the jointed wooden dolls of the Nuremberg. These were known in England, and in this country, too, in Colonial times, as "Flanders babies."

The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions. In mythology, also, we find Three Fates, Three Furies and Three Graces, and coming nearer to our own times Shakespeare introduces his Three Witches.

Lord Tennyson has a brother Frederick who is older than the poet. He himself once essayed verse making and published in 1854 a book of poems, but with this effort he retired from the field of literature.

The total length of the streets, avenues, boulevards, bridges, quays and thoroughfares of Paris is set down as 600 miles, of which nearly 200 are planted with trees.

Florence Marryatt, it is said, dresses atrociously; she has a florid complexion and has a special fancy for plush in flaming red and bright blues.

Can the farmers, if they band together, control their own markets? That is what a farmers' trust in the northwest have vowed they will do hereafter. They declare that 60,000 men are enrolled in their organization, and that all their efforts lead as the heart of one man.

A Few Good Hints.

You all know how hard it is to wash comfortable and how unsatisfactory the job is at the best, for it takes them so long to dry, and the colors are always sure to run. I have mine at the top of building a wooden or gingham lengthwise and leaving the folded edge of the overhang, then throwing it over each side and running it down. By doing this they can be kept clean a long time, for they will seldom get soiled much except at the top. Then I have a way of cleaning the lint off my gathers on the wrong side of wash undergarments. Sometimes the fabric will be quite full, which sticks persistently when you wash it. I happened to think, one day, that a wire hair brush might work well to lift it before washing. I tried it, and found that it did, nicely.

My friend showed me how to write her clothes for outsiders or rather to squeeze them in a jelly press. Some call them vegetable washers. You can have them made at a very cheap price with a rubber ring, or even some wooden affair of rather tender with sealed lands.—Cor. Spring-field Republican.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often leads to the lungs and far too often ends in Consumption and death? Do you know that Consumption and Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with such a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25c. bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to E. S. WELLS & CO., 52 Fed Street, New York, for book.

For sale by E. C. M. I. Drug Department.

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Alaska, Alaska, Full Rubs and **RUBBERS**

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FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY! Commencing Monday, March 9th.

Window Blinds (complete), - 45c.
Best Standard Calicoes, 25 yds. 1.00
Best Quality Table Oil Cloth, 25c per yd.
1000 doz. Men's Extra Heavy Socks, 90c. doz.
Hope Bleached, - 12 yds. for $1.00
Lonsdale Bleached, 12 yds. for 1.00
Men's Suits Clothes, worth $20, for $10
Boys' " $5, for 1.25
1000 Yards White Bed Spreads, worth $1.75, for 75c.
Men's Suitz Cands Underwear, worth $2.00, for $1.
Warner's Jersey Corsets, worth $1.00, for 45c. per pair
100 dozen Boys' Underwear, worth 50c., for 25c.
1000 yards White Flannel, worth 20c., for 7½c. per yard
Double Width Dress Goods, new style, regular price, 20c., special, 8c.

Warranted Best Roller Mill Flour, $2.10. 1000 lb. lots, $1.95 per 100 lb.

WM. LANGTON, Supt. THOS. H. NOTT, Asst. Supt.

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From our own Factory at Baltimore. We have given special attention to OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, where you will find everything you want for your boy, from footwear to headgear, inclusive.

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Twenty days cure. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by the $5.00, we will send the six boxes our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only through JOHN GRIGGS, PRATT & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, 48 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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40 in. COLORED MOHAIRS, in Grays and Browns, at 42½c. per yard.

36 in. WOOL DRESS GOODS, in Plaids and Stripes. Spring Colorings at 25c. per yard.

We place on sale 2,500 yards DRESS GOODS, consisting of Gray and Brown DeBeige mixtures and illuminated effects, at the extremely low price of 10c. per yard.

A very handsome line of 44 in. SCOTCH TWEEDS, in plaids and fancies, entirely new, at $1.00, well worth $1.25.

WASH FABRICS.

100 pieces fine ZEPHYRINE GINGHAMS, in the most beautiful Dress Styles, at 12½c. per yard. The handsomest Ginghams we have ever offered at this price.

Our importation of SCOTCH ZEPHYRS this season is the largest in the city, and cannot be surpassed in any place.

100 pieces 27 in. CHALLIES, in dark and medium colors, elegant new designs, at 12½c. per yard.

FRENCH PRINTED FLANNELS, in entirely new designs. We are also showing a very large line of Outing Flannels, at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. per yard.

We are showing a beautiful line of CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, our exclusive styles, all new designs.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have the Latest Novelties in Jewel, Gold, Jet and Crochet Passementeries; also Jet and Steel Medicis Collars, Mercedes, Belts, etc., etc.

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Ladies' Tea Gowns, Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses,

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CLOAKS, CAPES AND JACKETS,

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