DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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DESERET EVENING PUBLISHING CO.

Salt Lake City.

FOR HOME-SEEKERS.

In another column we publish a letter from a reliable correspondent in Hannock county, Idaho, setting forth in a fair and impressive manner the advantages which March Valley offers to home-seekers. The communication appears to us to possess peculiar force and merit because of its entire candor; there is no attempt to belittle the obstacles or to conceal the accompanying that will confront those who accept the invitation offered and proceed to that section to make homes. No one need go therefrom under a misapprehension of the conditions to be met, and as a consequence, the element of disappointment or discouragement should be reduced to a minimum.

It would be infinitely better if other valleys of the mountains desiring help in building up the country, would follow the example of frankness given by this correspondent. Indeed, it ought to be imitated upon by the leading men in the settlers referred to. That there are disadvantages connected with every location must be known to each home-seeker; they why not tell him in the beginning just what circumstances he will encounter and must expect to cope with, rather than leave him to find them out for himself, with probably many added obstacles that he had not dreamed of, after he has gone too far to retrace his steps or seek another location without great loss?

Referring again to the Marsh Valley country, it can truthfully be claimed for any present unoccupied section in these mountains that it is highly favored and desirable if the only requirement necessary to make it attractive and prosperous is hard work. The settlers and the sons of the settlers who have made as many waste places to blossom will not be terrified at that prospect. They have the muscle and the industry, given the right quality of land and climate, with reasonable opportunities for water, fuel and building material, they will be able to make—as they have already many times made—a lovely spot out of a place that does not seem to be half so inviting as the Idaho valley spoken of. We anticipate that the latter within a few years will be one of the most thrifty and admirable parts of the "Gem of the Mountains."

REVIVAL IN MINING.

People connected with mining in the West feel that there is going to be a considerable revival of that industry in the near future, and actuated by this sentiment are seeking to aid the work. The miners themselves have had many suggestions placed before them through miners' associations and in other ways, not the least important being the proposition to institute miners' co-operative societies to work properties that will pay wages and may develop into bonanzas.

In addition to the feeling among the miners on this subject, the speculators of the East also seem to be turning their attention to the Pacific coast as they have not since those the depression in the industry a few years ago. In an interview with the San Francisco Chronicle, Irwin C. Stump, who is personally well acquainted with mining thought and enterprise in New York, says that a monster exploration company, such as now operates from London for Australian and African mining properties, is to be organized within a few weeks in the metropolis, to promote the mining interests in the West. This organization is to be the forerunner of several others, in which D. O. Mills, John W. Mackay, Senator Jones of Nevada and other millionaires will invest. Mr. Stump says the revival in western mines will begin this fall, and he adds:

New York is eager for this movement. The great investment in Europe over mines has vanished in this country and the people in the East are ready to invest their money in mines. It is my opinion that this country is a better field for a mining boom than Africa or Australia. We have good mining territory in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. There are hundreds of prospects there which will pay a company to explore.

Whatever may be the outcome of the particular combination suggested by Mr. Stump, it must be apparent to close observers that the West is soon to make further rapid strides in material progress. Attention is directed this way as never before, in agriculture and manufactures, as well as in mining and politics, and a general revival of commerce and the industries may be looked upon as an inevitable result. It may be the opportunity of an age for thrifty and energetic people to establish our commonwealth on a still firmer financial basis by the development of local resources.

THE APPLE'S HARD LUCK.

The American dried apple is the latest of the export products to nail down the wrath and vanity the persecution official investigation of the shortfood substitutes of the German kaiser. Articles of food from this side of the water have ever had a trying and precarious time of it when they touched at Teutonic shores for admittance. Not because the present emperor was averse to a good fat price or flavor of the product, but because there were certain interests at home which the government felt called upon to take care of, and where one would not be sufficiently close by a system of protective duties, there was always the more effective plan of excluding the intruding commodity unhealthful, and issuing the inspector ban against its importation by way of regard for the public interests. This has been time and again done in the case of beef, pork, corn and other staples and now, as stated, the edict has gone forth against American dried apples.

The charge against this delicacy is—and it seems there is less a controversy as to origin of the commodity—that it contains of the spores of apples which are used for sale contain a larger or smaller percentage of alum. Of thirteen samples selected by investigating chemists, six are said to have contained alum, absorbed from alum settling on which the apples were dried. This melting method is employed, as is well known, to make time and labor in turning the apples, and also that the air may reach them more readily. The old-fashioned way was to spread the slices on boards or wooden racks and place them in the sun when dried on one side they were turned over. This was a healthful manner of procedure, and precluded the possibility of poisoning in the manner indicated by the mayor of Cologne. According to experts he employed, the eating of such dried apples is injurious to health, especially to children and those who have weak constitutions, as by the process there is formed in apples metallic of alum, which, while its operation or effect on the human system may be generally unknown to the common mind, is nevertheless of so pernicious a name as to prove sufficiently alarming.

Of course if American dealers expect to do business in foreign markets they must keep middle of alum out of their apples; especially will it be necessary to eradicate everything that has the sound or symptom of mall, if the German market is to be invaded. Nevertheless one cannot but smile at the opposite exhibitions of regard for purity in food products on the part of a nation whose telling mottoes dine wholesomely on bob-tail sausage and scarcely pause long enough, when they discover a trousers-buckle in the article, to wonder dreamily where the rest of the garment is. We believe it would help that mayor of Cologne if he were compelled to eat a pound of dried apples, drink a quart of lively Rhine water, and then "set around and rest 'em foreasst."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Of great interest in archæological circles are the recent discoveries of De Morgan in Egypt. A year ago this indefatigable explorer of the burial places of the ancient pharaohs found in the galleries of one of the smaller pyramids, southwest of Cairo, the tomb and buried treasures of Amenemhat III of the twelfth dynasty of Egypt, together with the tombs of several royal princesses and also the resting places of two other Egyptian kings. Convinced that Amenemhat would not be sleeping in down without having near him the remains of those dear to him, De Morgan searched that the pyramid would probably be surrounded by tombs covered by the usual sand. Acting on this supposition he set to work to discover, if possible, the entrance to these chambers. Searching after sounding was more without success until last February, when a large iron was struck. After this had been removed, a gallery was disclosed and which led next to the Amenemhat III's repose house of death was opened after being closed for thousands of years. In it were seen the mummified bodies of Princess Ita and Queen Khnumet, bedecked with jewels and surrounded by sarcophagus and all kinds of costly ornaments such as must have been dear to female hearts at a time antedating by that of biblical scholarship.

The mummified remains of the princesses were covered with ornaments and set golden beads made into a net like form of shroud, a jewelled dagger with a hilt of ivory rested on her breast and among her various decorations were gold leaves in the shape of eagles that they moved with the slightest breeze. The queen was also buried with a wealth of precious ornaments. There were necklaces in double strings of pearl and rosy stones, and also armlets, rings and adornments for the head and bits of rich stuffs and fine linen, giving a slight idea of the magnificence of the period to which they were worn.

As the most valuable find in the mummy's crown formed of intaglios, threads of gold and entwined with precious stones, gems of the scarab, each of which is worth almost a king's ransom. Its pearls and turquoise in the arrangement is the design of this crown. Its threads of gold are worked into the shape of a great circle of scarabs, the dominant formed therein of each having in the center a jewel. Six cobras, resembling exactly that design known as the Greek cross, about at regular intervals, the center of each being a sparkling gem, and the cobra itself being jewelled from flowers] head at their stems and inclosed with variegated jewelled wonderful figure and crown.

Amenemhat III, the fifth king of the twelfth dynasty, during the reign of which some explorers have found the tomb of Jacob and his sons took place, stands out from the dark background of the past age as a famous engineer, ruling the country during a time of prolonged unprecedented prosperity. He formulated the conquest of the Nile and constructed the immense reservoir known as Lake Moeris, where water for irrigation purposes was stored up. Near the lake he built the famous labyrinth containing 3,000 rooms, the remains of which were found by Dr. Lepsius.

Unquestionably the discoveries now made by De Morgan will lead to further researches in places where silence nothing but the burning desert sand has met the eye of the traveler. It is not impossible that many of the puzzling questions of ancient chronology, and with them the history of the early civilization of the human race, may yet be answered through future researches in the valley of the Nile, if immigrants or tourists now hidden yet destined to come to light in the land.

DAVID AS A GENERAL.

In the popular discussion of the merits of great military men, ancient and modern, it is interesting to note a prominent Frenchman coming out with the evidence that King David was an officer whose military genius on the field of battle was equal to that of Napoleon or Frederick II, if, indeed, it was not superior, since they lived in a strife in era, while the Israelitish monarch was without any such advantage of discipline and example. From the evidence adduced it would appear that King David is entitled to rank as the head of evidence military science, as Moses is the chief of its jurisprudence; it being also worthy of note that both of those great leaders attributed their superior knowledge to the inspiration of Jehovah.

The Frenchman who has thus expressed himself is M. Desalsby, the the well known explorer in Persia, who read, at a late meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in Paris, a very interesting account of his visit to the scene of the encounter between King David and the Philistines in the valley of Rephaim, when the Israelitish general smote the Philistines from Geba to Gazer, as stated in 2 Samuel v. The London Public Opinion, summarizing the paper, says:

M. Desalsby described how, after the capture of Jerusalem by David and the establishment of the Israelite monarchy, the Philistines resolved to crush the nascent kingdom, and how, after alternations of success and failure, they encamped in the valley of Rephaim, which at the foot of the slopes which lead from the west to Jerusalem. It was there, according to M. Desalsby, that David, cautiously attacked by his enemies, executed one of the most military manoeuvres recorded in history. M. Desalsby, while delineating the various stratagems made by military art, and having shown that before the wars of the Medes the nations had any acquaintance with the rules of higher tactics and strategy, dwelt upon the fact that David was the first of the Israelite leaders to form drilled and disciplined troops, and pointed out what good use the king made of this army in the valley of Rephaim.

The plan of the battle, clearly described in the Bible, consisted in feint movements, a rapid change of front, the rapid encircling of the left wing of the Philistine lines, and an attack from behind on this wing. This was a complicated and bold turning movement, very difficult to execute and something quite out of the common for troops in which it was carried out.

The explorer, while at the theater of operations, made use of the general topography of the region in order to reconstitute the principal phases of the battle, and in his address before the academy pointed out that the movement presented a striking analogy with those executed by Frederick II at the battles of Mollwitz and Hochkirch, and by Napoleon at Austerlitz. In the conduct of the operation King David gave evidence of the highest capacity, taking advantage at all the inequalities of the ground, bringing his troops safely to the wood, and managing beautifully and M. Desalsby insisted with strongly upon the originality of his military genius in that of Napoleon. After all, it would appear that in the science of military leader, as well as in the government of a people in times of peace, the Israelitish nation furnishes an illustration which has not been surpassed even by the greatest men of modern centuries.

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7:00 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	12:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	12:15 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	9:15 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	12:00 a. m.	1:15 a. m.
9:00 p. m.	10:15 p. m.	2:00 a. m.	3:15 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	12:15 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	5:15 a. m.

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