

FALL SOWING.

In years past, owing to our isolated position, a good crop of grain, especially wheat, was of the utmost importance to our entire population, in fact, absolutely essential to our preservation. In view of the early completion of the great highway between the two oceans, and the consequent ease with which, in case of necessity, supplies of grain could be transported from the great grain growing States of the East and from California, this necessity is seemingly not so glaringly apparent. But upon either East or West we cannot rely with any degree of safety. The locusts have, during the past season, made their appearance and committed great havoc in several localities in the East, and in coming seasons they may be called to pass through an experience similar to that which the people of Utah were called to pass through in 1855-6, and again in 1867-8, when our crops, as we all know, suffered materially from the locusts or grasshoppers.

Indications at present for the next year's crops are much more favorable than they were last fall for the crops of the present season. The myriads of locusts in many localities of our Territory were laying their eggs at this time last year, giving all warning of what might be expected during the present season. Those indications have been filled to the letter, the locusts appearing in greater numbers than ever before seen since the settlement of this Territory by the white man. At the present time we hear but little of them, and with the exception of one or two localities—where it is said they are laying their eggs—the Territory is about free from their presence. Still, although indications are so much more in favor of good crops for next season, it will be well to adopt every measure within our reach that would seem in the least to promise success to the labors of the husbandman.

There is one thing of which all our farmers may avail themselves if they are so disposed, which, under present circumstances—when to say the least, there is not only a possibility but a probability of another visitation of locusts—might result in great good to the whole of the inhabitants of the Territory, that is the fall sowing of wheat. The advantages of such a course are so apparent that it is scarcely necessary to make any comment on the subject, and the season promises to be very favorable for all kinds of out-door labor.

Past experience has proven that the ravages of the grasshoppers on grain sown in the fall are not near so destructive as on grain sown in the spring. The reasons for this are very obvious. Grain sown in the fall gets such a start, that by the time these destructive insects are able to do much mischief, it is so far matured that they can damage it but slightly. With grain sown in the spring it is otherwise. The "hoppers" and it germinate together, and by the time the young grain is in blade it furnishes a plentiful supply of good food to the voracious army of bread destroyers.

This was the case on their first visitation in the Spring of 1855; and the same has been the case more or less with grain sown in the Spring for the past two years. And even in cases where it has not been completely destroyed by them it has been infected and blighted with their poisonous virus. The plentiful showers with which a kind Providence has favored us this Spring have averted this evil to some extent—as in both grain and fruit they have washed away the poison the insects left; but still, when once infected, although washed away, both grain and fruit have been permanently injured.

Some may object to Fall sowing on account of the risk of grain thus sown being Winter-killed. Of this there is not a very great risk. Our supply of snow in the Winter season is generally pretty plentiful, and when such is the case all risk is obviated. There is this risk, however to run, but the advantages are so evident that it may well be taken. If even the grain sown this Fall should be Winter-killed—which is exceedingly improbable—the loss would not be very great, and the losers would still enjoy the same chances of success in Spring sowing as others.

Some may think that the completion of the railroad would remove all risk; but the reasons already assigned clearly show that this is not the case. In fact the teachings of the servants of God for many years past ought to be sufficient to show to the Latter-Day Saints that it is not to the outside world they must ever look for their bread; but under the blessings of God entirely to themselves; and that instead of depending on the world numbers of them will yet turn to Utah, not only for peace and safety, but for bread to preserve their lives.

This is a matter of great importance, and we would urge upon all whose labors on the railroad or other duties will not prevent, to give prompt attention to this subject, and to sow a wide breadth of fall grain.

Capt. Gillespie's train of 50 wagons and 800 passengers got in to-day.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in a recent number of the *Herald of Health*, makes some well timed remarks upon what he terms the "Bestiality of Amusements," or in other words the abuse and prostitution, to evil purposes, of pastimes and amusements, which if legitimately indulged in would prove of great benefit to all who participate therein. Pedestrianism, base ball, rowing, the art of self defence, the turf and the theatre are all in turn criticised, and the popular method of conducting them is severely commented upon and censured.

Pedestrianism, of which the writer says, nothing can be more harmless, and which, when properly indulged in, is greatly conducive to health, has got a bad name through its professors, and does great harm, but no good. Ordinary healthful walking is coming into disrepute, and walking matches are the fashion, by which, instead of being invigorated, the physical and nervous systems are destroyed, and disease generated. And not only this but these matches lead to betting, and betting to cheating, swearing and other vices, and thus a stigma is being cast on the art to such a degree that the use of ones pedal extremities to any extent will by and by become disreputable.

Base ball, a much more valuable method of exercise than walking, is fast becoming vulgar. This game, when used legitimately, exercises the legs, arms, trunk, eyes, ears, voice and lungs vigorously; the mind also is kept on the alert, it being impossible to think of anything but the game. But the fashion now is to form clubs, matches must be played, and betting tricks and maddens the players. Low tricks of cunning, dissipation and rowdiness step in, and ere long parents will have to warn their children against base ball playing.

The same may be said of the noble art of self-defence, rowing, the turf and theatres. There was a time when in the city of Boston the art of self-defence was as popular as base ball or cricket now. It has great advantages as a means of physical training. Under it the body becomes lithe and tough; the chest broadens and deepens, the muscles become more tense and the carriage more graceful. Yet how vulgar its practice has become! Its very mention suggests cursing, drinking, indecency and every species of knavery and brutality. Boating and rowing, so well calculated to benefit its devotees physically, are also open to many objections. Clubs are formed, a vast amount of time and means wasted, and their public displays are attended with indecent revelry and rioting to such an extent that the moral sense, and the peace and safety of the neighborhoods where they take place are often endangered. Of the turf nothing good can be said. In England races are an unmingled abomination, where drunkenness, lasciviousness, profanity and gambling hold high carnival. In America the same influences and associations prevail to a great extent in connection with the turf.

In the theatres this low depraved taste is pandered to. The refined drama is supplanted by the low comedy, the extravaganza and the ballet, while in the opera houses the delight of the multitude rises in proportion to the indecency of the drama, or the sensuousness of the music. By such means the nerves are jaded instead of rested, and the senses stimulated instead of appeased.

The above is a severe criticism on the state of morals and feeling prevailing among the masses of the leading nation of the earth by one of their own religious teachers. While such tastes and dispositions exist among the people generally, who can hope for the regeneration of society?

We are gravely told by some that the civilization of to-day is the highest and best the world has ever seen. In some respects this may be true; but while under this boasted civilization art and science have reached an elevation unparalleled; the worst passions of human nature are developed. The head is cultivated but not the heart, and such being the case the world would be none the worse off for a little less of its vaunted science and refinement. The only true civilization is that which, while it encourages science and art, will develop only the pure and the true—every Godlike attribute of the human mind, and repress and stamp out every evil. The dawn of that civilization has commenced and in the fulfillment of its mission will transform earth into a heaven.

OVER-EATING.

The vicious habits in respect to eating, which prevail in such a marked degree among Americans, have been made the subject of much severe criticism; our cookery, so destructive of digestion, our hasty meals, where food is bolted "at sight," and the villainous proportion in which grease enters into every compound for the table. But it may be questioned whether our greatest crime against the stomach is not in the quantity consumed, rather than in its quality or the manner in which it is served and eaten. Americans generally labor under the impression that food is nourishment and strength, totally irrespective of the wants of the system or its capabilities of digestion; whereas, all that is eaten after a healthy sufficiency, is poison, and such indulgence is intemperance. We seem in this matter to have drawn more largely from the Saxons than from the Normans side of our ancestry, and to have inherited those habits of gross and gluttonous feeding

which characterized that brave and capable but stubborn and sluggish people. As a consequence of the unexceptionably false relations which Americans maintain towards their own interior economy, they are the most universally afflicted people on the globe. It is not, as a general thing, overwork, that causes the sallow complexion, the staring eyes, the restless countenance, the trembling hands, so commonly seen among us; but it is work when in a state of repulsion. Somebody or other was started to death in the midst of a feast; but a Yankee starves after the feast. He overloads his system that he gets no nourishment from his food. Nature has to expend all her power in freeing herself from the burden imposed upon her. Like a charity ball, the expenses eat up the receipts, and leave nothing for the poor sufferer. An Englishman eats not less, perhaps even more, but then he gives himself some opportunity to rest; he does not hurry about as if pursued by avenging furies; he does what he does soberly and deliberately, and has greater nerve power left to make him perform the work to him and to everybody, serious work of digestion.

Probably not one American in ten contents himself with a sufficient supply of food; not one in a hundred obeys the salutary rule to rise before appetite is wholly gone. Of those who exceed, some do so in a greater and some in a less degree, but in every case to the injury of health and the loss of physical and mental power. The economical considerations are of no mean account. When we recollect how large a portion of our time has to be given up to providing for physical necessities, when it might otherwise be employed in intellectual culture or social enjoyment, there can be no question of the importance of this element of the problem of daily life. The Frenchman is the model of true living, so far as regards food. The peasant takes his dinner with him into the field, and when the hour comes, regales himself on a handful of sorrel and two or three slices of coarse bread, where a Yankee or an English farmer would be devouring great blocks of beef or pork, and the American at least—huge wedges of concentrated indigestibilities called pie. The result is that a French peasant family will live decently and happily on a less sum than a poor English family will waste. The French artisan, though not quite so primitive, is yet a miracle of economy in diet, compared with his neighbor across the channel or across the western sea. And the result of this is that English manufactures, even in England's speciality, iron and steel, are being crowded out, with free trade—from the French market; and French locomotive builders are enabled to underbid their English competitors for German and Russian contracts.

These economical advantages would be valueless if they did not run in the same direction with the moral and social considerations of the case; but they do. More intellectual power and social vivacity is suppressed, neutralized, destroyed, by over-eating, than by the use of both stimulants and narcotics. The records of scholarship and of statesmanship, with very rare exceptions, prove that perfect temperance and self-control in diet are the conditions of greatness and influence, and, on a lower scale, common observation in our schools, in our professions, and even in our business, shows that nothing is so formidable and fatal an enemy to alertness, activity, enterprise, and even to geniality, as the gormandizing propensities of our people. The French vivacity and cheerfulness of temper is not owing solely to the national habit in regard to food, but it is incompatible with the contrary habit.

This matter of over-eating is more of a practical thing than we make it. The habit is generally formed in childhood. By little and little the appetite, or rather the demand, for food is increased. Children are even encouraged to eat, after anything like real appetite has disappeared. The plan of portions, which is adopted from necessity in so many houses, is really the kindest. But if the parents will not take the trouble which this imposes, or plead that as long as nature craves food it must need it, the rule should, for the best interests of the child, be invariable, that, after a reasonable indulgence only the simplest fare, without anything to tempt the appetite, should be supplied. There would be no great danger of forming a habit of gormandizing upon plain bread; where, as a child will stuff itself with pies and cakes long after anything like real hunger has ceased. It is an humble subject, but nothing connects itself more with health and happiness in after life; and if our moralists would leave loftier themes and come down for a while to this, they might accomplish more real good than by fixing the centre of moral obligation to the fraction of a second.—*Springfield Republican*.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In 1848, an association of masons was formed in France, which is still in existence and prosperous. At present the society has eighty-four members. Two of these are managers—one for the building department and the other for the pecuniary administration and the third is assistant manager. Of the remainder, two-thirds work with the trowel, the others are superintendents and distributors of work. When this French society had been four years in existence it did business, in a year, to the amount of one thousand dollars, with a profit of two hundred dollars. Four years later, in 1852, its business amounted to \$240,000, and its profits to \$49,000. In that year it paid a dividend of 56 per cent. on the capital of its members. It has built some of the finest houses in Paris. It usually employs between two and three hundred workmen, who, until lately, received, besides their wages, a share of the profits.

In Mulhouse, sixty-one miles south west from Strasburg, in France, where the fact of co-operative living, thirty years ago, in the utmost misery, a co-operative society built in ten years six hundred and ninety-two houses for workmen besides laundries, bakeries and other public conveniences, and changed the lives of a whole population from degrading misery to comfort.

The economical and industrious habits of the Scottish nation, it might naturally be supposed, would promote the formation of co-operative societies. In Edinburgh, during a strike of masons, it occurred to some thoughtful workmen to use in building houses the means which otherwise would have been spent by them in idleness. In 1861 a co-operative building company was formed, with one thousand shares

at five dollars each. By 1865 all the shares were taken up; the number of members is now eight hundred and thirty-six; about four hundred houses, accommodating two thousand people, and costing \$350,000, have been erected by the society; and the dividends, besides the wages, of course, have varied from seven to fifty per cent. per annum.

This society of Scotch working men, it is asserted, has in the few years since 1861, greatly improved the condition of the working people of Edinburgh. It has introduced a better class of houses, has enabled workmen to possess their own houses, and has compelled landlords, by a fair competition, to provide better arranged tenements; and the masons have done the public service at a handsome profit to themselves.

LEARN A TRADE.

The value of learning a trade becomes more and more certain every day. Scarcely a week passes but some young man is asking us to point out a field of labor for him. With good attainments, perhaps, or an insatiable desire to be at work at something whereby an honest penny may be turned, he finds himself landed as it were on the first ebb of the tide. The slightest recession of the waters deposits him on the shore among the weeds of idleness, and unwholesome vapors becloud his mind. There is scarcely a man in business but has an experience like ours; his young friends continually envying him the privilege of working in a well-defined field, and wishing that like him they had something to strike at.

These young men are generally afflicted with the disease of ambition. They want to be something more than common, and mistaking often their desires for the ability to satisfy them, they flatter themselves that they are fit for something better than the common run of humanity. Their great fault is in trying to achieve manhood without serving an apprenticeship to it, and they find themselves, when they should be prepared for their life work, wondering what it will be, and fretting because it doesn't declare itself, and nine cases out of ten waiting in vain for such a call, go into politics, agencies, etc.

The great remedy for all this is a trade thoroughly learned. The time between school and twenty-one should be spent at the carpenter's bench, in the machine shop or at an anvil, so that when the young man commences his battle with life in any vocation he can, if worsted at his first attempt, turn to his trade with confidence that his skilled labor will at least procure him a living, and perhaps a competence. Time frittered away in trying to discover desirable roads to success, foots up a considerable total on the loss side of the balance sheet.—*Ex.*

Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance, let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

Special Notices.

Mr. Henry Rogers, the agent of Messrs. J. A. and H. F. Griswold & Co., dealers in tea and coffee and fancy groceries is now in town, and is calling upon our merchants, and we understand with encouraging results. Messrs. Griswold & Co. are well and favorably known as reliable and trustworthy dealers in their line. The house is a first-class establishment, and has been in successful operation for thirty years. This fact of itself is a good guarantee of the business integrity of the firm. Attention is called to their advertisement, which appears in another column.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc. That Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1888.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4.—Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

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Pizarro.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay

Almagro.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Valverde.....Mr. J. A. Thompson

Davilla.....Mr. S. W. Darke

Gomez.....Mr. J. B. Kelly

Gonzalo.....Mr. C. F. Atwood

Officer.....Mr. C. M. Donelson

Sentinel.....Mr. J. B. Kelly

Officers, Soldiers, etc.

PERUVIANS:

ROLLO.....Mr. T. A. LYNE

Alonso.....Mr. D. McKenize

Alaliba, who has kindly volunteered for this occasion.....Mr. A. M. Ottinger

High Priest.....Mr. J. M. Hardie

Orozambo.....Mr. J. E. Hyde

Old Man.....Mr. J. E. Evans

Orano.....Mr. E. D. Crowther

Boy Topic.....Miss Delle Clawson

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Frank Brown.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Peter White.....Mr. P. Margittis

Widow White.....Mrs. M. Bowdler

Kitty Clover.....Miss Alexander

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