DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DEATH OF M'MAHON.

The greatest of the French field marshals since the world-famed coterie of captains which surrounded the first Napoleon, has surrendered at last and gone to the shades where so many were sent by him before. A stormy and bloody life from early youth up to advanced age, with an interval of peace and civil life here and there, was that of MacMahon. The science of war was with him largely intuitive, though his education at St. Cyr military school was complete and thorough. As early as nineteen he was in the saddle as lieutenant in a regiment of hussars, shortly after going to Africa and engaging in the war in Algeria. When 22 years old he received the cross of the legion of honor on the field; he afterwards became governor of a large section of Algeria, and when 44 was made a division commander. He rendered subsequent service in Algeria and was at the Crimea, on all occasions acquitting himself with marked credit. In the Austrian campaign of 1859 he received his first great distinction; having inflicted a crushing defeat upon the enemy and captured several thousand prisoners at Magenta, he received from Louis Napoleon the title of duke of Magenta along with the commission which he held thereafter of field marshal. In the uphill and ill-starred campaign which the emperor precipitated upon Germany in 1870 MacMahon was given the most important of the field commands. He fought valorously and skillfully, but with superior forces in front and bad management with worse support from the rear he was overmatched and overthrown at every point, his defeat at Woerth being a most crushing and galling one. He was wounded at Sedan and took but small part in the war thereafter. In 1873 he succeeded Thiers as president, resigned in 1879 and has lived a life of retirement in the bosom of his family ever since.

Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de McMahon was born at Sully, France, in 1808, partly of Irish ancestry. He died at 10 a.m. yesterday. The immediate cause of death is not given in the report, but doubtless the thread was all unwound from the bobbin of life. His later and closing years were as tranquil as his earlier ones were stormy. With one or two exceptions he is the last of the more conspicuous figures of the last Napoleonic sovereignty.

ONE OF OUR LEAKS.

O. W. Warner, writing from Thompson, Utah, on the line of the Rio Grande Western, urges the NEWS to keep up the agitation of the fruit industry in this Territory, and as an example of what intelligent effort in the line of fruit-growing will accomplish, he sends a crate of winter pears, apples and quinces, as well as a few choice bunches of grapes. The NEWS has already said that a man who has made such a success of his business as Mr. Warner has, judged by the results shown, would be well pardoned for being enthusiastic on the subject. No finer fruit can be produced in any country in the world; and yet it is a sad fact that thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in this Territory annually for imported fruit when a little wisdom in selecting trees, a little labor in caring for them and a little judgment in selecting and packing the product would not only keep those vast sums at home but furnish a far better, sightlier and healthier quality for home consumption. Those who moan loudest about hard times ought to pray that one of its consequences may be the inculcation of more sense in those who during some years past have been shelling out and [illegible] things. Thrift, thrift, thrift, is what the Utahns need a little brushing up in. We earnestly advise those who have orchards, or who have land on which it is possible to plant orchards, to take a leaf out of Brother Warner's book. It wouldn't need many trees producing such magnificent fruit as he sends, to keep a whole family in comfort the year round, besides providing a little surplus each now and then to put in the savings bank.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

On October 17th, 1861, the overland telegraph construction company reached this city from the East and ran its wire into a building situated a little north of the corner where the Deseret National bank now stands. On the day following, the man who had given the enterprise so much encouragement and assistance and who was so keenly alive to its necessity and importance to our midst, President Brigham Young, who had been accorded the privilege of sending the first message over the wire, wrote and dispatched the following:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
October 18, 1861.

Hon. J. H. Wade, President Pacific Telegraph company, Cleveland, Ohio:

Sir—Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph line to this city, to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers upon both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in such useful enterprises as the one so far completed.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On the Sunday morning following, October 20, Mr. Wade returned a lengthy answer couched in the most courteous and felicitous language, reciprocating President Young's expressions and giving assurance of his high personal regard for the sender of the first message. Acting Governor Frank Fuller immediately after the initiatory message had been sent made use of the wire to send a congratulatory telegram to President Lincoln, this also evoking a respectful and gratifying response.

It was the beginning of the end of what remained of the reign of desolation in these valleys. Previously the hard hands of sturdy toil had fought back and held at bay the agencies of nature which kept the land in the grasp of the gloomy and forbidding past; but thenceforward and forever was the task of the laborer to become lighter and receive greater reward. The element which is ever present but seldom seen—which disports amid the clouds and is in turn as gentle as a zephyr and as destructive as a lion in wrath, whose voice is as soft as the cooing of a dove and as terrifying as the roar of a mighty monster—had been harnessed and pressed into the service of the vanguard of western civilization.

The revolution begun thirty-two years ago today has been continuous and shows but little deviation. Previous to that electricity was unused; now it is the faithful servant of man in every place of considerable size within our mountain home and still we are but fairly at the commencement. If so short a time with so many disadvantages at the beginning has wrought such a transformation as we now behold, what will the corresponding term in the future produce, now that all the advantages and felicitous circumstances of the progressive world are ours? When enjoying the blessings by which we are so abundantly surrounded we can surely afford now and then to look back to the beginning and the retrospect will show us that the times now are not hard by comparison; that they are harder than we expect them to continue is true, but among many other things the wonder-worker, the welcome mystery, the revolutionizing luxury of that day is the veriest commonplace of this day, as familiar and accessible to all ranks and every condition as the post office or the newspaper. Let us remember and be thoughtful, that out of remembrance and thoughtfulness gratitude may come.

A YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Various plans are now being formed for the celebration of the year of 1900, the last of the present century. One proposition, made by the editor of the *Christian Statesman*, is to make it a year of jubilee in every country where the name of our Lord is known. The idea is to celebrate it as the nineteen hundredth anniversary of the birth of Christ, by a number of conventions extending through the whole year and so arranged that tourists can attend the whole series if they feel so disposed.

It would be a good idea, in connection with this proposed celebration, to reconsider the whole question of the true commencement of the Christian era. With the various researches of learned, astronomical, archaeological and historical, it might be hoped that strictly scientific researches would lead to something definite, or nearly so, in regard to this matter. The method of dating events from the birth of Christ was introduced, we are told, in the middle of the sixth century by the Roman abbot Dionysius Exiguus. Previous to his time Christian writers had dated from various events in the life of the Founder of our faith. To mark the year of the birth as the first of the epoch would seem more natural. But unfortunately when the idea first occurred to Dionysius the year and the date were forgotten, and according to the records he had, after a laborious computation he held that the nativity took place in the 753rd year after the foundation of Rome. Later investigations have tried to show that he probably placed it at least four years too late, which would make the present year the eighteen hundred and ninety-seventh of our era.

The question of in what month or on what day the nativity occurred may be of less importance for chronological purposes. Writers all the subject disagree, placing it in nearly every month of the year. One thing seems quite certain, however. It did not take place in December, as the common practice of celebrating Christmas in that month would imply. The annunciation of the advent was made during a season when the shepherds, instead of leading their flocks to the fold during the night as they invariably do in Palestine during the rainy season, were watching them grazing in the fields surrounding Bethlehem. This would indicate that the great event occurred rather in the spring than in midwinter.

As has just been said, the present time would seem to be appropriate to give the whole subject a most thorough investigation. The result would be of interest to the whole Christian world.

OVERDOING THINGS.

At this distance from the scene we are disposed to look upon that reception of Russian officers by the French yesterday as a striking instance of overdoing things. It was altogether proper that the visitors be respectfully received and hospitably entertained, since the Frenchmen who visited St. Petersburg recently were so treated, and there is an unwritten treaty binding the two nations together for offensive and defensive purposes; but to make the demonstration so effusively overpowering as to cause the guests to be uncomfortable if not place them in actual danger is another and altogether superlative thing. It will not produce the slightest trepidation or prove so much as an unlooked-for proceeding at German headquarters; on the contrary, it will be regarded as a matter of course. If Emperor William and Count Caprivi, when they read the discounted news, should express anything by their features at all it would likely be by means of that suggestive smile which says, "Very well; we are ready; we knew whom we had to contend with before."

The French as a race are given to impetuosity, explosiveness and display. We expect them to be more demonstrative on given occasions than any other people; but there are times when if possible their effervescence should be tightly corked up, and the arrival of the Russians was even such a time. At least they should refrain from permitting exuberance to carry them so far as to insult the English legation. England at present is a neutral power and it is decidedly to the Frenchmen's interest that it remain so. France and Russia will have all they can possibly attend to to cope with the dreibund powers and Turkey, but let England take a hostile hand and it would become a question whether or not the future map-maker of Europe would find enough left of France to give appearance to his work.

ALASKA AT THE FAIR.

The World's Fair is having the salutary effect of making Americans better acquainted with America. To say nothing of the choice exhibits from the various sister republics of this hemisphere, those from the less-known and more distant parts of our own are coming in for a study and an appreciation they would otherwise have been slow to attain. Our great northwestern possession, Alaska, for instance, of which we know much less than we do of Egypt or the Congo country, has made a display that is full of interest and importance. Of the aboriginal rule and religion of the country we now for the first time learn that it is semi-patriarchal in its character and may be defined as submission to the rules of a tribal functionary known as the shaman. He is selected by the tribe for some supposed fitness for the position. His influence evidently comes from a power over the emotional qualities of his devotees. When engaged in healing he throws himself into a trance condition of greater or lesser intensity, and acts on his subjects successfully enough doubtless, for faith has accomplished wonders in all ages. He is sometimes the beneficiary by a peculiar operation known as potlatch, quite common among all the natives of the northwest coast. Potlatch means a voluntary gift of all the possessions of a person to his neighbors, the shaman or others. This is done to appease the evil spirits. As the shaman is generally the medium through which the gift is made, if not the direct beneficiary, it will be readily understood that in course of time this functionary must get rich. In point of fact, he usually possesses the most varied and unique collection of property of any man of the tribe. Some cases on exhibition in Chicago are filled with the odd-time belongings of shamans of various tribes; there are masks and head-gear, tobacco emblems, spears, clubs, carved face-bowls inlaid with teeth and shells, a great iron neck-ring of early times and an ivory pin elaborately carved. Money also is shown of land and copper. In addition are various magical "properties," used to conquer the imaginations of the devotees. "Shamanism," it is said, is dying out, but this probably applies only to the outward form of the belief, for its essence is of the stuff that is slow to perish in the savage breast. In other words, it is held that as long as the Alaskan is ignorant, so long will he believe in witchcraft.

In view of the fact that some ethnologists claim the Indian tribes of that region as representing a connecting link between the inhabitants of the new and the old world, and that each year's discoveries throw additional light upon the similarity of their traditions and practices with those of the earlier barbaric races of Asia and Europe, the promise that the whole Alaskan exhibit is to be catalogued and fully described will be received with pleasure. Of the tons of books that are to be written about the Fair, it will be strange if there shall be one more uniquely interesting and valuable than this.

THE Boston *Herald* truly observes that irrigation invites co-operation, and notes the Mormons' settlement of Utah and their outposts in the surrounding states as evidence of it. In their achievements in both irrigation and co-operation the Mormons have taught many most excellent lessons.

COURTESY AND magnanimity toward the vanquished should suggest that as quickly as possible we get Dunraven about the international cup. We yacht not to mar our victory with unseemly gloating.

WITHOUT WAITING to accomplish the utter destruction of life, the enterprising newspaper correspondents yesterday began the bombardment of a few other Brazilian ports.

THE FOOTBALL season being fairly under way, the favorite college colors are black and blue.

WESTERN LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

Pays Six Per Cent Interest.—Reserve Fund Capital $100,000.

Directors: Francis Armstrong, pres't.; James E. Jennings, vice pres't.; M. E. Cummings, treasurer; Clarence Grange, secy.; James A. A. Clute, asst. secy.; P. W. Madsen. ☞ We desire to have you call and investigate our plan. Correspondence with out of town parties solicited.

JAMES E. JENNINGS, Cashier,
21 and 24 east, First South.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON,

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tithing Offices, Eagle Gate, DESERET NEWS Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

The Cullen Hotel open, on the European plan, rooms 50c and upwards. George Cullens, Assignee.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

W. J. Arkell, publisher of "Judge" and "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," writes:

"JUDGE BUILDING,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.,
NEW YORK, January 14, 1891.

"About three weeks since, while suffering from a severe cold which had settled on my chest, I applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster, and in a short time obtained relief.

"In my opinion, these plasters should be in every household, for use in case of coughs, colds, sprains, bruises or pains of any kind. I know that in my case the results have been entirely satisfactory and beneficial."

Salt Lake Theater.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY OCT. 16.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE

DREW COMEDY COMPANY,

(Tour under the direction of Mr. Al Hayman.)

HEADED BY

MRS. JOHN DREW.

MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, SHERIDAN'S COMEDY,

"THE RIVALS."

TUESDAY, first time in this city,

"The Road to Ruin."

PRESENTED BY

MRS. JOHN DREW,
MRS. SIDNEY DREW,
MR. GEORGE OSBORN,
MR. SIDNEY DREW,
MR. CHAS. ERIN VERNER,
MR. FRANK H. MILLS,
MR. OWEN FOSETT,

And a strong supporting company.

[illegible]

NEXT ATTRACTION.

[illegible]

Wonderland.

[illegible] SOUTH ST.,
NEXT TO CULLEN HOTEL.

Wonderland Amusement Co., Props.

WEEK OF . . . .

THURSDAY, OCT 19th.

Our Talented Stock Company in "The Lightning Rod Agent."

—THE—

DAILY DAWSONS, MAT.

[illegible]

SEE OUR CURIO HALL ATTRACTIONS

MLLE. CLEIO.

[illegible]

GEO. C. KARLAVAGN.

Wednesday, Ladies' Souvenir Day.

10c ADMISSION 10c.

Reserved Seats One Dime.

A SURPRISE FOR THE LADIES.

Z. C. M. I.

For two days only, Wednesday (tomorrow) and Thursday, we shall sell our well-known Williams's 7 Hook Kid Gloves, in all shades, at 90c per pair only. Regular price $1.25 per pair.

This is a chance which cannot be overlooked. Remember, two days only, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Gloves fitted while you wait.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

. . . DAVIS SHOE HOUSE, 110 MAIN STREET. . .

SHOES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Men's Nailed or Sewed Heavy Creedmoor Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.25.
Men's Sewed Fine Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.15.
Ladies' Fine Kid, Patent Tip Shoes, now $1.15.
Solid Leather School Shoes, 65c.
Babies' Fine Shoes, 20c.

ENTIRE STOCK IN PROPORTION. DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

DAVIS, 110 Main St. AND SAVE MONEY.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
[illegible]

JAS. H. MOYLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[illegible] Opposite Z. C. M. I.

I. M. WADDELL and THOMAS ADAMS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND LAND ATTORNEYS.
[illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. F. [illegible], PATENT ATTORNEY.
[illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE.
Le Grande Young. Richard W. Young. [illegible]
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Deseret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
BARLOW FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Telephone [illegible] Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

H. P. WATROUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 43, 44 [illegible] Building.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
DENTIST.
Rooms [illegible] Constitution Building.

DR. J. H. KEYSOR & BRO.,
DENTISTS.
[illegible]

DR. J. THOMAS,
SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 16 MAIN ST.
All work guaranteed. [illegible]

DR. BISCHOF,
[illegible] SOUTH MAIN STREET.
[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

COLLATERAL SECURITY,
[illegible]
H. W. FULLER,
[illegible]

Walter L. Price & Company,
Continental Market, [illegible]
[illegible]
Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables.
[illegible]

E. SELLS & CO.
Are selling out their entire stock of
LUMBER
AT COST FOR CASH.
[illegible]
[illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Conference Visitors.

Do Not Fail to take a ride to

East Waterloo,

Via Liberty Park,
and passing the magnificent
City and County Building.
The ride is delightful.
Beautiful view of the city.
It will show you the rapid
improvement the city is making.
Take the car on Main St.
Fare only 5c.
Do not miss
this ride.